Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,145. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: FAIR, slightly COLDER.

Stock Market—Panicky.

Wheat, 95⅛; corn, 28½; cotton, 7 3-16.

Obituary.—Page 8.

Amusements.—Page 7.

Railroads.—Page 12.

Real Estate.—Page 13.

Court Calendars.—Page 13.

Business Troubles.—Page 13.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 10.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 8.

Five workmen fell a distance of 1,400 feet in a Colorado mine shaft.

Three men, father and sons, were lynched at Russellville, Ky.—Page 13.

Spanish newspapers claim to have proof that Japan is aiding the rebellion in the Philippines.—Page 10.

Miss Clara Barton was the guest of honor at the Red Cross Bazaar, Hotel Waldorf, last evening.—Page 3.

Edward F. Cragin of Chicago gives warning of bogus recruiting officers who swindle friends of Cuba.—Page 2.

Taylor, the Kentucky murderer, was arraigned in London yesterday. He will be brought to this country for trial.—Page 10.

Congressman Miles Crowley of Texas was arrested yesterday in Washington for maltreating an organgrinder.

"Bob" Hilliard, the actor, was thrashed in Philadelphia by Lloyd Melville Bingham for using insulting language.—Page 7.

The cases against several trusts will come up for hearing before Judge Gibbons in Chicago, next Wednesday.—Page 13.

Plans have been drawn for a remodeling of the well-known Victoria Hotel, in order to adapt it to business purposes.—Page 9.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association met in this city yesterday and transacted some routine business.—Page 12.

An Indian rebellion in Peru resulted in desperate fighting. The Government used machine guns with terrible effect.—Page 13.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Consul General to Havana, will start for that city to-day. His wife and daughter will go with him.—Page 2.

Socialists in the Italian Chamber of Deputies opposed the allowance to the Crown Prince. A fiery discussion and a free fight resulted.—Page 10.

A pardoned Maryland convict, whom Mrs. Ballington Booth was befriending, was found to be insane when the news of his release was borne to him.

Franklin P. Hope, eighteen years old, was convicted of highway robbery in Brooklyn yesterday. He said dime novels had caused him to start in his career of crime.—Page 3.

Herbert H. Steele of Brooklyn, who was accused of having burglar's tools in his possession, was released yesterday on promising to leave that city.—Page 11.

Teams from the New York Athletic Club and the New York Hockey Club played a return match of hockey at the Ice Palace last evening. The result was a tie.—Page 10.

Francis M. Scott yesterday appointed, as he had been authorized to appoint, a committee "to strengthen and extend" the National Democratic Party in this city.—Page 8.

The body of Prof. Herrmann, the dead magician, was brought to this city, and arrangements were made for funeral services at Masonic Temple, Sunday afternoon.—Page 9.

Mrs. John F. Jarvis, Jr., of Mount Vernon is seeking a divorce on the ground that her husband, who is a prominent jeweler, has been guilty of extreme cruelty.—Page 16.

Schoenholz, in testifying against Zuker, on trial for arson, coolly said he had started four fires, and then admitted that he did not know what the number was.—Page 16.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren repeated and emphasized at St. Paul's Church his previous statements about the widening chasm between the rich and the poor.—Page 6.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Second Avenue, was sold at auction under a foreclosure, for $88,000, on a judgment of $96,500, to the New York City Baptist Mission Society.—Page 8.

The Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound met and important amendments to rules were adopted. Classifications were changed, new time allowance made, and other matters considered.—Page 8.

The Senate committee's vote on Cuba caused the stock market to go to pieces. The average declines in active stocks were over 3 per cent. Bear traders were jubilant, and slashed right and left.

Attorney Dahlgren of the Building Department writes to Senator Raines of the [illegible] of that department in regard to liquor saloons, and claims that the building laws are not intended to enforce moral ideas.—Page 16.

The union drivers in the employ of the New York Cab Company struck, causing much inconvenience to members of clubs and others. The strikers demand recognition of the union and more hours of rest.—Page 10.

A cable and a horse car crashed together at Broadway and Fourteenth Street. One driver was bruised, both cars were damaged, passengers were thrown down but not hurt, and travel was stopped for over an hour.—Page 3.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously agreed to report favorably the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. Strong opposition to this move is expressed by members of the House.

In the opinion of Dr. Joseph H. Senner, if such an immigration law as is proposed in the Senate's substitute measure for the House bill had been in force this year many more immigrants would have been excluded.—Page 9.

Supporters of the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senatorship met in the Mutual Life Building yesterday afternoon and formed a Choate Club. The names of the Union League's Committee of Fifty, appointed to work for Mr. Choate at Albany, are made public.—Page 16.

Jersey City merchants objected to the banking of snow in front of their stores by the Consolidated Traction Company, and they hired men to shovel it back on the tracks. The police finally stopped this work, but Capt. Cox, who was in plain clothes, was struck in the face by one of the shovelers.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—A bill to pay $5,000 to Flora A. Darling, widow of a Confederate General, for money alleged to have been taken from her on a steamer at New Orleans, while she was traveling on a pass signed by Gen. N. P. Banks, was laid on the table in the House. A bill for the relief of Thomas B. Reed caused much merriment. One for the relief of James Bigler of New York, who had property destroyed in Virginia during the war, was laid aside to permit an investigation of the question whether the property was destroyed in military operations. Mr. Dingley made an objection to "claims arising thirty years after the close of the war."—Page 3.

Polock Rip Lightship Missing.

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 18.—As a result of last Wednesday's storm, Polock Rip Lightship has disappeared. It probably broke away in the storm. She carries some sail and small anchors, and it is thought she could navigate up by the Handkerchief Shoal and proceed far enough up the Sound to secure a favorable anchorage. Navigation over Nantucket shoals is extremely dangerous, now that this lightship has gone.

ACCUSES THE DIRECTORS

TOO MANY DIVIDENDS PAID BY THE ELEVATED ROAD.

Mortimer Hendricks Asks the Attorney General to Begin Suit to Oust Officers of the Manhattan Company.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Mortimer Hendricks of New York City to-day made an application to Attorney General Hancock asking him to commence a suit against the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company. The objects of the suit will be to compel the Directors to pay back to the railway company the amount of money paid to the stockholders as dividends in excess of surplus profits, remove them from office, and restrain their successors from paying dividends in excess of the profits of the corporation.

In his application Mr. Hendricks sets forth that he is a bondholder of the company, and that during the year ended June 30, 1895, the company paid $1,800,000 dividends, which was $277,951 in excess of their surplus profits, and that during the year ended June 30, 1896, the company paid the same amount of dividends, which was $681,902 in excess of the surplus profits. He says that since June 30, 1896, the Directors declared a quarterly dividend amounting to $450,000, although the net income was only $147,000. The earnings of the corporation, according to Mr. Hendricks, have not been sufficient during the last two years to pay the expenses of operating the road, its fixed charges, and the dividends on the stock by about $1,020,000. This excess has, he claims, been paid out of loans made by the corporation, and that thus a debt was created amounting to over $1,000,000.

The application more particularly sets forth that by the stock-corporation law the Directors of a stock corporation shall not declare dividends except from the surplus profits of the corporation, and any violation of this renders the Directors personally liable for the full amount so illegally paid as dividends. He then shows that the company has a capital stock of $30,000,000. Their report upon this basis for the year 1895 shows that they paid to the stockholders in dividends $1,800,000, and that the net income of the corporation for the same time was $1,522,048.01. This left a deficit of $277,951.99. This deficit, the report said, was paid out of the surplus profits. "But," says the application, "the fact is that said corporation is not possessed of any surplus profits from which to make said payments of dividends."

The same process, according to Mr. Hendricks, was repeated for the year ending June 30, 1896; $1,800,000 were again paid out as dividends, while the net income was $1,118,097.35. The deficit this year was $681,902.65.

The method by which this was done, the aplication alleges, appears from the said reports of 1895 and 1896. On the general balance sheets of said reports, the surplus profits are made to appear by deducting the liabilities for the assets, the excess of assets, as they appear on the books of said company, being the surplus. In each year the "cost of road" and the "cost of equipment" make the largest item of assets charged against said company. For the year 1895 the items are: Cost of road, $52,085,338.93; cost of equipment, $4,499,990. For the year 1896 the items are: Cost of road, $53,392,181.71; cost of equipment, $4,499,990. Included in said item, "cost of road," are "legal expenses," which in the years 1895 and 1896 aggregated over $400,000, "discounts and interest charged to construction," which during said years aggregated over $600,000; "land damages," which during said years aggregated over $1,800,000, and, in fact, every expense to which said company has been put in acquiring title to its road has been included in said item, whether for tangible property or not.

Continuing, it is alleged that the earnings of said corporation have steadily decreased for several years last past, while the cost of maintenance of the road and equipment has steadily increased, as appears by the reports of 1895 and 1896 of said company. In view of these facts, the application concludes the assets of the company are not more than sufficient to meet its liabilities, and will be less able as time goes on. Mr. Hendricks was directed to serve notice of his application upon the Directors of the company, and a hearing was set before the Attorney General for next Wednesday.

WORKMEN DASHED TO DEATH.

Five Killed by Falling in the Shaft of a Colorado Mine.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—A special from Ouray, Col., says a terrible accident occurred in the Virginius mine this morning, by which five men were killed in the twinkling of an eye.

Gabriel Russ, John Antras, Charles Swanson, Charles Anderson, and Louis Jackson were standing on the cage repairing some defective timber in the old shaft, when the cable suddenly parted and the men shot downward like a cannon ball to the lower level, 1,400 feet below.

As soon as the engineer could give the warning a rescue party rushed to the mouth of the revenue tunnel and soon gained the level. The sight which greeted their eyes there was horrible. The dim light of the miners' candles showed nothing but a heap of finely broken timbers spattered with the life blood and mangled remains of their comrades.

Asked to be Cremated.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Dec. 18.—John M. Withrow of Bentonville, Ark., ended his life with a razor in this city to-day. Last April he entered into correspondence with the Northwestern Cremation Society of this place as to its method of work and terms, for incinerating bodies, and after arriving here this week he wrote a request that his body be incinerated at the crematory here, and then cut his throat. His family are old residents of the neighborhood of Geneseo, Ill., and in his pocket was a paid up policy for $2,000 in the United Workmen in favor of his sister at that place.

Torpedo Boat's Trial Trip.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18.—Torpedo Boat No. 6 had her first trial trip out of Bristol Harbor on Narragansett Bay to-day, and is reported to have made about twenty-two miles an hour.

ROSWELL G. HORR DEAD.

His Illness Came When He Had Finished the Late Campaign.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 18.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr died to-night at 11 o'clock, after an illness of two weeks, with bronchitis and Bright's disease. He was first stricken after finishing his speech-making in the late Presidential campaign.

Roswell G. Horr was born at Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830. He removed with his parents, when four years of age, to Lorain County, Ohio, where he passed his early years. Immediately after his graduation from Antioch College, in 1857, Mr. Horr was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Lorain County. After serving in that capacity for six years, he was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Horr practiced law only two years. After that he engaged variously in mining, banking, and lumbering. He moved to East Saginaw, Mich., in 1872. From that place he was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses.

Since his retirement from that body he had been employed by the New York Tribune as a tariff expert and lecturer.

MONEY IN CORNSTALKS.

Discoveries Which May Prove Invaluable to the West.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A select company of Senators and Representatives from the corn-growing States of the West were last night the guests of Mr. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, who introduced them to the secret of various discoveries that his chemist has been making for the utilization of the corn crop.

Mr. Cramp explained that his chemist had discovered that cornstalks could be made worth $2 a ton, or $5 an acre by mechanism which would extract from them alcohol, cellulose, a material for mattings, carpets, paper, smokeless powder, and cattle food, superior to any other. The direct benefits to the farmers of the six great corn-growing States of the West would be over $225,000,000 per annum, on acreage of less than 40,000,000.

Mr. Cramp said he was prepared to invest a very large sum of money in a chain of manufactories for the biproducts of the corn.

CRAZED BY GOOD NEWS.

A Pardoned Maryland Convict Goes Out of His Mind.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Gov. Lowndes today pardoned S. R. O. Speed, a young man who was serving a sentence in the Maryland Penitentiary for forgery. When his counsel, bearing his release, arrived at the prison, the man was found to be insane. He was removed to the Maryland General Hospital, and to-night is in a delirious condition.

Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers, who was instrumental in securing Speed's pardon, accompanied the lawyer to the prison and intended to escort Speed to her home at Montclair, N. J. She is at the bedside of the released convict to-night.

Speed has suffered considerably from Bright's disease, and it is a question in the minds of the physicians whether his illness or the sudden news of his pardon unbalanced his mind. Little hope of his recovery is entertained.

BRYAN DEFINES DEMOCRACY.

Says Its Substance Was in the Platform He Stood On.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—The State of this evening prints letters from W. J. Bryan, R. P. Bland, W. J. Stone, George Fred Williams, and John T. Morgan in reply to a query sent out from that paper as to what, in the view of those gentlemen, constituted Democracy.

Mr. Bryan's letter reads as follows:

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 27, 1896.

To the Editor of The State:

I have not time to answer your questions at length. In a broad sense a democracy is a government which the people rule, and a democrat is one who believes in such a government.

In a party sense, Democracy is defined by the Chicago platform, and the person who supports the party and its platform can call himself a Democrat. The platform was entirely satisfactory to me. In my judgment it applied democratic principles to present conditions.

If a minority has a right to give a party definition of democracy, then there may be as many different definitions of democracy as there are persons who desire to wear the name. Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Constitutional Amendments in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 18.—The vote of Texas on Constitutional amendments, as just completed by the Secretary of State, is as follows:

To Article VI., Section 2, amending the election law so as to require six months' residence after declaration of citizenship before foreigners can become voters—For, 268,282; against, 51,648.

To Article VII., Section 4, amending the law so as to allow school funds to be used for purchasing farms for working convicts on State account—For, 101,121; against, 188,174.

C. Oliver Iselin to Have a Yacht.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18.—C. Oliver Iselin, who managed the yacht Defender in 1895, was in Bristol yesterday. He is negotiating for a large steam yacht of composite build and intends to make a trip in her around the world. He purposes to have a yacht nearly as large as Mr. Vanderbilt's Valiant. Mr. Iselin was not prepared today to give out details regarding the yacht.

Miss Drake's Secret Marriage.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 18.—Miss Mary Lord Drake, daughter of Gov. Drake of Iowa, and George Sturdivant were secretly married nearly two months ago, and the Governor was only made aware of the fact a few days ago. He has taken the matter philosophically and forgiven the young couple. Miss Drake was east last Summer, and christened the cruiser Iowa.

New York Craft Disabled.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 18.—The schoner Phenix, from New York, for Hillsborough, New Brunswick, was towed into Parrsborough this morning, having been picked up off Point Lepreaux in a helpless condition. She had lost her anchors and chains and nearly all her sails, and would have been blown ashore but for assistance.

BRYAN TALKS COME HIGH.

His Managers Want $3,500 for One Lecture in Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—William Jennings Bryan's managers want a guarantee of $3,500 for a Bryan lecture in Albany.

Mr. Bryan is billed this month to appear in some of the Southern cities. Messrs. J. R. Nangle and John M. Munro, two prominent men here, thought it would be an excellent scheme, financially, to bring Mr. Bryan to Albany under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic of Albany County. A letter was mailed to Mr. Bryan's managers asking for terms and other information.

In the reply it was stated: "We will book Mr. Bryan on the following terms: That we receive 75 per cent. of the gross receipts, with a guarantee that our share would not be less than $3,500."

Messrs. Nangle and Munro have given up the project as a losing venture, as they could not see where the Grand Army of the Republic would come in if Mr. Bryan's manager wanted such a large guarantee.

Bryan Favors Atwood for Senator.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 18.—W. J. Bryan has requested his friends to support John H. Atwood of Leavenworth for United States Senator. The men are old friends. Atwood was Chairman of the Credentials Committee at the Chicago Convention. Atwood is a Democrat. Populists resent this interference.

WANTS A MODERATE TARIFF.

Views of Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers was in session today at the Manufacturers' Club, discussing arrangements for the coming annual convention of the association, which will be held in this city Jan. 26, 27, and 28.

The attitude of the association toward several National questions was defined, the most important action in this direction being the adoption of resolutions touching the tariff. The unanimously expressed sentiment of the committee was that the manufacturers of the United States ought to be moderate and conservative in their requests for tariff legislation by the next Congress, and to dispel the illusion that extravagant rates of duty would be demanded, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Executive Committee that the tariff laws should be revised at the earliest possible moment in order that uncertainty may be removed, confidence restored, and business permitted to revive.

Resolved, That rates of duty should be made as low as possible consistent with fair protection of our own industries and the labor they employ.

FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Washington Is Ready and Hotels Will Not Overcharge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Reports having been circulated in Philadelphia and other cities to the effect that the Washington hotels had entered into a combination to charge high rates during the inauguration, Chairman Bell of the Inauguration Committee authorizes an explicit denial of the reports.

He says: "I have caused diligent inquiry to be made of the different hotels, and I find the story to be absolutely untrue. So far as I can find, no hotel proposes to charge more than the usual rates at such time."

All conditions point to the largest crowd ever in Washington at an inauguration, and preparations are well under way for the entertainment and care of the visitors upon that occasion, and with the well-known ability of Washington properly to handle large crowds, no fears need be entertained of extortion or lack of accommodations for all who may come.

THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM IS ILL.

Condition of Mohammed Djemalsddin Effendi Considered Hopeless.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—The Sheik-ul-Islam, Mohammed Djemalsddin Effendi, is suffering from a cancer, and it is stated that his condition is hopeless.

Mohammed Djemalsddin Effendi was appointed to his office in 1891, and has not been affected by the various changes that have since occurred in the Turkish Ministry. The Sheik-ul-Islam is the head of the Mohamemdan Church. He, with the Grand Vizier, exercises under the supreme direction of the Sultan, the legislative and executive authority of the empire. Both these officials are appointed by the Sultan, the Sheik-ul-Islam with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema, a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam presides, although he himself does not exercise priestly functions. Without his assent no Sultan can legally be deposed.

ARREST OF A CONGRESSMAN.

Representative Crowley Charged with Mistreating an Organ Grinder.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Miles Crowley, a member of Congress from Galveston, and one of the members of the present House, was brought before a Washington police court to-day on a charge of having mistreated a feeble old woman organ grinder.

At the police station Crowley said: "I have been arrested several hundred times before in my life, and this cuts no ice."

Miles Crowley is perhaps the only stevedore ever elected to Congress. He has been made the subject of all sorts of ridiculous stories since he came to Washington, but publicly he carries himself in an orderly manner, and shows no resentment toward his tormentors.

Stole a Valuable Seal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—"Mike" Hans and Frederick Wright were charged this morning with the larceny of a family seal which, according to Charles Yukschmidt of 311 South Jefferson Street, is valued at $10,000. A week ago officers arrested Hans and Wright on warrants sworn out by Yukschmidt. He charges them with entering his home and stealing clothing and other articles, among which was the family seal. He said the seal was given to him when he left Hungary five years ago. An estate valued at $10,000 awaits him in the old country, he says, and without the seal he cannot get it.

STOCKS WENT TO PIECES

SENATE COMMITTEE'S VOTE ON CUBA SMASHED PRICES.

Average Declines in Active Stocks Were over 3 Per Cent.—Bear Traders Jumped on and Cut Right and Left.

Ghosts of last December's Venezuelan panic strutted through Wall Street yesterday. The stock market of a sudden went to pieces. Many conspicuous stocks fell as much as five points. Not one stock of any prominence failed to yield. Average declines in active stocks were over 3 per cent.

This smashing time was brought about by the news from Washington—the Senate committee's vote for free Cuba.

Wall Street was unprepared for such a development. People who had foreseen that there might be grave issues forced to the front in Congress had been pooh-poohed aside. They were called alarmists. Nobody in Wall Street gave them attention. Largely they were professional bear speculators, anyhow, and of course they were expected to talk blue. Even they indulged in predictions which were mild compared to what really came to pass in yesterday's Senate committee's vote.

On every side there was reliance upon what Wall Street has come to call "the business sense" of statesmen down at Washington. The ordinary argument and conclusion in Wall Street had run this way: National political campaigning being over, politicians would not have further incentive for sensational plays to the galleries; they would be prudent, give respect to the business interests of the country; they would not only avoid disturbance, but would go far toward an extreme in trying to facilitate financial and commercial confidence and improvement.

Wall Street has been so firmly persuaded that this was the situation that the short interest in the stock market has been kept down. Stocks have been vigorously hammered from day to day, and a good many questionable methods have been resorted to in trying to force declines; this has shown the activity of the bear speculative party, but there has at no time been any exhibition of pronounced confidence upon the part of even the most aggressive bear campaigners. Thus, when yesterday's news came from the United States Senate Chamber, it found the market more than usually open to attack.

Bear Traders Were Active.

Through all the bear assaults and manoeuvres that have given Wall Street such activity as it has had since the election, there has at no time been any development of fright among investors. People who own stocks have been confronted with too many past scarecrows to be easily daunted now. They have withstood bugaboo after bugaboo; they have seemed to become practically careless of any demoralizing games attempted against them. Yesterday's market showed, however, that in some high quarters this independence of bear factors was now less to be relied upon.

When special dispatches rushed the Senate committee's vote into the Stock Exchange district, every bear trader, of course, fell immediately upon the market, striking out right and left. Nearly two-thirds of the business day was over when the news arrived. Up till that hour the market had been slowly creeping along at its recent average pace of something like 20,000 shares an hour; but spontaneously everything like apathy vanished, and for the remainder of the Stock Exchange session there were slamming and ramming and jamming in almost a record-breaking way.

Every stock that had had a pool in it suffered largely. American Spirits dropped over 2 points for both its issues, Cotton Oil went down almost twice as much, Tobacco Trust slid in the same way, one of the Cordage stocks lost three points, and Leather preferred was smashed about as much—every trust stock on the list tumbling, with Sugar Trust, as usual, most conspicuous in leadership. Over 75,000 shares of Sugar Trust were traded in. It opened above 112 and hung listlessly most of the day till the smashing news from Washington sent it tobogganing offhand to 108.

Effect on Railroad Stocks.

In the railroad stocks not one was able to withstand the pressure of the day's demoralizing developments. Many stocks were traded in over 10,000 shares apiece. St. Paul, Reading, and Burlington each crossed the 40,000 mark. Reading lost three points, Southern Railway preferred about the same, and so did Louisville and Nashville and Chicago Gas and other conspicuous shares, while in the Granger list, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Burlington shrunk 5 points or more apiece.

In the old days, changes like these might not have been considered sensational in Wall Street. But they are fluctuations which go beyond anything that the stock market has known since the panic times of 1893, save only the demoralization which sent Wall Street sprawling just one year ago. At that time, on the first day of the break—the worst day of the Venezuelan panic—the average breaks were sharper than those of yesterday. Then Sugar dropped 7¾, and other conspicuous declines were: Tobacco, 5; Chicago Gas, 5⅝; General Electric, 8¼; Missouri Pacific, 4; Southern preferred, 4¼; Tennessee Coal, 7½; Western Union, 3¾; Manhattan, 9; Lake Shore, 5; Burlington, 6; St. Paul, 6¾, and Rock Island, 7. Many stocks in the Venezuelan smash touched their low point in the first day's break.

Few Wall Street authorities would consent, either during yesterday's break or after the market was closed, to discuss the outlook. Congressmen were called many hard names, and their motives were freely impugned. Professional Wall Street cared less, however, for either Congressional motives or criticisms of these motives than it did for calculations as to whether or not the break so suddenly developed, and so violent in some of its characteristics, was likely to go much further.

A large majority of commission brokers felt that after this shaking up the market would get out of its apathy, and there was much talk of the probability of the reappearance of important financial interests hitherto holding aloof from the market. But even important commission brokers hesitated to permit themselves to be so quoted. Of course, every bear speculator teemed with enthusiasm, making predictions of much further declines. In banking circles it was agreed that general business interests are in snug shape, and that no prospective Spanish incident will impose consequential penalties. Wall Street must stand the brunt of the Congressional sandbagging.

CONDEMNS SENATORS' ACTION.

John H. Davis Says that It Is Both Mischievous and Malicious.

Discussing yesterday's demoralization of the stock market and the causes leading up to it, John H. Davis of the Stock Exchange said:

"When a man sees such an exhibition as these representatives of the people are now engaged in giving, it is time for him to show his natural disgust. It is beyond understanding how men supposed to be intelligent can be so wholly regardless of their trust and their country as to do what these Senators have done in this Cuban matter.

"Just at a time when the whole country was heaving a great sigh of relief and congratulating itself on the settlement of the problems that have been vexatious for years, its Legislature must needs go thousands of miles to seek further trouble with which to perplex our country. Just at a time when we needed rest the most; just at a time when our industries and our enterprises needed a time free from impending disaster in which to recuperate from the shocks and struggles of past years; just at a time when every condition and every influence was favorable to progress and prosperity, the Congress must blight hopes and stay improvement by scaring the country with cries for war.

"No condemnation can be too strong for the members of this Senatorial committee. What they are doing is both mischievous and malicious. It is a breach of trust—a violation of confidence. The Senators who passed that resolution to-day must know, if they be at all intelligent, that they have done something detrimental to the welfare of their country. One cannot understand why they have acted in this way. Possibly it is a play for votes—an appeal to the groundlings. But, really, a man is inclined to doubt Senatorial honesty—to suspect these men of having interests in the stock market—when he considers the damage they have done.

"Every body of public-minded men in the country, every Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, should denounce at once this Cuban resolution. To sacrifice the wants and needs of our own country in order to make warlike and silly threats against a foreign power is not what men are sent to Congress for. There should go up a protest against this violation of trust that to-day has been flaunted in the face of the people."

What Alexander E. Orr Says.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said he had no authority to make any statement relative to that body's attitude toward the Cameron resolution.

"Personally," he said, "I think the action of the Senate Committee will have a bad effect on business. That is bound to be the case if the resolution goes through Congress. The situation is especially to be deplored, being created in a time when the country had just made a great stride toward recovery from the depression caused by recent political events. It is bound to retard our long sought return to prosperity."

Wheat Market in Sympathy.

Produce Exchange members said at the close of trading hours yesterday that the wheat market would have been firmer and the prices higher but for the adoption of the Cameron Cuban resolutions, and that the wheat market was in sympathy with the stock market. There was no excitement beyond the ordinary bustle of trading in the wheat pit. The May future, which closed on Thursday at 86 cents bid, opened at 85½, sold to 86⅛, went as low as 85⅛, and sold at 85⅛ cents asked. Corn and oats remained practically at Thursday's closing quotations for May, 31½ and 24¼ cents, respectively.

INDISCREET MR. MILLER.

He Has Been Making Capital from His Relationship to McKinley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Charles Russell Miller, a Presidential Elector and a candidate for Commissioner of Patents, is the subject of a rumor which reflects upon his discretion. Mr. Miller is related to the McKinley family. In his letters asking for the formal indorsement of friends, he has incorporated the gentle handicap that he is a candidate at the request of Major McKinley.

This method of mortgaging the office did not suit the other candidates, and upon complaint Major McKinley instructed Mr. Miller to revise his letters by striking out the objectionable words.

It is believed that he has impaired his chances by his indiscretion.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are fair, slightly colder.

The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Northwest. It has risen over the central valleys and upper lake region. The area of low pressure which was central near Lake Huron this morning now covers the Upper St. Lawrence Valley. The barometer is high over the Lower Missouri Valley and central plateau region. It is colder throughout the central valleys and upper lake region, and warmer on the Atlantic coast and in Rocky Mountain district. Light local showers have prevailed from the lake region southward to Tennessee and the South Atlantic States, and the weather is generally cloudy to-night east of the Mississippi. Showers, followed by clearing weather, are indicated from New England and New York, and generally fair weather from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast. Slightly colder weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast, and warmer from the Mississippi Valley westward.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	—TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	36	27	33
6 A. M.	35	27	32
9 A. M.	37	35	35
12 M.	38	41	41
4 P. M.	48	40	41
6 P. M.	47	40	42
9 P. M.	45	36	39
12 P. M.	43	35	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37½
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1895	42
Corresponding date for last twenty years	35

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 16, Column 6.

WOULD SET CUBA FREE

Cameron's Resolution to Recognize the Island's Independence Approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

SURPRISE AND OPPOSITION EXPRESSED BY PUBLIC MEN.

Prospect that the House Will Reverse the Action of the Upper Branch of Congress.

NOT PROBABLE THE RESOLUTION WILL REACH THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Power of Congress to Override a Possible Veto Asserted by Senator Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by a practically unanimous vote this morning ordered a favorable report to be made to the Senate Monday on the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

A verbal change was made in the text of the resolution, so that, as finally agreed to, it reads as follows:

Resolved, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be, and the same is hereby acknowledged, by the United States of America.

Section 2. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

Secretary Olney Present.

Secretary Olney, who had been requested to appear before the committee by Senator Sherman, was present for one hour, and laid before the committee all of the information in the possession of the State Department.

He stated to the committee very fully the policy of the Administration and the reasons that actuated it in its present attitude toward the insurrection in Cuba.

No member of the committee is willing to make any statement as to what Mr. Olney said, each one looking upon his statement as a confidential matter between the Secretary and the committee. Sufficient is known, however, to show that Mr. Olney laid before the committee the information received from Consul General Lee and other sources that has been steadfastly kept from the general public. Mr. Olney also declined to give the press any particulars of the conference.

Unanimous Action.

Mr. Olney's argument did not appear to have much weight with the committee, if it was against the passage of the resolution, for immediately upon his withdrawal the resolution was laid before the committee for action. There was no yea and nay vote, but the resolution was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

The only point of difference was as to whether the action of the committee should be made public to-day or withheld until Monday. One Senator thought action of any sort should be postponed until after the holidays, but the will of the majority prevailed, and there was practical unanimity in the vote. Senators Gray and Daniel were both absent, but it is said that both of them are favorable to the action taken by the committee.

Cameron's Strong Report.

Senator Cameron was instructed to prepare the report that will be submitted to the Senate Monday. As a matter of fact, the report was written and was submitted to the committee this morning.

It is looked upon as an exceedingly strong document, and goes into the diplomatic history of the United States very fully to show our policy in the matter of recognizing new States.

Some few additions and alterations were suggested by other members of the committee, but the report as drawn by the Senator is practically complete.

THE HOUSE DISSENTS.

Feeling that It Threatens the Country's Business Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House heard with surprise of the action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in agreeing to a report recognizing the independence of Cuba, and if the opinion of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee and some of the Democratic and Republican leaders in the House is to be taken as a criterion the popular branch of the Government will not sustain the position taken by the Senate committee.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois, the Chairman of the House committee, is out of the city, and is not expected to return until the close of the holiday recess. Several other members of the committee were not in their seats to-day, and have presumably left town. Of those who remain, all who expressed their opinions strongly opposed any action at this time.

Republicans Object to a War.

The Republicans objected to any step which would, in their opinion, bring about a war with Spain on the ground that the McKinley Administration ought not to be met at the very moment of coming into power by so serious an international problem. It was thought better that Mr. McKinley should formulate his own Cuban policy, and in this conclusion the Democrats fully concurred.

Other members felt that it would be injudicious on the part of the United States to recognize either the independence or the belligerency of the Cubans until the real situation in the island is known. Thus far members of the House, at least, are in absolute ignorance, except so far as conflicting newspaper reports are concerned, of the strength of the rebels or their ability to maintain more than a guerrilla warfare against the Spanish Crown.

"Too Late," Says a Member.

Another gentleman, also a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said

Life

Is misery to thousands of people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. For this terrible affliction there is no remedy equal to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

that the time for action had passed; that the island was bankrupt; that American interests in Cuba were destroyed; that our commerce with the island had practically disappeared, and that recognition now would be a mere sentiment without a practical consideration behind it.

"If," said he, "we want a war with Spain for a sentiment, we are at liberty to have it, but not with my consent. If we had intervened a year ago the war would have been ended in thirty days. American property rights in the island would have been saved, and our trade with Cuba would have suffered only a partial interference. To-day, as I say, the island is bankrupt, and its trade will be worth nothing to the United States for twenty years."

Another members of the committee expressed the belief that the United States had better attend to its own business and not go dancing through the congress of nations with a chip on its shoulder, spoiling for a fight.

Business at Home.

"There is great difference of opinion," he said, "among our own people to-day as to the financial policy which we should adopt. About half the American people favor bimetallism and the remainder are a unit for the gold standard. We had better settle our own difficulties and get our affairs on a satisfactory basis before taking any further trouble upon our shoulders."

One of the Republican leaders of the House, a man of great influence among his fellows, pointed out that a promise of better times was made to the American people if Mr. McKinley should be elected to the Presidency. Mr. McKinley, he added, had been elected, and now it was purposed by the Senate to take a step which would involve us in complications with Spain and retard a return to prosperity for several years. He expressed the belief that all the Republican leaders, as well as the influential Democrats in the House, would set their faces strongly against the adoption of any Cuban resolution which might properly be regarded by Spain as an unfriendly act.

Change of Sentiment.

Some members of the Foreign Affairs Committee expressed their surprise at the change of sentiment among their colleagues. It was stated that members of that committee who at the last session were radical in their opposition to Spain and bubbling over with enthusiasm for the Cuban patriots have changed front since their return to Washington and are now among the most conservative men on the committee.

The prediction was freely made that, notwithstanding the unanimity with which the resolution was reported by the Senate committee, it was doubtful if the Senate would adopt it, or at least not without a very considerable delay. Not a single member of the House, out of a score or more of the leaders, could be found who believed that the Senate resolution could pass the House, even though it be favorably reported by the House committee, which is also regarded as impossible. The opinion was freely expressed that the Senate, from being the conservative branch of the Government, had changed places with the House, and that the latter to-day was by long odds the conservative branch of Congress.

Cannot Pass the House.

One of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who did not hesitate to express his views publicly, was Mr. Quigg, a New York Republican. He said: "I don't think the Senate resolution can pass the House at this session of Congress. I do not know a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs who is in favor of it, nor do I think it possible to obtain from the House committee and resolution of any sort at this session. The disposition of the House committee is to leave the matter to the incoming Administration. Personally, while I entertain the liveliest sympathy with Cuba, I am opposed to the conduct of foreign affairs by Congress. I think there is nothing more dangerous to the public peace than the discussion in Congress of serious international controversies."

Mr. Pearson of North Carolina, another Republican member of the committee, expressed his position in this wise: "I have no criticism or comment to make on the action of the Senate committee as to the merits of the question of recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Definite Information Wanted.

"I feel a delicacy in expressing a positive opinion in the absence of positive information. Before taking so grave a step, leading to unknown and momentous consequences, it seems to me that the information should be not only accurate, but official. The Republican Party has promised the country prosperity, and the question presents itself, 'Will war or rumors of war or apprehensions of war jeopardize the promised result?' Differing as I do almost wholly from Mr. Cleveland's views and policy on most subjects, I am constrained to say that the State Department, since the appointment of Mr. Olney, has been ably and wisely conducted, and his foreign policy, discreet, firm, conservative, and successful. It stands out in bold contrast with the many and various failures in the domestic policy of this Administration, and I do not feel that it would be exactly right to turn over a war along with the deficit to the incoming Administration."

New York Business Interests.

Mr. Shafroth, the silverite member from Colorado, expressed surprise at the action of the Senate committee. "Before the election," he said, "when the candidates had yet to appeal to the people, the Cuban revolution was a live subject, but now it will be found that the business interests of New York must be protected.

"You will find that the New York press to-morrow will denounce the action as threatening the relations between Spain and the United States, and dangerous to the trade between New York and Cuba.

"Wall Street will not permit the passage of the resolution through the House. It may pass the Senate, but that will end the matter."

MAY COMPEL CLEVELAND TO ACT.

His Constitutional Duty with Reference to Congressional Measures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—An impluse was to-day given to the Cuban discussion by the action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in adopting a joint resolution prepared by Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania and providing for the acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

This resolution was introduced on Dec. 9. Through an oversight of the Senator the other members of the Senate were permitted to arrange for an adjournment over from yesterday until Monday, or the resolution might have been reported to the Senate to-day.

The reporting of the resolution could not have provoked much more discussion of it here than the knowledge that the committee had consented that it shall be reported. On both sides of the Capitol it is regarded as quite the gravest action that has been taken since the controversy began.

The wildest conjecture has been at once indulged in as to what its effect will be if it shall be passed by both houses, of which there seems to be more doubt than would have been expressed a week ago. The Senate has at once lost some of its reputation for conservatism, and the House is already preparing to reverse the hasty action of the Senate by submitting its proposition to thorough discussion before acting upon it.

Compelling the President.

One of the first questions asked is: "Can the Congress recognize Cuban independence and offer to Spain the friendly offices of the United States, and can the President be compelled to act as the Congress directs?" Senator Sherman, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was asked these questions to-night. He answered: "The Congress can do as a majority of it may vote. Only its judgment can decide for it what it should do and what refrain from doing."

"But this resolution to acknowledge the independence of Cuba—must it not receive the approval of the President?"

"All resolutions, being concurrent, must receive the approval of the President or his veto. In case of a veto, the resolution may be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote of each house. It is then the law The President must enforce the law or be liable to impeachment."

The Senator would not discuss the action of the committee. That was matter forbidden, and he could not answer any inquiries about the number of members who had voted to report or who had remained silent and allowed the resolution to be adopted.

"It is announced," said the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote."

"No one should say that," said the Senator. "That is mere conjecture. But I cannot explain newspaper reports."

Relations with Spain.

If there can be any benefit to the United States or to Spain in delay, it is probable that opportunity will be afforded, before the final disposition of the resolution, for Spain to understand the meaning of it, and for the House to develop the judgment of the country on the proposition, before it shall be productive of the hostility on the part of Spain that some of its advocates frankly hope it will.

Senator Chandler this afternoon gave an explanation of its meaning that is about a fair explanation of the object of all the Senators anxious to secure a break with Spain. He said that while there was no Government to recognize and the Cubans had not achieved independence, the United States would acknowledge that they were independent. That would give the insurgents a status and afford this country an opportunity to help them materially. It would also afford Spain a chance to object to this Government's acknowledgment, and to say whether it was to be answered by hostilities. It did not necessarily mean that this Nation is hostile. If Spain chose to think so, that was her affair.

With the opportunities under its rules to discuss any subject for an indefinite time in the Senate, it is expected that when this resolution shall be taken up it will be the subject of many long and exhaustive speeches. It may take until the last week in January to get it through the Senate, unless all other business be abandoned for this.

A Feeling of Resentment.

A spirit of resentment has been aroused in the House over what is promptly characterized as the hasty and radical action of the Senate, and out of the discussion of the matter in the House and in the Committee on Foreign Affairs it is not improbable that there will come a substitute resolution very much milder in form.

Disagreement by the Senate and the House may keep the resolution so long from the White House that the President may not be required to act upon it at all. The impression among several members of the House Committee is that the utmost length to which the House will go, now that the Senate resolution is bound to be discussed, will be to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. Even that course may be regarded as inadvisable before March 4.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

London Newspapers Say the Senate Committee's Action Is Dangerous.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Commenting to-morrow on the motion of the Foreign Committee of the American Senate in agreeing to report favorably Senator Cameron's resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, the Daily News will say it is of the opinion that the committee's action will not tend to any immediate result. It remarks that the condition of Cuba is a serious matter, and is naturally irritating to the free neighboring Republic. The strength of the supporters of the resolution lies in the fact that Spain is unable to subdue Cuba or let the island alone.

The Standard will say that it regrets the committee's ill-timed step. It commends the sagacity of Secretary of State Olney, and suggests that Spain, resenting the resolution as a gross insult, will probably be willing to attempt a dramatic stroke of vengeance against the United States. The Standard implies its belief that Spain would be able to take such a course owing to the naval weakness of the United States, although it concedes that the latter country in the long run would obviously provide all the force required. The paper does not defend Spain. It denounces as unseemly the Spanish rejoicings over the death of Maceo.

The Chronicle regards the resolution as marking a crisis in the relations between Spain and the United States. It says it believes that the Senate and House of Representatives will pass the resolution immediately, and adds that there would be a bad outlook for the relations of all nations with the United States if its resolution should be passed over the President's veto, the chief danger being for the United States.

Reforms for the West Indies.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the Government has informed Queen Regent Christina that Gen. Marin, Captain General of Porto Rico, has, in reply to an inquiry, declared that he is in favor of administrative reforms in the Spanish West Indies. The correspondent asserts that in Spain a current is decidedly setting in the direction of granting reforms to Cuba and Puerto Rico, even in conservative circles.

THE SPANISH MINISTER SILENT.

He Is Not Discussing the Action of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In regard to the Cameron resolution in the Senate, the Spanish Minister says with considerable emphasis that while certain sensational papers may be relied upon to publish alleged statements from him, he is confident that all sensible people will appreciate that he has declined, and will uniformly refuse, to be led into any discussion or criticism whatever touching a matter under the consideration of Congress.

Such a matter he would not discuss privately under any circumstances, and he seizes this opportunity to warn every one against statements on the subject which may be attributed to him, however indirect.

CUBAN BATTLES REPORTED.

Victories Claimed for the Government in a Number of Engagements.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The war bulletins issued by the Government continue to be without importance. The dispatches from the field only give the details of skirmishes, with trifling losses on either side.

Two correspondents at Artemisa and Pinar del Rio have sent details of the operations of Gen. Hernandez and Gen. Melguizo in the Rangel and Tumbas Estorino Hills, in the vicinity of Santa Cruz de los Pinos and Dimas.

During reconnoitres, the troops had a number of skirmishes with rebel bands which, according to the reports, abandoned strong positions after sustaining more or less severe losses. Several insurgents were captured.

The troops burned a number of huts, and destroyed the crops that were being raised by the rebels and all their other resources. A number of horses and cattle that were hidden in the fastnesses of the hills were captured.

The losses of the troops in these operations were small; in fact, according to the correspondents, the most serious casualty was a bruising received by Col. Echevarria.

Address by the Paris Cuban Committee

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Intransigeant publishes an address by the Cuban Committee of Paris, which declares that the murder of Gen. Antonio Maceo will fertilize the cause of Cuba's liberty. The revolt in Cuba, the address says, has the sympathy of all Frenchmen who uphold the rights of man.

Spain and the President's Message.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—It is understood that the Government has abandoned its intention to address a note to the Government at Washington concerning that part of President Cleveland's message which refers to Spain and Cuba, and will ignore the document altogether.

FRIENDS OF CUBA SWINDLED.

Edward F. Cragin Gives Warning of Bogus Recruiting Officers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Edward F. Cragin, Chairman of the local Cuban Relief Committee, in an interview published in a morning paper says:

"There has not been a single genuine enlistment in the United States since this thing started. There has been altogether too much 'faking' about it. These reports of large enlistments and little armies crossing to Cuba are false. Cuba doesn't want recruits; it wants arms and money. I know of two instances at least in which the desire of persons to go to Cuba and fight has been taken advantage of. In each case bogus recruiting officers secured a good deal of money from the men and then left town."

At a meeting of his committee to-day, Chairman Cragin read a letter he had received from President Palma of the Cuban Junta, stating:

"I am sorry to say that at present we do not see our way clear to send physicians there, but should circumstances change we shall be glad to avail ourselves of the services of American trained nurses and physicians.

"The best way to help us in our struggle against Spain is to furnish money to purchase war materials to send to our armies in Cuba."

Denver Men for Cuba's Army.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 18.—The Western roads have received a request from Denver to furnish rates on a party of 200 men from Denver to a Gulf of Mexico port. This party of men has been gathered in Colorado, and is destined for Cuba, where it will assist the insurgents in fighting under Gomez for "Cuba Libre." One of the Omaha roads refused to give a rate, stating that it is a business that it does not care to handle, for the reason that it might lead to trouble with the Government.

Weyler Effigy at Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 18.—An effigy of Gen. Weyler was displayed here last night and was still in the air to-night, no one having made any attempt to take it down. The authorities wanted it removed to-day, but no policeman would risk a trip into the electric wires to cut it down.

SPAIN WILL DECLARE WAR.

Such Is the View of the Situation Taken by Col. Ethan Allen.

Col. Ethan Allen, President of the Cuban League of America, said yesterday, in discussing the Senate committee's action, that he had been informed that President Cleveland would concur in a joint resolution by Congress for the recognition of Cuban independence, should it pass.

"I believe it is generally understood among the President's closest friends," said he, "that while he was not willing to take the initiative in a policy that might bring on war with Spain at the close of an Administration that has been distinguished by so great a victory in diplomacy as the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute, he will not reject the judgment of the people as represented by Congress in the Cuban affair."

Whatever the course of Congress and the President may be, Col. Allen is of the opinion that Spain is likely to declare war on the United States.

"I believe, however," said Col. Allen, "that we will never arrive at a stage of actual hostilities with Spain, because Spain must surely recognize that if she goes to war with the United States, it will be the end of the present dynasty, and the inglorious finish of her race as a great nation.

"Upon the recognition of Cuban independence by this country there will doubtless be a great popular demonstration against us by the people of Spain, diplomatic relations will be severed, and war declared. But in the meantime, while she is endeavoring to bring her financial, military, and naval affairs into condition for the struggle, revolution will knock at her doors, and the affair will end. There's nothing serious in the situation to us from my point of view.

"It is the sheerest buncombe in the world to say that France, Russia, England, or Holland will make common cause with Spain in a war with the United States. The traditions of France bind her to us rather than to Spain. It is the same with Holland, where every peasant reveres the Stars and Stripes next to his own flag. Russia has always been our friend. Her only reason to oppose us would be the common interest of European defiance to the Monroe doctrine, but she has no possessions here to give that interest prominence.

"In addition, there is through all Europe a strong undercurrent of confidence and hope in the success of this Republic that would make an emeute against us by any European nation a dangerous affair. The monarchs know it, and will take good care that it does not happen.

"In illustration of this truth is the history of the Venezuela dispute. Mr. Cleveland said to England, 'We want peaceful arbitration.' Lord Salisbury refused it as being against all precedent of British policy. Mr. Cleveland said, 'You shall arbitrate,' and arbitration was agreed to. Whenever the time comes for us to take that course again, there is not a nation in Europe that will not do as England did. So with Cuba. If we declare she is independent, she will be independent, despite whatever Spain or any other country may do.

"I do not want war. I am in favor of peace. But Cuba, under our very noses, is as bad as Armenia, on the other side of the world. It is a commonly accepted fact that the pacificos of Cuba are stood up in rows by the Spaniards and shot, and the most atrocious crimes perpetrated with their bodies after they are dead. These things have justly caused a tremendous feeling in this country. It is no exaggeration to say that 100,000 men are now ready to enlist for Cuba. The mail of every public man connected with peace movements in this country on behalf of the Cubans is burdened with offers of help.

"Since Spain must be the aggressor, she must come here to fight. The Cuban waters would be the scene of the naval battles, because Spain's army is on the island, powerless to do anything until it is moved. She has no chance to win, and before any blows were struck she would meet us with pacific propositions. But, whatever she may do, we have temporized with this problem of humanity long enough."

TO START FOR HAVANA TO-DAY.

Consul General Lee Is to be Accompanied by Wife and Daughter.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Consul General to Havana, will start to-day for Havana, by way of Tampa, Fla. Mrs. Lee and their daughter, Miss Lee, will accompany him, and spend the Winter on the island.

Mrs. Lee and her daughter were not at all disconcerted by the prospect of a troubled stay in Havana, provoked by the action of the Senate committee in declaring for Cuban independence yesterday. The news simply increased their caution as to what they should say about the length of their stay in Havana. They had intended to remain the rest of the Winter. Last night their intentions were indefinite.

Mrs. Lee, who believes in being at the post of duty with her husband, wanted to go to Cuba when Gen. Lee was first appointed Consul, last Spring. The General prevailed upon her to remain at her home in Virginia on account of the unhealthfulness of the Summer season in Havana. To obtain her consent, he promised to take both her and their daughter, if the chance arose, in the Fall, and when he returned to make his report to the State Department on the condition of the island, she claimed her privilege.

Both Mrs. Lee and her daughter declared yesterday that their proposed sojourn in Cuba had no terrors for them, and that they expected to enjoy their stay there.

Gen. Lee has engaged a private house on the Prædo for their occupancy. The United States Consulate has been removed from Habana Street, and is now on Cuba and Oberpia Streets, in the building of the English Mercantile Insurance Company. The streets in its vicinity are constantly patrolled by a civil guard voluntarily furnished by the Spanish authorities.

Gen. Lee declined to speak of the Senate resolution on Cuban affairs yesterday.

Elation at the Junta.

Members of the Cuban delegation at the headquarters of the Junta, 56 New Street, were elated yesterday at the news from Washington. Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma said: "I am much pleased at the adoption of the resolution by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate. It is a great stride in our favor. I am confident that both the Senate and the House will also pass the joint resolution, because it reflects the feeling of the people, who are convinced of the virtue of our cause. It is the cause of liberty, and Cuba being an American country, it is natural that the United States should be willing to help us obtain our independence."

A Cannon for the Cubans.

A big cannon that is said to weigh 1,100 pounds was displayed yesterday at 76 Montgomery Street, the Cuban headquarters in Jersey City. The gun was presented to the Cuban Patriotic Union by Thomas Mills of Mercer Street, an enthusiastic Republican, who bought it in 1880 to celebrate the election of James A. Garfield as President. One man who saw the gun notified United States Commissioner Romaine, but he said he could do nothing. A. de Varona Quesada, President of the Cuban Patriotic Union, said he had no idea of sending the cannon to Cuba unless the United States should see fit to recognize Cuban belligerency. In that case he did not know what might be done.

Some Sample Ballots.

From The Cheyenne (Wyoming) Tribune.

Secretary of State Burdick has received copies of ballots used in the recent election from thirty different States. These ballots were gathered for reference and information of the next Legislature, in case that body desires to change the form of ballot now in use in Wyoming to conform with some of the more improved ballots used in other States.

The ballots received by the Secretary are of all sizes, ranging from the old-fashioned ballot as used in New Jersey, which is 8x5 inches, to the Australian ballot used in Indiana, which is 2½x4 feet in size. The Pennsylvania ballot is 24x32 inches, and contains the Electoral ticket of nine different parties. The Colorado sample is 22x32 inches, and contains the Electoral ticket of six different parties, eleven different parties being also represented on the sheet. The ticket from Illinois is 24x28 inches, and is a well-arranged ballot.

Of the thirty samples received there are many well arranged, and it seems to be the universal rule to place the ticket of each party in a separate column, with a circle or square near the party name, in order that the voter may with one cross vote the entire party ticket. In some States the voter is furnished a rubber stamp, which he is obliged to use instead of a pencil.

Hyacinths Closing a Florida River.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The water hyacinths still continue to block up the St. John's River, and the northerly winds have had the effect of backing these pests up in great fields, until now the river is almost impassable in some parts. Capt. T. W. Lund, Jr., who commanded the steamer City of Jacksonville for one trip during the illness of Capt. Shaw, said that he had never seen the hyacinths so thick. When he made his last trip last April they were pretty bad, but he had no idea that the river had become almost closed with them. On the trip up the river, Capt. Lund said, for five miles, between Volusia Bar and Astor, there was a solid field of hyacinths, and no water could be seen. In the run from Volusia Bar to Sanford the steamer was delayed eighty minutes, her headway being greatly retarded by the vegetable growth. Capt. Thomas Creaser, who also made a trip for Capt. Shaw, confirms the reports made by Capt. Lund, and it is the opinion of these two commanders that unless something is done within the next few months navigation on the upper St. John's will be closed entirely. All along the river are great rafts of logs, which the mill men have been unable to float to the mills on account of the hyacinths blocking the river.

Educational Facilities for Women.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

Five or six years ago Mr. Washington Duke of Durham gave $85,000 to secure the location of Trinity College in Durham, being then the largest single donation for educational purposes ever given by a North Carolinian. Thursday, at the session of the North Carolina Methodist Conference at Kinston, Mr. Duke, through President Kilgo, gave $100,000 to the endowment of Trinity College, with the solitary but far-reaching condition that the Trustees, upon its acceptance, will arrange for the admission of girls. Mr. Duke is a man of great practical sense. He has been studying Trinity College since it first moved to Durham. He has become convinced, just as Ezra Cornell came to believe, that when larger opportunities of higher education are offered to men they ought also to be given to women. In North Carolina Elon, Catawba, Guilford, and Rutherford have been open to women, and the practice has worked well.

Tiffany & Co.,
Union Square.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

NO HYPOTHETICAL PUZZLES

AN ATTEMPT TO SIMPLIFY USE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Medical and Legal Societies Planning to Remove What Is Fast Becoming a Reproach to the Doctors.

An attempt is being made to combine medical and legal organizations in this city and State in an effort to simplify the use of expert testimony in legal trials and remove what is getting to be a matter of reproach for the medical profession.

At a meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Association of New York, last September, at Rochester, a committee was appointed "to consider the subject of expert testimony, and to prepare plans for consideration whereby the present methods may be improved upon and the existing reproach to medical science be done away with."

This committee is composed of Dr. Eugene H. Porter, Chairman; Dr. F. E. Doughty, Dr. H. M. Dearborn, and Dr. A. B. Norton of New York City, Dr. J. L. Moffat of Brooklyn, Dr. E. H. Wolcott and Dr. J. M. Lee of Rochester, Dr. F. Park Lewis of Buffalo, and William G. Peckham, counsel of the State society. By invitation Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel and J. C. Coleman, members of the Bar Association, of this city, also became members of the committee.

As a Committee on Expert Testimony these men are authorized to seek the cooperation of other medical societies and of the city and the State bar associations, and to draft a bill to be presented to the next Legislature. When all the regular organizations have been heard from, a general committee, composed of a representative from each, will be formed. The State Bar Association has just appointed Roger Foster as its representative, to participate in the deliberations of the General Gommittee. Clark Bell, President of the Medical Legal Society, has written to Attorney Peckham that his society desires to take part in the conference.

At a recent meeting of the original committee, Chairman Porter presented the following plan for taking expert medical testimony, which will, of course, be submitted to the General Committee for approval or rejection:

A certain number of experts shall be nominated by the various State medical societies. From these lists of nominations appointments shall be made by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, a certain number for each judicial district. Court experts on medicine and surgery so appointed shall be summoned by the presiding Judge when, in his opinion, such action is necessary. The remuneration of the experts shall be a charge upon the party losing the suit, or, in cases where that is impracticable, a charge borne by the State.

"It is felt," says Dr. Porter, "that the present system is not only a reproach to justice, but a serious peril to the dignity and credit of the medical profession. Medical witnesses, being paid by the parties in interest, naturally and, indeed, sometimes necessarily, become tinged with partisanship. And so apparent has this become that the expert witness has been severely, even harshly, criticised by the Court, ridiculed by the press, and doubted by the people.

"The expert witness is not the only party to blame. And much of the criticism is wantonly severe. Our legal friends must assume some of the responsibility. While they have not been slow to criticise and have admitted the weaknesses and deficiencies of this form of testimony, like the medical profession, they have not until now taken any active steps looking toward a positive reform.

"The hypothetical question has been the stumbling block over which most of the expert witnesses have ignominiously fallen. The hypothetical question is drawn by the lawyer for the prosecution so as to include every particle of evidence, every syllable of favorable testimony, whether of positive value or not, and to exclude allusion to any unfavorable evidence, so that the greatest possible impression may be made upon the jury in favor of his side of the case. And the experts for the prosecution are expected to give a clear and definite answer to this often involved, complicated, and long question. On the other side, the lawyer for the defense constructs his hypothetical question so as carefully to leave out those points the opposing lawyer has employed, and to put in every scintilla of evidence that may aid in securing a favorable verdict for his client. So intricate is the construction of some of these hypothetical questions that it may well be doubted whether they are clearly understood by any one, not excepting the lawyer who draws them up.

"In justice to the medical expert, it should be said that, while two or three witnesses might, and very often do, agree as to the proper reply to a single hypothetical question, no two witnesses could agree when required to answer two hypothetical questions drawn by lawyers on opposing sides. Therefore, medical experts are often blamed for disagreement when agreement is impossible, and when this very disagreement is desired by the lawyers.

"My plan of reforming the method was devised from a thorough study of the systems prevailing in England, Germany, and France. In those countries, expert witnesses are held in higher honor. In England the court appoints two authorities, and the defendant appoints two. These doctors hold a private consultation, and come to an agreement just as they would in a diagnosis. Their decision is seldom questioned by the counsel on either side. There is a system somewhat similar whereby a certain number of physicians are named by law, with privilege of appeal to a Board of Experts, appointed by the court.

"The root of the evil in our present method is that experts are retained and paid by the parties in interest without any substantial restrictions. For that reason the functions of expert witnesses, which are essentially judicial, become tainted with partisanship."

No Trace of Herzog's Diamonds.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—Mayer Herzog, the young New York diamond salesman who reported a loss of $16,000 worth of unset diamonds at Police Headquarters last night, called at the Chief Inspector's office to-day to announce that he had retraced his steps of yesterday without finding any clue to the missing package of gems. He added that he had received from his father a telegram directing him to offer a reward of $2,000 for the return of the gems, regardless of whether they had been stolen or lost.

A Wreck on the Wabash.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—A wreck took place this morning at the crossing of the Wabash and Monon Railroads at Delphi, Ind. Cecil Douglass of Hammond, Ind., who was stealing a ride, was killed. Three trainmen were hurt.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA.

"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE MAKES THE WHOLE WORLD KIN."

But there is a natural objection to "That Touch" when it communicates impurities imparted by perspiring "Japs and Johns" while twisting their teas by hand pressure.

To be pure and have only natural fragrance Teas must be Machine Made.

ALL INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS ARE

DIRECTIONS:

Boil the water, but never boil the tea. Use half the quantity of India and Ceylon Tea as of China and Japan.

TRAIN ROBBERS' SMALL HAUL.

They Fail to Open a Big Safe in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 18.—Westbound passenger train No. 35 on the Southern Railway was held up by three masked men, near Bankston, Fayette County, sixty miles west of Birmingham, last night, and the Southern Express car attached was robbed of a package containing $500. The robbers also had a taste for strong drink and carried off a gallon jug of whisky.

Two robbers boarded the train at Berry Station, one getting on the engine, the other on the front end of the express car. Engineer Jones was ordered at the point of a pistol to go ahead until told to stop. Two miles from Bankston, over a deep fill, he was instructed to stop, and he obeyed. Here a third robber, with a horse, was stationed. The three men marched Engineer Jones to the express car door and stood by with pistols, ordering him to break in with an axe. The engineer knocked in a panel and one of the robbers stuck his head inside.

Express Messenger A. L. Buffington hit the robber with his lantern, then put out all the lights in the express car but one, and sought safety in a forward coach, spreading consternation among the passengers.

Battering down the door, the robbers then forced Engineer Jones to break the little local safe with a crowbar. Jones was compelled to batter the large through safe, but entrance could not be effected. Securing the money in a bag and the gallon of whisky which they found in the corner of the car, the robbers beat a retreat.

Buffington shot at them as they rode away in the drakness, but did not hit them. Superintendent Frazer, with officers and dogs, went to the scene about midnight, and the country has been scoured, but to no avail. It is the wild and hilly section that gave the celebrated "Rube" Burrows birth, and afforded a field for many of his daring robberies. The bandits are supposed to be residents of that part of the country, well acquainted with its nooks and corners.

SILVER MINE OWNERS BLAMED.

Their Refusal to Arbitrate Costly to Colorado.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican, Nov. 27.

Not a sound comes from the dozen big Leadville mine owners in favor of arbitration. They are quite content to have the people pay over $2,000 a day for armed watchmen on their properties. The cost of maintaining the National Guard at Leadville is just about the same as the ordinary running expenses of the city of Denver and the people are being compelled to spend that amount merely because an obstinate handful of men will not consent to decently arbitrate their differences with their employes. When is it going to stop? If the soldiers are kept at Leadville for six months more the cost will have reached about $600,000.

Talk about the necessity for the exercise of economy by the next Legislature! The Leadville expense is running about equal to the ordinary expenditure of the State. The taxpayers are placed in the same position as if they were supporting two complete State governments—two Legislatures, two Governors, two State houses, two penitentiaries, two each of every official and institution—and all because a few men decline to recognize a labor union.

When men can arbitrate and won't arbitrate they should be made to arbitrate. The Governor can bring the recalcitrants to time in an hour and he ought to do it. The mine owners have had plenty of time to agree to arbitration. They realize the injustice which they are perpetrating on the taxpayers of the State—leaving their employes out of the question—yet they remain sullenly determined to refuse to arbitrate. They have stubbornly fixed themselves in an attitude which must be condemned by every reasonable man. Hence it is time for the Governor to put on the screws.

Reunited Democratic Party.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The main thing now before those who have the principles of Thomas Jefferson at heart—the country being safe enough from the repudiationists—is to rehabilitate the Democracy by repudiating the Chicago declarations. This can be done in the Congressional and State campaign of 1898 through the instrumentality of the sound-money Democrats who voted for Bryan. They are strong enough in the South to revolutionize her Democratic representation in Congress. They are willing to fight against any further alliance with Populists, and any further concessions to the Populistic creed. If the energies, therefore, of the National Democratic Party, as established at Indianapolis last September, shall be devoted to securing a repudiation in 1898 of the Chicago declarations by those who voted for Bryan under protest, there will be a reunited party for the Presidential campaign four years hence, and there will be only one Democratic flag and only one Democratic badge.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani's Visit.

From The Boston Transcript.

William Lee of the firm of Lee & Shepard, whose guest ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii will be while she is in Boston, says that he thinks she is merely coming to this country for a change of scene. There have been rumors that she is coming here with the idea of trying to get the President to replace her on the throne, and also that she has been offered an annuity of $10,000 if she will bring about annexation by her influence at Washington, but Mr. Lee says he believes that there is nothing in either of these rumors. He has heard nothing definite from her as to the object of her visit, but in her letters she has given the impression that she does not care for restoration, and that she merely desires to travel for pleasure and information, and to see her friends in this country.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The 11 A. M. train has been quickened, making the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes, due in Boston 4:40 P. M.—ADV.

Taza Char Brands.
INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS.
MOST POPULAR ON MARKET.
Price 35c. to $1.00.
Imported by Growers' Agents.
East Indies Tea Co., 121 Front St., N. Y.
VISIT THE
Taza Char Tea Castle, at Ehrich Bros., 6th Ave. and 23d St.

BLINDED HIS CHILDREN.

Father Said to Put Drugs in Their Eyes so They Could Beg.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—In Justice Dooley's court this morning there was a pathetic scene when John and Mary Massall, with their three children, were escorted into the courtroom. Two of the little ones are blind, while the other is nearly so. Their blindness, some of the officers at the police station allege, is not natural, but was inflicted upon the children through some method of the father in order to aid them in their daily pleas for alms.

The arrest of the Italian family is due to the efforts of Dr. Dorothea Moore of Hull House. Nearly a year ago the family was under arrest at the Harrison Street Police Station, and every effort was made at that time to punish the father and mother for alleged cruelty to the children. Competent physicians were unable to determine whether the blindness was due to nature or whether it was produced by the father and mother.

The parents claim that the two blind children were born with that affliction, and deny that they at any time applied medicines to the eyes of the children to cause blindness. The children were closely questioned. They said they were treated with kindness. Neighbors, however, will testify that the father beats the children.

FATALITIES IN A WRECK.

Singular Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 18.—A fatal wreck from a very peculiar cause occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway at the east edge of Hamden, near here, this afternoon.

The fast west-bound express, Engineer Cutler, Conductor Thomas Brown, was entering Hamden at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. Just as they whistled for the station the engine struck a cow.

The animal was thrown against a switch with such force as to throw open the switch. The engine took the switch track while the coaches kept on the main track. The engine jumped the track, ran into the bank, and overturned the tender.

The coaches struck the tender, which lay partially across the main track, and jumped to another siding, where they encountered a car of shelled corn. The baggage and postal cars also left the track.

Michael King, postal clerk, of Cincinnati was buried in the shelled corn and smothered to death.

O. H. Smith, postal clerk, also of Cincinnati, had a rib broken, and was internally injured so badly that he may die.

Postal Clerk Shannon of Cincinnati was seriously injured.

Conductor Brown was badly bruised in the abdomen and narrowly escaped death, a nail piercing the car door at his feet and tearing his trousers as it shot past him to the roof.

Abandoned Farms in Massachusetts.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

Secretary Sessions of the State Board of Agriculture is about to issue another catalogue of the abandoned farms in Massachusetts, to which attention has been directed by the Legislature in recent years. Since the first publication of the list from reports five years ago nearly 300 farms have been sold, and a majority of the new owners are Americans who take them for purely farming purposes.

West 14th St
ESTB'D 1807
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

A GIFT OF UTILITY,
one of our choice rugs. Such a gift is always appropriate—always welcome—always useful—one that lasts—an ever-present and ever-pleasant reminder of the giver.

A fine lot of Carabagh and Mamadan Rugs, **$5.00** EACH.

Our stock is marvelously varied—all styles, sizes, and shapes, but only the lowest prices.
Christmas furniture of every givable sort.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

Every lover of Children should read "Sweetheart Travellers," by S. R. Crockett.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT
THE CHINA CLOSET,
142 WEST 42D ST., N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Original patterns and colorings, still at lowest prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

"Every one to her taste —as the old woman said when she kissed the cow." If you'd rather do your washing and cleaning in a slow, laborious way, spending your time and strength in useless, tiresome, ruinous rubbing, it's nobody's business but yours. You are the one that will suffer by it.

But if you want the easiest, quickest, most economical way of washing and cleaning—then you'll have to use Pearline. There's nothing else, among things absolutely safe to wash with, that can be compared to it. 617

Suffering Women.

Alas! women do suffer. Why, we often cannot tell, but we know there is one great cause, and that is weakness. The headaches, the depressed feelings, the pains, the discouragements, indeed, almost all the misery has a common cause—weakness. At such times a woman always needs a friend that can be relied upon, and such a friend, for more than twenty years, has been that greatest of all remedies,

Warner's Safe Cure

By its purity and its power it furnishes a prompt relief for women in their hours of need, and if the grateful expressions which come up from the homes of the land about what SAFE CURE has done were printed, they would fill volumes. If you, reader, are a sufferer, can you not take hope from this suggestion?

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one, at your druggists.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Odell (Rep., N. Y.,) submitted from the Committee on Accounts a favorable report on a resolution permitting the doorkeeper of the House to employ fifteen additional persons in the folding room, at a salary of $75 a month each, their employment not to continue more than one month beyond the present session.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) offered an amendment that the fifteen employes should be selected from States not now represented on the doorkeeper's roll, and it was adopted.

Mr. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) stated that the adoption of the amendment would make it impossible to appoint a single folder. The resolution was then disagreed to—45 to 92.

A demand for the regular order cut off the remainder of the resolutions from the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.,) presented the report of the conferrees on the joint resolution to extend the time within which the joint Congressional committee to investigate the question of regulations for the use of free alcohol in the arts and manufactures shall report to Congress, limiting the time to ten days after the beginning of the next session, and it was agreed to.

This being private bill day, under the rules. Mr. Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) in charge of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, asked unanimous consent to proceed with its consideration, but objection was made by Mr. Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Chairman of the Committee on War Claims.

The bills on the calendar reported from the committee of the whole were disposed of, thirty-seven being passed. A bill to pay $5,000 to Flora A. Darling, widow of a Confederate General, for money alleged to have been taken from her at the time of her arrest on a steamer at New Orleans, when traveling on a safe permit granted by Gen. N. P. Banks, was laid on the table, despite the favorable recommendation of the committee.

These being disposed of, the House went into committee of the whole to consider bills for private relief.

The first bill read raised a laugh, being "For the relief of Thomas B. Reed." The proposed beneficiary, it turned out, was a Sergeant in the Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and the bill authorized the Court of Claims to pass upon his claim for pay as such Sergeant, he having been carried on the roll as a private. The bill was passed.

A bill for the relief of James Bigler, a resident of New York, who owned some property in Virginia, destroyed during the war, was laid aside to permit an investigation of the question, whether it was destroyed in military operations. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) suggested that if this were the case, the bill opened up a dangerous field, one which Congress had never before entered—that of paying for property destroyed in military operations. Should that policy be now adopted, he said, Congress would have to provide revenue to a much greater extent than at present.

Three or four other war-claim bills were considered, meeting with the usual objection. Upon a measure to repay $300 substitute money taken from a Swede who was drafted while not a citizen of the United States, Mr. Dingley pleaded that the statute of repose should be allowed to obtain, and that these claims arising thirty years after the war had closed be settled and stay settled.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.) replied to this vigorously, protesting against the Government pleading the statute of limitations after years of denied justice to claimants. In this case Mr. Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa,) of whom the claimant is a constituent, denounced the action of the Government as that of highway robbery, seizing the money like a robber, by its strong arm, and retaining it because of its power to do so.

By a vote of 65 to 55, the committee recommended favorable action on the bill, and it then rose.

The House passed the bill for the relief of Thomas B. Reed amid much amusement and some embarrassment of the Speaker. The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the House took a recess until 8 P. M.

At the night session fourteen pension bills were considered and laid aside with a favorable recommendation. At 10:30 the House adjourned.

To Simplify Pension Methods.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Pension Committee of the Senate and the Invalid Pension Committee of the House met in joint session to-day and heard Gen. R. B. Beath and Gen. Mitholland, both of Philadelphia, representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic. They advocated the passage of the Pickler bill, (passed by the House last session,) relative to the administration of pension claims by the Pension Office. The measure aims to simplify and improve the methods of the bureau. They did not approve of the clause in the bill which provides that service in the Confederate Army shall not be a bar to granting a pension to a soldier who afterward served in the Union Army. The committee also heard Miss Anna Whittenmyer of the Woman's National Relief Corps in support of the bill extending the provisions of the pension laws to regimental and hospital nurses.

Bills for Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Bills making appropriations for public buildings at the following places were to-day favorably acted upon by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds: Nashua, N. H., $100,000; Woonsocket, R. I., $75,000; Rome, N. Y., $50,000; Shamokin, Penn., $80,000; Grand Haven, Mich., $75,000; Green Bay, Wis., $150,000; Kansas City, Kan., $250,000; San Diego, Cal., $200,000; Fresno, Cal., $100,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 18.—The silverplating establishment of J. Walter Miller, in this city, was gutted by fire early this morning. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $3,000.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 18.—Five horses and one cow were burned to-day in a fire which destroyed the stable belonging to the Bamford Brothers, silk manufacturers. The loss will be about $8,000, which is fully insured.

THEY WANT A NEW LEADER.

Thirty-third District Tammany Men Oppose Mr. Burke.

There was a meeting of the Tammany men of the Thirty-third Assembly District who are opposed to the continued leadership of ex-Police Justice Burke, in Unity Hall, 2,009 Third Avenue, last night. That there is going to be a very lively time at the primary election in this district was made evident by the presence at the hall of between three and four hundred voters. Many of them could not get into the meeting proper.

An effort was made to hold an overflow meeting on the street, but it was too late to secure a police permit. Thomas F. McCaul presided at the meeting. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the continuation of Mr. Burke as leader was a reflection on the intelligence of the voters of the district and a violation of the Democratic principle of home rule in that Mr. Burke does not live in the district.

The meeting unanimously indorsed Nicholas J. Hayes for leader and Louis Davidson for associate leader. Speeches in opposition to Messrs. Burke and Fallon, the present representatives of the district in the Tammany Executive Committee, were made by John H. Sheridan, Michael B. Fitzpatrick, George A. Parker, W. H. Schneitzer, and Lawyer Abraham Levy.

The opponents of the present Tammany management of the district have asked John C. Sheehan to use his influence to have one of the Inspectors at the primary named by Mr. Burke and one by his opponents. They suggest that the third Inspector shall be named by Mr. Sheehan himself. Mr. Sheehan said this seemed to be a very fair proposition, and he would talk with Mr. Burke about it.

SHE HAD A DAKOTA DIVORCE.

Mrs. McGown Now Sued by Husband for Divorce Here.

The value of a North Dakota divorce in this State was the question before Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the suit brought for absolute divorce by Harry P. McGown, a clerk in the City Court, and a son of former Judge McGown, against his wife Emma, now known as Mary Emma Bell. Mrs. McGown obtained a divorce in North Dakota a few months ago. Mr. McGown has refused to recognize the decree, and in his suit named Harry W. Bell, the woman's present husband, as co-respondent. McGown also has a suit pending against Bell, who is a wealthy Harlem tile manufacturer, for $100,000 for alienating the affections of his wife.

Justice Russell said that under North Dakota laws the defendant was the wife of Bell, but under the laws of this State she was the wife of McGown, and when she lived with Bell she violated the laws of this State. Mr. McGown is trying to have the custody of their child given to him, and this will come before the court to-day.

COL. COLE TO GET A PLACE.

State Railroad Commissioners' Board Has Been Practically Settled.

It has been practically settled that the next Board of State Railroad Commissioners will consist of Frank M. Baker, Col. Ashley W. Cole, and George W. Dunn of Binghamton. Mr. Baker has been appointed to succeed Michael Rickard. He was indorsed not only by many railroad men, but by prominent politicians. He is an old neighbor of ex-Senator Platt in Owego, Tioga County.

At the meeting of Gov. Morton and Governor-elect Black in this city Thursday, it is said, the question of successors to Samuel A. Beardsley, whose resignation will take effect two days before Gov. Morton's term expires, and to Alfred C. Chapin, whose term will expire a month or two later, was settled. Col. Cole is to be named by Gov. Morton to complete Mr. Beardsley's term, and will be reappointed by Gov. Black. Mr. Dunn will be named to succeed Mr. Chapin.

Possibly some other place will be given to W. W. Worden of Saratoga, who wanted a place on the commission.

PRINCIPAL WITNESS DEAD.

Indictments Against Father Dent for Perjury Dismissed.

At the instance of District Attorney Backus, the indictment charging the Rev. Father Dent with having perjured himself at a trial in which he was plaintiff, Oct. 15, 1895, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Aspinall, in the County Court.

Father Dent was a member of the Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis, and was expelled from the order Sept. 18, 1886. He brought an action against the monks for $50,000 damages and for reinstatement. He also sued Bishop Ryan. He was his own counsel in all his suits.

He was indicted on the strength of a rescript which he swore he had obtained from the Congregation of Bishops at Rome. Witnesses from Rome were brought over, and testified that the rescript had never been given to him. Mr. Backus moved that the indictment be withdrawn because the principal witness against Father Dent, the Rev. Father Cessarini, died recently.

Talked on "Practical Idealism."

Dr. Greenfeld of Temple Beth Elohim, Brooklyn, lectured last night at the Temple Israel, Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, on "Practical Idealism." He said that when one places together the two words practical and idealism one has almost an entire impossibility before him, for it is almost beyond the power of man to be practical and yet live up to his ideals. "Practical stands for everything," he added, "our business, our very being, while idealism reflects not that which is, but which might be. We all know what our aims should be, but we are all falling far short of realizing our ideals, not the ideals of thought, but of action." Dr. Greenfeld told how much better it would be for all if people would try more to be like the ideals which they have pictured.

Little George Werner Missing.

Mrs. Annie Werner of 616 West Forty-eighth Street reported to Police Headquarters last night that her five-year-old son George had been missing since Thursday morning. Some of his playmates told Mrs. Werner that they thought they had seen her son on a wagon with a man going to Jersey City. The police telephoned both the Jersey City and Brooklyn police. George is a blonde, with blue eyes, and of light build. When last seen he wore a blue peefer with brass buttons, knickerbockers, and bicycle cap.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.

—4 A. M.—535 Broadway; damage trifling.

—5:30 A. M.—306 Spring Street; James Marone; fruit store; damage, $55.

—10 A. M.—19 East Sixty-second Street; dwelling of Joseph F. Daly; chimney; no damage.

—2:35 P. M.—24 Mulberry Street; G. Campagna; grocery; damage, $50.

—3:15 P. M.—303 West Broadway; John Carmody; damage, $50.

—3:26 P. M.—155 Sixth Avenue, shoe store of J. W. Smith; damage trifling.

—3:30 P. M.—181 Delancey Street; chimney; no damage.

—4:30 P. M.—44 Sullivan Street; tenement of Fred Stultz; no damage.

—5:05 P. M.—214 East Forty-eighth Street, Peter McCormick; damage, $10.

—5:25 P. M.—115 West Thirteenth Street, Mrs. Sarah Lawton; damage, $25.

Beginning Dec. 19, open evenings until Christmas.

Silverware.

Toilet goods, desk furnishings, many small novelties, table wares of all kinds.

Gold Jewelry.

A large, varied stock not confined to expensive goods.

Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Diamonds—the choicest stones, artistically set.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
Madison Square.

BOY CRIMINAL'S TALE.

Franklin Hope Tells a Brooklyn Court of His Start in Crime.

Franklin P. Hope, eighteen years old, who has been known as Edward Clover and "Farmer Ed," was convicted of highway robbery in Judge Aspinall's court, in Brooklyn, yesterday. He was arrested for the robbery of Arthur Williams in Flatbush in October. Frederick Diamond and Thomas Howard, two of his companions in the affair, are now in Sing Sing under sentences of ten years.

Hope told his story on the stand. He said he worked on his father's truck farm near Philadelphia and sold produce in the city, but last Summer voracious reading of dime novels made him desirous of becoming a great criminal, and he ran away to Philadelphia. There he fell in with Paul Clover, whose father is a wealthy linen dealer.

He induced the boy to follow him to this city. Young Clover sold his new bicycle for $5 and gave the money to Hope. He bought a pint of whisky to bribe the trainmen, and the boys came North. On the way they fell in with Diamond and Howard. They made an attack on a peddler and took some money and a razor. Hope armed himself with the razor. In New York their money soon gave out, and Diamond proposed a "holp-up" in the outskirts of Brooklyn. They selected a lonely place in Flatbush and Williams happened to come along. Hope objected to Diamond's plan to kill Williams. Williams had a ring. He said: "Oh, say, fellows, don't take that. My mother gave it to me."

"Then," said Hope in telling his story, "I said to the fellers: 'He's treated us square, and we'll let him alone.' So we did. Well, he seemed a decent fellow all around, and when we let him go we shook hands and said 'Good night.'"

Young Clover was in court. He was sent back to Philadelphia. Emil Ebert, who had also traveled with the gang, but who was evidently innocent, was sent to his home in St. Louis.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah is at the Plaza.

—Horace Plunkett, M. P., of Ireland, is at the Windsor.

—Col. John F. Gaynor of Fayetteville, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

—Moustapha Bey, Turkish Minister to Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada and Samuel Mather of Cleveland are at the Holland.

—F. P. Clark of Baltimore, T. J. Roberson of Albany, and S. R. Gaylor of Philadelphia are at the Grand.

—Alexander C. Eustace of Elmira, C. B. Coe of Detroit, and W. G. Holmes of Boston are at the Metropolitan.

—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska are at the Fifth Avenue.

—G. E. Sedgwick of Boston, J. W. Atwood of Philadelphia, and E. B. Stahlman of Nashville are at the Albemarle.

—Charles Atkins of Chicago, George L. Marsh of Cleveland, and William Faxon, Jr., of Boston are at the Normandie.

—John K. Cowen of Baltimore, Gen. M. O. Terry of Buffalo, Mme. Lillian Nordica, and Miss Clara Barton are at the Waldorf.

—S. N. D. North of Boston, Kennerley Bryan of Boston, and L. G. Palmer and S. G. Wood of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—George E. Shaw of Chicago, John L. Yost of Toledo, F. J. Keilogg of Utica, and F. J. Woodbury of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia, Col. Samuel W. Fordyce of St. Louis, and Abraham Lansing of Albany are at the Gilsey.

—John H. Burke of Baltimore, George West of Chicago, Horace McGuire of Rochester, and W. M. Brown of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—Charles T. Cavanaugh of Chicago, Albert E. Jones of Buffalo, G. L. Phelps of Boston, E. F. Pooley of Philadelphia, and Hugo D. Wells of Ithaca are at the Imperial.

—Ashton R. Willard of Boston, Joseph Dawney of Chicago, Charles E. Dosser of Syracuse, C. H. Tenney of Hartford, and J. E. Briggs of Rochester are at the Manhattan.

—Philip Chase of New York, Mrs. Theodore Rogers, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. T. H. Bradford, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Kasner, Philadelphia, and Miss Grace Carter of New York are at the Brevoort.

A Child Burned to Death.

Laretta Hallendorf, three years old, living with her parents at 321 East Sixty-fifth Street, was burned to death yesterday morning. Her mother, who found the child with her clothing in flames, grabbed her and rushed into the street. Dr. F. N. Furlong of 194 East Seventy-sixth Street, who was attracted by her cries, pushed her back into the house, and extinguished the flames with a blanket. He was unable, however, to save the child's life. The mother was slightly burned about the hands.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

—Johnson, Omohundoro & Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. E. Omohundoro, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Hunter, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Hunter, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, upholstery goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Newman & Lyons, Chicago, Ill.; D. Lyons, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

NOVELTIES IN STERLING SILVER,

Distinctive in design and moderate in price, and

WARES,

large and small, especially appropriate for CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

THE WALLACE CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
Fifth Ave., bet. 26th & 27th Sts

MISS BARTON AT THE BAZAAR

Guest at a Dinner and Guest of Honor at the Fair.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, was the guest of honor last evening at the Red Cross Bazaar, at the Hotel Waldorf.

Before visiting the bazaar, Miss Barton was entertained at dinner at the hotel by the Trustees of the New York Red Cross. Those present at the dinner were Mrs. C. H. Raymond, President of the New York Red Cross; Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Miss Bettina A. Hofker, Dr. A. M. Lesser, W. T. Wardwell, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Richard F. Secor.

Miss Barton held a reception at the bazaar. She refused to discus the Cuban question, but Dr. Lesser said that the New York Red Cross Institute could furnish 112 trained nurses in case of emergency, and added that since the resolution favoring Cuban independence had been introduced in the Senate, the New York Institute was making additional preparations to supply nurses, but that nothing could be done toward taking such a step, unless the consent of the International Red Cross Society was given.

Later in the evening Dr. Lesser announced that Miss Barton would make an address, and introduced her amid much applause. She said: "It is impossible for me to express my appreciation of your kind efforts to aid this splendid branch of the Red Cross Society. I am pleased to think that such a deserving work has been noticed so favorably and truly appreciated by you. The institution for which this grand bazaar is given is one of the finest works of the Red Cross Society. I am glad to see that it has begun rightly in attracting the attention of so many of the philanthropic citizens of New York. And here I wish to speak of that noble-hearted and faithful little woman who founded this excellent work. I mean Miss Bettina A. Hofker. She is worthy of your love and admiration."

A CRASH AT UNION SQUARE.

Cable and Horse Car in Collision, but No One Badly Hurt.

A collision at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, between a Broadway cable car, bound up town, and a cross-town green car, bound east, at 6 o'clock last night, resulted in giving a severe shaking up to over 100 passengers in the cars, badly bruising the driver of the horse car and smashing the front platform and half a dozen windows of his car, and nearly wrecking the front part of the cable car. The gripman of the cable car just escaped arrest, a thousand people witnessed a very exciting affair, and the cable road was blocked for an hour and a half.

The cable car had stopped at Fourteenth Street, just below the corner. As W. J. Mendel, the gripman, received the signal to go ahead, he put on the full strength of the grip. In consequence, the car shot ahead at remarkable speed. A green car was coming east. Driver Russell Terwilliger of 415 West Thirty-third Street had seen the cable car at a standstill and kept on going. Seeing that the gripman of the cable car had put on full speed, Terwilliger put on his brake and unhooked the horses. Mendel tried to put on his brake. Neither brake was effective and the crash came. The cable car seemed to go right through the forward part of the green car. It shaved off the platform, including steps and dashboard. The green car was thrown from the track. Terwilliger was flung fifteen feet away from his car and was picked up unconscious. None of the passengers was hurt, though they were thrown down. Terwilliger soon recovered and was taken, considerably bruised, to his home. He refused to make a complaint against the gripman, who was not hurt.

TO WORK FOR SOUND IDEAS.

A Committee to Strengthen and Extend National Democracy Here.

Francis M. Scott, who presided over the meeting of sound-money Democrats at the Hoffman House, two weeks ago, last night appointed the committee of fifteen authorized by that meeting to help reorganize and extend the National Democratic Party in this city. The committee consists of:

Robert B. Roosevelt, ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, Representative Franklin Bartlett, Wheeler H. Peckham, Esek Cowen, Samuel H. Ordway, James D. Lynch, Daniel P. Hays, James Byrne, James Loeb, John G. Agar, Edward F. McSweeney, C. V. R. Fornes, E. Ellery Anderson, and Asa A. Alling.

Under the terms of the resolution, authorizing this committee, Mr. Scott is to be a member of it. The committee is to co-operate with the New York City members of the State Committee in determining a plan "to strengthen and extend" the National Democratic Party in this city.

A meeting of this committee has been called for next Tuesday evening. It will probably be held at the Hoffman House.

Mrs. Church's Dancing Class.

The second meeting of Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's dancing class was held in the small ballroom at Sherry's last evening. The guests were received by Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Walton Oakley, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, and Mrs. Church.

Among those present were A. Edwin Schaff, Lawrence Ellemore, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Ruth Hoe, Charles H. Woodruff, Lamont Dominick, Miss Sallie Dominick, Miss Hope Smith, Augustus F. Ireland, Richard Dana, Joseph Earle Stevens, R. M. Crosby, Miss Laura Hard, Miss Julia Hard, Franklin Batcheller, Charles Elmer, Eugene Beales, Richmond Weed, E. L. de Rou, Charles H. Wilson, Miss Julia Day, J. W. Parks, Miss McBurney, A. R. Townsend, Sydney L. Smith, Miss Anna Riker, Miss Cameron, Miss Fannie Pell, T. L. Bogert, Edward Lansing Satterlee, Mrs. De Kay, G. F. Bartholomew, Miss Kellogg, Miss Nichols, W. W. Kellogg, Mrs. Stuyvesant P. Morris, Bradish Johnson, T. Trowbridge Martin, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, George E. Throop, R. Grannis, Edward Watson, Miss Caroline Green, Mrs. Bayard M. Smith, John Clarkson Jay, Jr., Mrs. John C. Jay, Orlo S. Kupper, Henry V. Butler, Henry Batcheller, Miss Eleanor Keyes, Miss Julia S Clark, Robert Howard, Miss Keyes, and Miss Julia Delafield.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MAGOG, Quebec, Dec. 18.—Annie Cain and James Mills were drowned last night while skating on the river.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Harmer St. C. Denny of Buffalo was to-day appointed receiver of the First National Bank of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Martin V. Strait was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree for shooting his wife and sister-in-law about two years ago.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 18.—The long-overdue steamer Marlborough Hill, from Indramayo for Tacoma, for which 30 guineas premium was offered by San Francisco underwriters, arrived safely yesterday at Victoria.

WAUSAU, Wis., Dec. 18.—John Patzer, who has been City Clerk three terms, Register of Deeds four terms, and a member of the Council, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head while temporarily insane.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—The State Commission in Lunacy has received an application from Dr. J. J. Kindred of Astoria, L. I., asking permission to open a private sanitarium at that place. The matter has been referred to President Wise.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, Md., Dec. 18.—James Smith, a mulatto, was hanged here this morning for the murder in July last of Miss Margaret Brown, a white girl, with whom he claimed to be in love. He cut the girl's throat because she repulsed him.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 18.—The Department of Geology of Lafayette College made vacant by the retirement of Dr. T. C. Porter was to-day filled by the appointment of Frederick Burritt Peck, Ph. D., of Amherst College. His title will be Associate Professor of Geology and Palaeontology.

WANAMAKER'S All Around The Store

Wrapping facilities in the Book Store have been largely increased. Nearly everybody was quickly served yesterday. We intend that all shall be to-day. Our Book Store is a recognized institution—a youthful giant in Book-handling.

TOYS—JOYS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Our Toy Store has proved a veritable bonanza to Santa Claus. Every child's Christmas wish has been anticipated by our travelers, who have personally encircled the globe in their Toy gathering.

The day opens with readjustments in the Toy delivery. The tidal wave of popular favor is taxing our Toy force. But the organization is elastic.

OVERCOATS FOR GIRLS.

This is a golden day for buyers of Girls' Overgarments. We own two great stocks of

GRETCHENS, LONG COATS, REEFERS AND JACKETS

in sizes that range from 4 to 18 years. They have just come to us from two of the best makers. Cloths are fine, workmanship of very high class, trimmings superior.

We omit price quotations, too much detail, but all the prices are

ACTUALLY REDUCED ONE HALF.

Second floor, Broadway.

AT THE TOP IN FURNITURE.

Boudoir Desks. Hundreds of them. Prices $5 to $125. In the whole range of gift goods for ladies there is hardly an item more popular.

Parlor and Library Tables share popularity with the dainty Desks. We have many sorts. Some of the cheaper are listed below:

LIBRARY TABLES—
Quartered Oak, large drawer and shelf below, size 24x34, $8.25.
Quartered Oak, highly polished, 36 in., round top, $9.
Quartered Oak, French legs, large drawer and shelf below, top 28x42, $12.
Quartered Oak, 28x48, $15.
Mahogany Finish, 26x48, $12.
Solid Mahogany, 28x42, $16.50.

PARLOR TABLES—
Imitation Mahogany, shelf below, highly polished, top 20x20, $2.75.
Birch, 20 in., round top, polish finish, $3.75.
Birch, 31x31, $5.
Quartered Oak, 24x30, shelf below, $7.50.
Maple, 22x32, $3.25.
Mahogany, round top, 24 in. diameter, $7.25.

WOMEN'S SHOES—A RARE CHANCE Shoe man found certain Women's Shoes that he doesn't want in stock—sizes too badly broken. Prices are made to move them. They're marked to go at one-third to one-half their value—real value, too. If your size is here—well, it means three pairs of good Shoes for the price of one. That's worth spending a little time for.

Six sorts, calfskin Shoes, narrow and medium round toes, buttoned and laced; they've been priced $5, $5.50, $6, now
TWO DOLLARS.

Five sorts, French patent calfskin Shoes, cloth and kid tops, some with light turned soles, others heavy welted soles, mostly narrow toes, leather and wood heels; fairly priced at $5, $5.50, and $7.50, now
TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS.

Four sorts, russet leather, high cut Shoes, buttoned and laced, suitable for Winter wear; have been $3.50 and $5, now
ONE AND A HALF DOLLARS.

Second floor, Tenth street.

LACE CURTAINS Seventy-five pairs of Irish Point and Tambour Lace Curtains are shown this morning at $7, to close a stock. These few words, some fortunate shoppers, and we'll know them no more.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CHOCOLATES Visited the Chocolate counter in the Candy Store? An interesting place, this. Chocolates in all sorts of fancy packages. Chocolates in less attractive shapes, but at more attractive prices. One corner of our Candy Store—other counters filled with different Candies, equally catching—all of them absolutely pure.

Chocolate Covered Caramels, (all flavors,) Mints, and Nougats, 20c a pound.

Basement.

HANDKERCHIEFS Much has been said of our Handkerchiefs—the half has not been told. Such worthy 'Kerchiefs—pure linen and pure silk—at such wonderfully low prices, are a great attraction. Over two thousand styles. A pure linen Handkerchief for 5 cents; a lace 'Kerchief for $65. Hundreds of intermediate prices. What a price range!

Women's linen Handkerchiefs.
At 12½c—Hemstitched sheer, ¼, ½, and 1 in. hem.
At 25c—Hemstitched and embroidered.

Men's linen Handkerchiefs.
At 16c—Hemstitched; $1.75 the doz.
At 25c—White, hemstitched, embroidered initial.
At 50c—Superior quality, hemstitched, open work initial.

Japanese silk Handkerchiefs.
At 25c—Plain, hemstitched.
At 50c—Hemstitched, handsome initial.

Tenth street.

CAMERAS Any bright boy or girl with a kodak can take photographs of father, mother, brother, sister, street scenes—of any interesting object that may be desirable to preserve. Size of Camera doesn't matter much. The $5 Pocket Kodak takes pictures as good and clear as the most expensive Camera we sell. Difference in size, that's all. Jolly Christmas presents—not expensive, either.

Bet Cameras, $4.

Pocket Kodaks, 12 pictures without reloading, 2x1½ in., $5.

Montauk Folding Cameras, 4x5 in., $9; 5x7 in., $13.50.

Bull's Eye Cameras, 12 pictures without reloading, 3½x3½ in., $8; extra films for 12 pictures, 60c.

Carrier for Bull's Eye, $1.25.

Case for Kodak, 75c.

Basement.

ART NEEDLE WORK AND FANCY GOODS In attractiveness the numerous bits and pieces of Fancy Work and Goods have a rival—very near them, too—the prices. You'll be interested in both.

Photograph Frames, figured silk, 25c.
Scarfs, Japanese silk, gold embroidered, $1 to $7.50.
Table Covers, Japanese silk, gold embroidered, $2.50 to $4.50.
Centre Pieces, in renaissance, $2 to $12.
Bureau Scarfs, in renaissance, $2.25 to $9.
Doylies, in renaissance, 50c to $2.
Doylies, drawn work, 25c to $1.
Centre Pieces, drawn work, $2.50 to $5.
Opera Bags, fancy silk, $3 to $3.50.
Shopping Bags, silk and crocheted, $1.50 to $15.
Pin Cushions, fancy, 50c to $13.50.
Handkerchief Cases, 90c to $7.50.
Scrap Baskets, $3.25 to $6.

Tenth street.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS Three patterns of them, all new; no special excuse for chopping prices—none necessary. Desirable curtains, these, but they must move on.

$4.25 kind, now $3.50.
$5.50 kind, now $4.50.
$7.25 kind, now $6.
A very attractive offering of Tapestry Couch Coverings at $5 and $6 each. Real bargains.

RUGS A story of little Rugs at little prices:

Smyrna Rugs, 18x36 in., $1; 21x45 in., $1.50; 26x54 in., $2; 30x60 in., $2.50; 36x72 in., $3.75.
White goat skin Rugs, 2½x5 ft., $1.50.
Hamadan, Shirvan, and Daghestan Rugs, about 3x5 ft.; $5 and upward.

Third floor.

SLIPPERS Slippers for men and women. There's comfort and wear in them, but no extravagance in prices. A great variety to pick over—50c to $3 a pair.

Second floor.

Open evenings until Christmas.
Holiday Fair and Christmas Tableaux, third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Congressional Notes.

The Secretary of State sent to the House yesterday a communication recommending an appropriation of $10,000 to enable the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to make an international catalogue of scientific works, as agreed upon by the United States at an international conference.

Mr. Mondell has introduced in the House a bill appropriating $5,000 for a monument on the battlefield of Massacre Hill, near Old Fort Phil Kearney, Wyoming. The monument is to commemorate the memory of the officers and men who fell there in 1866 in a battle with the Sioux Indians under Red Cloud.

Private Wood Found Guilty.

Private Joseph Wood of Company H, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of New York, was found guilty on three charges before the Delinquency Court, presided over by Capt. William F. Morris, Company K, in the Ninth Regiment Armory last evening. The charges against Wood were disobedience of orders, disrespect to a superior officer, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. When his Captain ordered him to fall in he retorted to the Captain to "fall out."

Wood was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 for each offense. The finding of the court will be submitted to Col. Seward.

Killed Herself with Gas.

Mrs. S. Alvermier, thirty-eight years old, of 630 Savoy Street, West Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday. Mr. Alvermier is in business in New York. His family is wealthy. Yesterday Mr. Alvermier was in this city and the boy and girl were at school. Some time before noon Mrs. Alvermier went to her room, attached a rubber tube to the gas jet, put the free end of the tube in her mouth, and turned on the gas. When the children returned home they could not get in. The father returned late last night and found his wife dead. For some time past the suicide had been troubled with fits of despondency.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—La Tosca—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The School for Scandal—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Castle Sombras—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bohemia—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Road to the Heart—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
LYCEUM—The Wife of Willoughby—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée—2:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00. Matinée—2:00—Carmen.
MURRAY HILL—Myles Aroon—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11. Matinée—2:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1896.

ALL PRECEDENTS DISREGARDED.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has thrown to the dogs the wisdom of THOMAS JEFFERSON, JAMES MADISON, JAMES MONROE, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON, and DANIEL WEBSTER. It has flippantly disregarded precedents which the founders of the Republic established after grave deliberation. It has advised the adoption of a policy which violates an unbroken rule of National conduct, a policy which, though repeatedly urged upon Congress and the Executive, has been uniformly rejected.

It has been our policy in the past to recognize independence and sovereignty only when established as facts. In favorably reporting the Cameron resolution the Foreign Affairs Committee gives its sanction to the recognition of a new sovereignty which is by no means an established fact, and invites into the family of nations a few thousand Cuban troops dispersed in their mountain fastnesses, fighting with desperate heroism, indeed, for independence, but with no organized Government behind and over them which an envoy could find or get access to, no Government which, if WEYLER and all his men should quit the island to-morrow, would be able for some time to discharge its duties as a State at home or meet its just responsibilities abroad.

We had occasion a few days ago to show by quotations from official records and documents that it has always been the policy of this Government not to recognize the independence of a new State or a revolted province until it was established as a visible fact. The State papers cited by us in proof of this position are perfectly accessible to members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate. Yet Senator DAVIS of Minnesota, who is a member of that committee, if he is correctly reported in the Washington dispatches of The Sun, is ignorant of this fact in our history. He is reported to have said: "Back in 1822 or 1823 President MONROE recognized three or four paper Governments in South America, including Chile, Colombia, and Peru. * * * In recognizing Chile, Colombia, and Peru, President MONROE had to send his representatives all over South America to find them. They had a shadowy and often vanishing form of government that was difficult to locate." President MONROE'S "representatives" were CAESAR A. RODNEY, THEODORICK BLAND, and JOHN GRAHAM. They were sent to South America by him in 1816, when he was Secretary of State, to inquire into the condition and prospects of the revolted colonies of Spain. MONROE had become President when their report was sent to Congress. But it was not until 1822 that we recognized the independence of the South American republics and sent Ministers. A good deal had happened since RODNEY, BLAND, and GRAHAM visited them and reported. MONROE'S message of the 8th of March, 1822, shows that the colonies had established their independence as a recognizable fact. In that message he said:

"This contest has now reached such a stage, and has been attended by such decisive success on the part of the provinces, that it merits the most profound consideration whether their right to the rank of independent nations with all the advantages incident to it in their intercourse with the United States is not complete. Buenos Ayres assumed that rank by a formal declaration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810. The provinces composing the Republic of Colombia, after having separately declared their independence, were united by a fundamental law of the 17th of December, 1819. Chile declared independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it undisturbed, and of late, by the assistance of Chile and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has extended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico our information is less authentic, but it is nevertheless distinctly understood that the new Government has declared its independence, and that there is now no opposition to it there, nor a force to make it. Thus it is manifest that all those provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their independence, but, considering the state of the war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it."

Were these "paper Governments"? Has the "Republic of Cuba" a present substance or assured future that entitles it to the rank and consideration which MONROE accorded to these Spanish provinces that had come to "the full enjoyment of their independence," and to such stability that there was "not the most remote prospect of their ever being deprived of it"? It is absurd to institute the comparison. There is no comparison possible in our history with the proposed recognition of the independence of Cuba. It is new doctrine, a new policy, unknown to our history. We are asked to step aside from the safe ground of strict neutrality which from the earliest years we have held with a dignity and firmness that have commanded the respect and admiration of foreign nations and to plunge into a bog of entanglements and complications of which no man can foresee the nature or predict the ending. Accepted principles of international law have been formulated from our behavior in the past. The dangerous precedent we now set up may be used against us to our hurt. It must be disquieting to the venerable Chairman of the committee to see sentiment triumph in this way over reason and usage. The sentiment that moves the American people to sympathy with Cuba and arouses the well-nigh unanimous desire for the victory of the insurgents is commendable. But Senator SHERMAN knows that eighty years ago we had as a motive for promptly recognizing the South American republics not only an ardent sympathy for them in their struggle for freedom, but an active feeling of hostility toward Spain on the part of a large portion of our people, growing out of territorial questions which were settled only by the treaty of 1819 by which she ceded Florida to us. The prudence and forbearance exhibited by Congress in the five years from 1817 to 1822, when CLAY, embittered by MONROE'S refusal to appoint him Secretary of State, and ever scheming, like the Senatorial enemies of Mr. CLEVELAND, "to put the President in a hole," was vehemently urging the premature recognition of Spanish-American independence, furnishes a worthy example, which it is not too late for the legislators of the present day to follow.

It is because the doctrine accepted by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee is new and dangerous that we expect to see the Cameron resolution fail of passage. That committee should be the grave of ill-considered propositions, not a cradle for their nurture. But though recognition of Cuban independence has escaped the fate it deserved at the hands of Senator SHERMAN and his associates, it surely cannot survive the challenges it must encounter in debate.

MISCHIEVOUS, BUT IN VAIN.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has done an unjustifiable thing, for which it cannot too strongly be condemned, but there is no sound reason for apprehension as to its consequences. We earnestly advise every business man who is inclined to give weight to the action of the committee to study closely and bear steadily in mind the following simple facts:

The resolution will not be reported to the Senate before next Monday.

It will then go over without even serious debate until after the holiday recess, and will not appear again under a fortnight at the earliest, say Jan. 4.

It will then come up, not for action, but for debate. If its friends try to press its immediate consideration, that motion can be debated as long as the main question—that is, indefinitely. A debate of this sort maintained by a half-dozen Senators only has been continued for more than two months, and in two months from Jan. 3 at midnight the Fifty-fourth Congress dies.

Even if the resolution should be adopted by the Senate, it is by no means sure to be accepted by the House. If that were possible, the slightest amendment would send it back to the Senate for another long debate.

If by any chance it could be adopted by both houses, it would surely be vetoed by President CLEVELAND. Then the process would have to begin all over again.

The chances that the resolution can finally become legally operative are thus so slight that the resolution may be regarded as already dead.

OLCOTT'S OPPORTUNITY.

Notwithstanding the strong recommendations that were obtained for Mr. OLCOTT'S appointment as District Attorney of this county, not only from prominent Republicans of both factions and of no faction, but from well-known Judges and conspicuous Democrats, there is nothing in his past experience and proved character to beget unqualified confidence at the outset. He is practically an untried man, with his reputation to win and a great opportunity before him.

Mr. OLCOTT is chiefly known as an ardent, active, and energetic Republican politician in a limited field, with a good record in the Board of Aldermen. Some of his statements regarding his purposes in the important office which he is now to enter are not reassuring. That should not be regarded as a political office, but he avows with alacrity that he intends to appoint only Republicans for his assistants. He will retain some of the present incumbents for a while; in fact, he could hardly get on without them, for somebody familiar with the routine of the office and with pending business is necessary to avoid confusion if not paralysis, but he has the power to displace them all, and he plainly intimates a purpose of ultimately displacing all who are Democrats.

The District Attorney's office has continued under a head of Tammany's choice, and it has a shady reputation in regard to the appointment of subordinates as well as the conduct of business, but it does not follow that there may not be men there who are capable and faithful and who would gladly devote their experience and training to the task of reforming its service to the public. If any such there are, the fact that they are Democrats is not an adequate reason for their removal. Neither is the fact that a man well qualified to become an Assistant District Attorney is a Democrat a sufficient reason for refusing to appoint him. When a man at the head of an important office says that in appointing subordinates he shall prefer Republicans, "other things being equal," and that, "other things being equal," he shall prefer an "organization man" to a Republican who is not an "organization man," he exhibits that kind of partisan spirit which is incapable of judging fairly of the equality of "other things." He would never find other things equal when it came to a choice.

There is a disquieting suspicion that in the municipal contest of the coming year the District Attorney's office is to be "worked for all it is worth" to keep the City Government in party control and to give that control to the Republican organization, and that that is really why a young and energetic man with the reputation of a "hustler" in politics has been put in the office. If this suspicion is well founded, the evidence will gradually appear, and advocates of municipal reform will know what they have to contend with. The evidence will also reveal the use to which Mr. OLCOTT proposes to put the opportunity of his lifetime.

QUALITY OF GAS SUPPLIES.

The Health Commissioner of Brooklyn suggests that the Health Department of that city should be enabled by a small appropriation for apparatus and the services of a competent chemist to test and analyze every week the illuminating gas supplied to the people. This is a very reasonable suggestion, and the Municipal Government should respond by granting the small sum, about $2,500, which is required. Commissioner EMERY believes, we understand, that the quality of the gas delivered to Brooklyn consumers, in some parts of the city, at least, is not what it should be, and also holds the opinion that the gas which is burned in some districts does or may affect injuriously the health of the persons who procure light from it, because the air is tainted by impurities which are not consumed in the flame.

The illuminating gas supplied to consumers in other cities, as well as in Brooklyn, should be subjected to inspection and analysis by the local health authorities. While a City Government can thus ascertain whether the gas which is supplied for public uses has sufficient illuminating power—and in some places tests are made for this purpose—the detection of impurities which the gas should not contain, and the publicity given to the discovery of conditions injurious to health, would warn the people and cause the manufacturers to improve their product. It is said that illuminating gas as it is now made is much more dangerous to human beings who may inhale it by accident or while they are asleep than the gas which was made years ago. If this be true, the facts should be made known by local health authorities for the instruction of consumers, and if the presence is suspected of impurities which ought to be excluded from the supply and which increase the danger that may always attend the use of any gas, the inspection and analysis of the supply by sanitary officers are clearly required for the public good.

HIGH BUILDINGS.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade and Transportation to ascertain and report what action should be taken with regard to limiting the height of buildings is doing good work in the collection of evidence. On Thursday it elicited what may be regarded as expert opinions from two different points of view—that of the fireman and that of the sanitarian—the experts being Chief BONNER and President SHEFFIELD of the Fire Department and President WILSON of the Board of Health.

The criticisms of the firemen may perhaps be obviated by the improvement of the tall buildings in construction and equipment. It is quite futile, no doubt, to attempt to fight a fire that is more than a hundred feet above the street with the appliances at the command of our Fire Department. Supposing a building above that height not to be absolutely proof against fire arising either within or without, it is essential that it should have an efficient fire service of its own. Even if it possesses this, however, there is much force in the suggestion that the occupants of the upper stories even of a fire-proof building might be cut off from escape by smoke and actually perish by suffocation. More than this, it is admitted that an unprotected metal frame would be liable to be deflected by heat and would collapse, owing to the burning of adjoining inflammable buildings. In spite of this, such frames are allowed to be erected. It is also admitted that extreme heat might cause the protecting veneer of masonry to flake off and leave the metal frame unprotected and liable to deformation.

There are serious objections to the erection of buildings so tall as to be beyond the reach of the firemen and which are structurally without walls, and these objections have not been met. But still, it is not the objections upon this score that are most serious. The principal objections were forcibly formulated in the evidence of President WILSON at the hearing in question. The plain fact is that a high building with no limit but that of mechanical possibility and the cupidity of owners deprives its neighbors of their rights of light and air. Our streets were planned with reference to an extreme altitude of five stories in the buildings that front them. The principal thoroughfares are now lined and darkened with structures that attain not only twice but four and five times that height. These convert the streets between them into dark alleys, from which sunlight is almost excluded. Moreover, they convert the streets into cañons, through which the wind is drawn with such violence as to convert a breeze almost into a hurricane.

There is indeed no dispute among experts that some restriction is necessary. The only question is what the restriction should be; whether an absolute prohibition at a certain limit of height, as is enforced at Chicago, where, we believe, the limit is 120 feet, or a graduated prohibition, as has been proposed by an eminent architect here in New York, who has suggested a certain multiple of the square root of the width of the street as the limit of height for the buildings fronting it. One of the details of his proposition was to allow an owner to build higher as he receded from the street line, so that by a succession of receding terraces a building might possibly attain as great a height at the centre as any of the existing skyscrapers. To this pyramidization the steel-frame construction lends itself with great facility. Except for the danger from fire, there seems to be no reason why an owner should not carry his building as high as he chooses, provided he overshadows no land but his own. But there is every reason why he should not be permitted to deprive his neighbors of light and air and to convert the streets into ravines. The time is evidently near when it will be necessary to proceed in the public interest against the excesses of selfishness and to enforce the spirit of the Roman maxim: "So use your own that you do not injure another's."

STEEL RAILS AND THE TARIFF.

The members of the combination which controls the manufacture and sale of steel rails in this country held a meeting last Wednesday, at which the allotment percentages were fixed for the coming year. It now appears that at this meeting a decision was reached concerning the combination price for 1897, which is to be $25 at Eastern mills and $26 at the mills of the Illinois Steel Company. This is a reduction of $3 per ton from the price maintained for a long time past, and the change will be quite acceptable to the railroad companies of the country, although they will still be unable to procure rails at the price for which sales are made by the combination to foreign buyers. The reduction appears to have been caused, in part, by the failure of the Billet Pool to maintain its combination price of $20.50 per ton, the price of steel billets having fallen during the past week to $17.

The cost of making steel rails is but little more than the cost of making billets, and the difference between the price of billets and the price of rails is small in foreign countries. Here are the prices of these products at English ports, free on board, at recent dates, as reported by The Iron Age, and the prices of the same at Pittsburg:

ENGLISH PORTS.

	Billets.	Rails.	Difference.
Dec. 2	$20.65	$21.87	$1.21
Dec. 9	21.87	21.87	....
Dec. 16	21.87	23.08	1.21

PITTSBURG.

	Billets.	Rails.	Difference.
Dec. 1	$19.80	$28.00	$8.20
Dec. 8	17.50	28.00	10.50
Dec. 15	17.00	28.00	11.00

It will be observed that the price of billets here is lower than the price in England. For a long time past the need of a considerable tariff duty for the protection of the American manufacturer of billets has not been apparent. The great difference between billet prices and rail prices here has been due to the maintenance of a very high price by the combined manufacturers of rails, with the assistance afforded by the tariff of $7.84 on foreign rails. We take the following from a Pittsburg dispatch published by The Philadelphia Press, a Republican paper which has favored the proposed increase (in the Dingley bill) of this rail duty by 15 per cent.:

"For almost a year the Pool has held prices at $28 per ton. The railroads have bought only sufficient rails the past twelve months to cover their barest needs, owing to the high price fixed by the Trust. * * * The Pool is made up of the Carnegie, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Cambria, Bethlehem, Lackawanna, Maryland, and Ohio Steel Companies. The Ohio Company agreed to make no rails, but receives a fixed amount for each ton of its allotment. * * * The railroads had no recourse, as every rail concern in the country belonged to the Pool. When the Ohio Steel Company erected a magnificent plant at Youngstown it was hoped that it would break the Pool, but the company became a member of it. * * * One manufacturer says: 'The cut will prove wholesome, but rails should be down to $20. That would leave a fair profit and would help matters in other lines. The rail manufacturers would themselves gain in the end, as the value of their other output would be enhanced.'"

We have occasionally referred to this combination heretofore because the operations of it illustrate the manner in which high duties on imports may be used to the injury of domestic consumers in the case of an industry which can easily be controlled by the united action of a few persons. It is notorious that the combined makers of steel rails, while compelling the American people—through the agency of the railroad companies—to pay $28 or $29 for rails, have been selling their rails in foreign countries at very much lower prices, underselling, in fact, the English manufacturers, whose prices have for a long time been below $22 per ton. During the last ten months, as the Treasury reports show, they have exported and sold abroad 55,533 tons of steel rails, in open competition with the very manufacturers in Europe with respect to whom they are "protected" in the home market by a duty of $7.84. So that the tariff in this instance serves the interests of foreign buyers at the expense of the American people.

We await with some curiosity the Ways and Means Committee's coming revision of the tariff on steel rails. A few months ago the committee reported a bill increasing the present duty, and this bill was passed by the House.

THE TIMES'S CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT.

We shall put before our readers in our Sunday Magazine Supplement to-morrow the best things that have been wrought by pen or pencil under the inspiration of the Christmas theme in the last four hundred years—not all that is best, nor any large part of it, but a generous and representative choice from among the masterpieces of art and literature that the world has been unwilling to let die. In its modern treatment, Christmas has become a hackneyed topic, commanding only the trite and conventional symbolism of holly wreaths, robustious Santa Clauses, wassail bowls not here indigenous, and plum puddings nowhere edible. It has seemed to us that the readers of THE TIMES might turn with pleasure from these "songs of modern speech" to MILTON'S Nativity Hymn, to HERRICK'S graceful melodies, and to the mellow philosophy of THACKERAY'S

"Be each, pray God, a gentleman";

from the gauds of poster art to the Virgins of RAPHAEL, CORREGGIO, TITIAN, and MURILLO.

If any purpose has guided our selection of examples it has been the wish to show, within our limits, the spirit in which the theme has been treated in various periods, from the sanctified formalism of PERUGINO to the perfectly modern freedom of KOWALSKI, from the solemn harmonies of MILTON'S Hymn to the lightness of DOUGLAS SLADEN.

Perhaps this Christmas supplement may serve in some measure as a golden treasury of Christmas art and literature agreeably presented and be deemed worth preserving. Not everybody can have always at hand such a group of old masters. How many readers of THE TIMES have seen within the year, except in a toy book, CLEMENT MOORE'S "'Twas the Night Before Christmas"?

There is something that savors strongly of anarchism in the preamble and resolutions that were the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Federation of Labor, in Cincinnati, yesterday. The power of the highest courts to "set aside as null and void laws duly and formally enacted by the representatives of the people," and the "written Constitutions" which vest that power in the judiciary were denounced, and Constitutional amendments were demanded which would limit the function of courts to expounding and administering law as they find it. Now, "written Constitutions" are made by delegates of "the people" and adopted by "the people," for the very purpose, among others, of defining and limiting the power of legislation and protecting "the people" from its abuse, and the courts are an instrumentality created by them for the purpose among others of keeping legislation within the Constitutional definitions and limitations. If this safeguard were to be overthrown and "representatives of the people" were enabled to make laws and change them to suit every whim and impulse that might come over them, anarchy would not be far off.

In that part of the recent annual report of the War Department which relates to the Military Academy at West Point reference is made to the prevalence of malarial fever at the academy last year, and it is stated that the cause, as indicated by the results of an investigation, was, in all probability, the bad quality of the water supplied to the post. The recommendation is earnestly made that the water should be purified by filtration. It is plain enough that the Government should not endanger the health and lives of its officers and cadets by supplying water which contains the germs of disease. It should either provide a filtration plant at once or procure water for the post from new sources.

The work of tearing up Fifth Avenue was without doubt necessary. It has been undoubtedly an affliction to the dwellers in the street, who have had, since their return to town, to undergo not only the sight of a littered street, but the odor of escaping gas. But we see no reason to doubt that the work has been done as expeditiously as was possible. It is to be hoped that it may be done so that it will not be necessary to do it over again for many years to come. The real moral to be drawn from the affliction seems to be the old one of the necessity of a system of subways that will make it possible for the subterranean work of a great city to be done under ground.

Four battalions would not be a very great deduction from the strength of the Spanish Army in ordinary times. But considering that, with a population of 17,000,000, Spain is forced to maintain nearly a quarter of a million of troops in Cuba, the dispatch of even four battalions to the Philippines argues the great gravity of the situation in those islands. Indeed, it seems likely that this generation will witness the final extinction, as a colonial power, of the nation which three centuries ago was by far the greatest colonial power in the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a store window at Charleston, S. C., there is now on exhibition a photograph of a house. It looks much like other photographs and is full of detail, but, according to its owner, the picture was taken by moonlight and with only forty-five minutes of exposure. These are decidedly remarkable statements, likely to excite at least momentary doubt in the minds of the many people who know that their cameras and their plates will do no such work. A Charleston paper says the picture is to be sent to Harper's Magazine for reproduction.

—Subterranean streams of water often have been found by digging at points indicated by the twisting downward of a forked hazel twig held in the hands of men who consider themselves—or the twigs—gifted with an occult power. This is an undoubted and indubitable fact. Whether or not it has any bearing whatever on the claim that the hidden liquid "attracts" the bifurcated wand is a question that can be left for settlement to the possessors of infinite leisure and childlike minds. It is really interesting, however, to learn from a Baltimore practitioner of this ancient form of divination that in the part of England whence it came the mystic bough is called a "dowsing-rod," and its manipulator a "dowser." The derivation from "douse" is obvious, and there is a fine colloquialism about the words that almost excuses the squalid superstition of which this water-finding is a characteristic phase.

—A meeting of Judges from every county in Pennsylvania is to be held at Philadelphia the last week of this month. The object of the convention is to consider the expediency and feasibility of attaining uniformity in the rules of court throughout the Commonwealth, and to take steps toward putting into practical operation the uniform system of legal education indorsed by the State Bar Association. At present Pennsylvania has a different system of rules for court practice in every county, which mixes matters up when an attorney from one county goes to another to try a case, and often results in the loss of large sums of money in civil actions. The great differences in the rules of these courts were brought up at the last meeting of the Bar Association, and a comparison of the rules of courts in various counties was made by ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Jr., and the report covered several large volumes, showing the absurdity of this condition of affairs. The rules for legal education are just as varied in the different counties as the rules of court, being much harder in Allegheny than any other county in the State.

—Every few years somebody in Mexico collects a lot of the seeds known as "jumping beans," and sends them north for the mystification, edification, or amusement, as the case may be, of people to whom these eccentric combinations of animal and vegetable life are not familiar. A consignment of the seeds reached London recently, and they have attracted considerable attention. CONRAD COOKE, the electrician, made a careful study of them, and one of his discoveries is interesting. The "beans" (they grow on a species of euphorbium) seem able, when laid on a flat surface, to travel horizontally in a given direction, but when suspended in air they are absolutely devoid of lateral movement. A bean hung by a fibre will jump sometimes half an inch upward, but will never acquire a pendulum movement. Similarly, a bean mounted at the end of a quill, and fitted with a mirror, like a galvanometer needle, will cause a spot of light to move up and down a vertical scale, but never off it. The reason for this is difficult to seek. The movements are caused by the convulsive action of a grub, which chooses this seed for its habitat. As no means of ingress is perceptible, it has been supposed that the egg is laid in the flower and becomes incorporated with the seed. After emergence and passing into the cocoon state, the grub develops into a moth similar to the codlin moth, whose grub is so destructive to apples.

—There would seem to be very little use in talking about civil service reform and the municipal ownership of franchises to an organization of men who are still wandering in such political darkness as is indicated by the adoption of a resolution advising the Democratic Legislators of this State to elect to the National Senate somebody "who remained faithful to the party and the Chicago platform during the last campaign." But, useful or not, EDWARD M. GROUT'S speech before the Young Democracy of Brooklyn, in which he emphasized the close connection that exists between these two reforms, touched on a most important point. Hitherto the very idea of putting the control of street railways, gas works, and all similar enterprises in the hands of city officials brought up the spectres of politics and patronage, with incidental inefficiency and corruption, and even those who believed most thoroughly in the advantages to the public that would follow an abandonment of the present system of chartered private monopolies, provided the spoilsmonger could be relegated to obscurity, regarded the chance of attaining the latter object as so remote that they oftener mourned over existing conditions than advocated the establishment of new ones. Now, however, the battle for civil service reform has been won. Its foes, though not yet destroyed, are sullenly retreating, and their lines will never be formed again. The logical consequence is widespread discussion of the franchise question and an eager desire to try here the experiments that have ended so successfully in several English towns. This is evidently to be the characteristic feature of municipal economics in the next few years, and every betterment of the civil service gives new encouragement to those who have studied such subjects from another standpoint than that of selfish personal interest.

PERSONAL.

—United States Consul MORRIS at Ghent says that the European newspapers have been much interested of late in the question as to what is the most expensive strictly commercial product in the world. The answer given by WILFRED FONVIELLE is charcoal thread, the substance employed as filaments for incandescent electric lamps. This, in the shape of filaments for thirty-candle power lamps, is worth $12,000 per pound. It requires 1,500,000 of these filaments to make a pound, and their total length would be 187 miles.

—Lord ROSEBERY, unlike many considerably greater men, thinks that London is not favorable to the production of good literary work. Whether SHAKESPEARE did most of his writing in London or Stratford is not known, but MILTON found it possible to produce "Paradise Lost" there, FIELDING and RICHARDSON did not seek inspiration from the country, Dr. JOHNSON was the most enthusiastic of Londoners, while among the historians, MACAULAY, GROTE, and LECKY suggest themselves at once as men whose names are closely connected with the great city. It is quite possible that Lord ROSEBERY, wherever he went, would carry with him the conditions, more strictly personal than he realizes, that have prevented him from endowing the world with prose or verse of any appreciable value.

—Capt. C. PERCY BUSHE of the English Navy, with whom RICHARD BURTON lived on terms of great intimacy at Buenos Ayres, while engaged on his now-forgotten book, "The Battlefields of Paraguay," says that whatever BURTON'S religion may have been when he died, he certainly was not a Catholic at that date. "He then appeared," writes this officer "to have no religious convictions whatever, nor many inconvenient scruples of any sort. At the same time, he showed no active animosity against any sort of religion except one, the religion of his wife. For that he freely expressed contempt. I remember his telling me tha. she had a little shrine in her room, and that, on some occasion when they had a difference of opinion, he threatened that if she did not keep quiet, he would 'pitch her josshouse out of the window.'"

—The late Dr. BENSON, Archbishop of Canterbury, left personal property whose actual value has just been appraised at £35,257 5s. 3d. That is a good deal of money, especially as a bitter cry of poverty has been going up from the English clergy for years, and has been louder than usual in the last few months; but as the annual stipend of the Archbishop of Canterbury is £15,000, and as Dr. BENSON had enjoyed this almost princely income for many years, there seems to be an inclination in England rather to wonder what he did with his money than to exclaim over the size of his estate. Occupants of this See have never been noted for wealth. Dr. TAIT, who preceded Dr. BENSON, left about the same amount to his heirs, or £35,500. Prelates of less exalted rank, whose will have been proved in recent years, found it possible to accumulate much more than the men of Canterbury and York. For example, the Rev. DIVIE ROBINSON, Prebendary of Chichester, bequeathed in 1894 property valued at £107,000; the Rev. EVELYN VERNON HARCOURT, Canon of Lincoln, who died in 1890, left £213,000; while the personalty of the Rev. HENRY GEORGE WATKINS of Potter's Bar, was declared in 1889 at no less than £251,000.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

New Sensation for the People.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The people of Pennsylvania are electing a United States Senator this time. Mr. Quay need not worry himself about the matter.

Where Much Needed.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Missouri, the home of the late distinguished Jesse James, has one of the largest Sunday schools in the world. It is in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Floridians Not Crowded.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The Boston Globe cites the fact that every person in the State of Massachusetts has 89,950 square feet to stand in. If the bean-eaters don't want to be crowded let them come to Florida, where each inhabitant has an area of over 4,500,000 square feet to his credit.

Maine Supplying Governors.

From The Biddeford (Me.) Journal.

The State of Maine furnished one-eleventh of the Governors chosen this Fall in the different States of the Union. They are Llewellyn Powers, in Maine; Hazen B. Pingree, in Michigan; Frank S. Black, in New York, and John R. Rogers, in far-off Washington. We do not believe any other State can duplicate this record.

AN INVITATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The business men of Pennsylvania are organized without regard to party on the side of righteousness in public affairs. There are 96,000, enrolled in Philadelphia alone. As a consequence, Pennsylvania will in all probability choose as United States Senator a man of probity and patriotism instead of the nominee of the State political machine now in power.

If the business community of New York City and State were to organize on the same lines without regard to party, Mr. Choate would in all probability be elected to the United States Senate. The corrupt political machine now in power in our State would be overwhelmed by the sentiment aroused against it, just as Matthew Quay is now being overwhelmed by the aroused public opinion of Pennsylvania. The organization of the movement in New York State should be instituted by such a patriotic body as the Chamber of Commerce. If the Chamber would appoint a committee to urge the selection of a fit representative of the Empire State in the United States Senate, an organization would easily follow against which no corrupt political power could stand

The President of the Philadelphia branch of the National League of Business Men has authorized me to say that a committee of their league will gladly go to New York to meet a committee appointed there for the purpose of organization on the lines above indicated.

The States of Pennsylvania and New York stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight for "sound money" and rolled up a majority in the aggregate almost equal to the National piurality for McKinley. Why should not two high-minded and reputable men represent these two great Commonwealths in the United States Senate?

Mr. Choate may be a Republican, but he is also a man of intelligence and honor, and under the circumstances would feel that he represented first of all the business interests of his State, and business interests truly interpreted are the best interests.

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.

New York, Dec. 18, 1896.

UNRELENTING.

From The Washington Star.

I walked with my friend of an earlier time,
Whose guidance I strive to heed;
Who checks my spirits that lightly climb
In praise of some modern deed.
"There are no great men," he assures me oft,
"Like those that we knew of yore;
The Senate and stage have completely doffed
The glories that once they wore.
"The pictures they paint," says my Mentor grim,
"Are patches, devoid of art,
And the girls are no longer demure and trim
Like the girls who ensnared my heart.
And the tales we read and the songs we sing
Are reflections of other days;
The halos which genius, extinct, may fling
O'er posterity's books and lays."
So I thought to beguile him with other themes
And I spoke of the light that shone
Where the west, aflame with the sun's last beams,
Proclaimed that the day had flown.
Unsmiling, to watch the scene he stood;
Its radiance brought no joy.
"It's fair," said he; "but it's not as good
As they gave us when I was a boy."

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FROM THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

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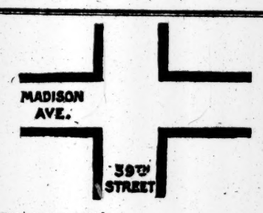

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

BUSINESS MEN CALLED TO REPENT OF THEIR INDOLENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Warren Repeats His Statements About the Rich and Poor—The New Morgan Memorial.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, in the third of his series of Advent sermons at St. Paul's Church, yesterday, reaffirmed the strong statements concerning the "widening chasm between the rich and the poor," which startled the business men of his congregation a week ago. Incidentally, he proclaimed defiance to the newspapers, which criticised his opinion on this question, and asserted that "the leaders of public opinion have never yet been able to see the signs of revolution" before revolution was upon them.

Dr. Warren's congregation was composed principally of business men of the downtown district, who appeared impressed, but not offended by the preacher's critical remarks.

"I am not disconcerted," said he, in opening his sermon, "by the criticism of the statements made by me in St. Paul's Church regarding the growing abyss between the wealthy and the poor, for these statements are true, and they are laden with the utmost consequence to you and I. If we investigate these problems for ourselves, we must reanze that they are full of grave portent, and that the remedies which we hold in our hands must be applied.

"The newspapers ask: 'Where are the signs of it coming?' The leaders among the people have never yet recognized the true signs of the times Open your eyes and behold the great National issues in their real aspect. Enlarge your sympathies and go about among the poor, not holding yourself loftily above them as one held apart by your prosperous condition and superior privileges, but as a brother bound to them by the common interests of humanity. In saying this, I do not seek to array class against class, but to mold the classes together. That is the true remedy for the evil."

Dr. Warren then pointed out some of the aspects of danger developed in the conflict over National issues. "Disaffection holds in its thrall a vast number of the population. It was this which led the poor to vote on the wrong side of the money question at the last election. It is this which accounts for the apostasy of the working classes from the churches. While the wealthy of New York cling to their domestic exclusiveness and confort the east side is abandoned to the counsels of demagogue leaders, noisy politicians, who promise impossible things. It is you who must teach the east side that the rights of capital and labor are co-equal and adjust with and for the trades people the problem of the trusts.

Repent therefore of your indolence, of the luxurious ease of your lives. Repent of your disinclination to go among the poor with open, sympathetic hearts. Repent of the procrastination which defers your responsibility until the electioneering time. Repent of the love of amusement which fills your spare time. Some of it belongs to the poor Repent of your extravagance, and incline more to charity. There is need of the practical repentance of business men. The wrongs of the poor stand on record before the throne of God."

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Topics Suggested by the Evangelical Alliance for the United States.

Herewith are given the topics agreed upon for the Week of Prayer, the first week in January. The general subjects for each day are the same throughout the world, while the subordinate topics are adapted to the peculiar conditions of each country. As evangelical churches throughout the country will observe it very generally, the topics will be of common interest:

Sunday, Jan. 3.—Sermons. "The Lord is good unto them that wait for Him, to the soul that seeketh Him."—Lamentations, iii., 25.

Monday, Jan. 4.—Humiliation and Thanksgiving. Confession: Of personal, social, and National sins.—Psalm xxv., 1-18; Joel, ii., 12-14. Thanksgiving: For blessings of the year.—Psalm cvii., 1-9; Psalm cxlv., 1-9; Ephesians, i., 3-7.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.—The Church Universal. Praise: For the reality of Christian unity, and for its increasing recognition.—First Corinthians, xii., 12-27. Prayer: For the Holy Spirit; for a pure Gospel; for the fellowship of believers; for the fulfillment of the Church's mission.—Acts, ii., 1-18; First John, i., 3-7; Matthew, xiii., 31-33.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.—Nations and Their Rulers. Praise: For the general prevalence of peace; for the happy issue of the Venezuelan dispute; for the progress of arbitration.—Matthew, v., 9. Prayer: For all in authority; for courts of justice and Legislatures, that righteousness may prevail in them; for the complete triumph of the principle of arbitration; for temperance and all other needed reforms; for the brotherhood of men, that all sectionalism, class prejudices, and race antipathies may cease.—Romans, xiii., 1-7; Proverbs, xxiii., 29-35; Isaiah, ii., 4; Acts, xvii, 26; Psalm cxxxiii.

Thursday, Jan. 7.—Foreign Missions. Praise: For the progress of the year; for the assurance that the will of God will yet be done in earth as it is in heaven.—Revelations, xi., 15. Prayer: For a revival of the missionary spirit; for the inspiration of the Holy Spirit in the interdenominational meetings the ensuing week in the interest of foreign missions; for the relief of missionary treasuries; for missionaries, especially those exposed to peculiar perils; for the Armenians, Stundists, and all who are persecuted for Christ's sake; for the conversion of the world.—Matthew, xxviii., 18-20; v., 10-12; Isaiah, xxxv.

Friday, Jan. 8.—Home Missions. Praise: For increasing apprehension of the social mission of the Church; for the growth in municipal reform.—Isaiah, lxv., 17-25. Prayer: For missionary societies burdened with debt; for home and city missionaries; for increased co-operation; for neglected populations, both city and rural, and for a Divine urgency that shall impel to effort in their behalf.—Luke, xxiv., 46, 47; x., 1, 2; xiv., 23.

Saturday, Jan. 9.—Families and Schools. Praise: For families united in Christ and for the increasing number of Christian youth. Prayer: For parents, children, and servants; for a more general observance of family worship; for all schools, colleges, seminaries, and universities; for Sunday schools and for religious societies for young men and women.—Colossians, iii., 14-25; Deuteronomy, xi., 18-21; Joel, ii., 28, 29.

Sunday, Jan. 10.—Sermons. "All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. —Matthew, xxviii., 18-20.

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMASTIDE.

Celebrations and Fine Programmes Promised in Many Churches.

There will be a Christmas mass at 11 A. M., with a programme of Christmas music, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street. Haydn's Mass No. 6; offertory, "The First Christmas Morn," (Leslie;) "Adeste Fidelis," (Reading,) and "Hail Thou Long-Expected Jesus," (Clark,) will be among the musical selections.

At 11 A. M. on Christmas Day there will be morning prayer and holy communion in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The following is the musical programme: Processional carol; Te Deum and benediction, (Whiting;) Stainer's introit, "The Morning Stars Sang Together"; Kyrie Eleison, (Whiting;) offertory, "I Sing to God Your Hymns of Gladness," (Gounod;) anthem, "Glory Be to God on High," (Mozart,) and a recessional carol.

Four services will be held in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church on Christmas Day. The first is to begin at 7:30 A. M. —a low celebration of holy communion in English. At 8:30 o'clock there will be low celebration in German. Morning prayer follows at 9:30 o'clock, and a high celebration at 11 A. M. The musical selections include Schubert's Communion Service in F, and Barnby's offertory, "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night"; also Case's "How Beautiful Upon the Mountain Air."

On Christmas morning, at 11 o'clock, service will take place in South Church, (the Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor,) Madison Avenue, corner Thirty-eighth Street. The musical programme will consist of choruses and tenor, alto, bass, and soprano solos.

A special Christmas praise service is announced in South Church for 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27. This is to include J. S. Bach's Christmas Oratorio, Parts I. and II., "Fantasy on Ancient Christmas Carols" (Best) is selected for the organ postlude. In the choir will be the organist, Gerrit Smith, choirmaster; Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Charles H. Clarke, tenor, and Heinrich Meyn, baritone—the first quartet. Miss Minnie Walsh, soprano; Miss Ida F. Winslow, contralto; Edward Pooley, tenor, and W. P. Dickson, bass, compose the second quartet. Frank R. Gilbert is assistant organist. There will be a chorus of thirty-five voices. The instrumental soloists at the praise service will be Frank P. Kaltenborn, first violin; Ludwig H. Harms, second violin; Eugene Weiner, flute; Felix Boncher, violoncello, and H. Bletterman, double bass.

The Christmas services in Christ Church, Grand Boulevard and West Seventy-first Street, will begin on Christmas morning at 11 o'clock with morning prayer. There will also be holy communion. The music includes Gounoud's "Ave Maria," Hymn 60, (processional;) Atwood's "Te Deum," and Calkin's "Jubilate." Henry Carter, organist and choirmaster, will direct. On St. Stephen's Day, Dec. 26, Divine service will take place in this church at 10 A. M.

At the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on Christmas morning at 11 o'clock, a choral service will be rendered by the united choirs of the Marble Church, the West End Collegiate Church, and the Forty-eighth Street Collegiate Church, under the direction of Richard T. Percy. The programme will be as follows: Prelude for organ and harp, "Noël, (Saint-Saëns;) anthem, "Adeste, Fidelis," (Portogallo;) bass solo, "The People that Walked in Darkness"; organ solo, "Pastoral Symphony," ("The Messiah";) Christmas cantata, "Holy Night," (Niels Gade;) carol, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," (Arthur Sullivan;) anthem, "O, Sing to God," (Gounod;) organ postlude, Hallelujah Chorus, (The Messiah.)

The quartet of the Marble Collegiate Church will render the following musical items on the Sunday after Christmas, at the morning service, at 11 o'clock: Organ prelude, "Offertory on Two Christmas Hymns," (Guilmant;) anthems, "Angels from the Realms of Glory," (Warren;) "God So Loved the World," (Stainer;) "Behold, I Bring You Good Tidings," (Barnby,) and "Calm on the Listening Ear of Night," (Marston.) In the evening at 8 o'clock, the prelude will be Gounod's "Gloria in Excelsis." Anthems "Like Silver Lamps" and "Bethlehem," and a tenor solo, "Star of Bethlehem," are in the programme of music, which will conclude with the organ postlude, "March of the Magi Kings." The soloists who are to take part in the services are Mrs. Anna M. Burch, soprano; Miss Zora G. Horlocker, alto; H. Evan Williams, tenor; Carl E. Dufft, bass; H. Breitschuch, harp, and Richard T. Percy, organ.

To-morrow, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, there will be the following programme of music at the morning service, commencing 11 o'clock: Fantasie pastoral, organ and harp, Bochsa; carol, "The Manger Throne," Steggall; anthem, "Sing, O Heavens," Gaul; Gloria Patri, Schaffter, in D; anthem, "The Nativity," Shelley; duet, "Noel" Gounod, and the organ postlude, "Nazareth." In the evening, at 7:45, the music will include Buck's anthem, "Brightest and Best"; Preston's Gloria Patri in B flat, Handel's "Thus Saith the Lord," and the anthem "Noël," Adam. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton is pastor. On Sunday, the 27th, the Christmas services will be continued, and at the morning service, at 11 o'clock, a special musical arrangement will be gone through. Included in it are "Glory to God in the Highest," from Handel's "Messiah"; Parker's anthem, "Before the Heavens," and Rimmenscheli's "Vigil of the Shepherds." In the evening the music will begin with an organ prelude, after which Buck's "Cantate in C," the Gloria Patri of Preston in E flat, Foster's anthem, "There were Shepherds," and Preston's carol, "The Golden Gleam," will be rendered. The music will be under the direction of Organist Frederick Preston. Choir members—Miss Elizabeth C. Gaffney, soprano; Miss Laura H. Graves, contralto; M. J. McCarthy, tenor; George C. Baillard, bass. V. Fanelli is harpist.

In St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, East Twenty-eighth Street, there will be special musical services on Christmas Day, as follows: At 11 A. M., under direction of Organist Charles Wels, solo quartet, chorus of seventy-five fine voices, and Diller's horn quartet and grand organ; high mass, overture, (Beethoven,) organ and horn quartet; fifth mass, in honor of St. Stephen, expressly composed by the organist for this occasion; graduale, Diller's band; offertory, "Adeste, Fideles." Vespers will begin at 7:30 P. M., and the following will be the musical selections: "Domine in Adjutorium," Beethoven; Haydn's "Dixit Dominus," "Magnificat," Mogart; "Alma Redemptoris," Willcox; Gounod's "Ave Verum," and the new "Tantum Ergo" of Riga.

A special praise service will be rendered by the choir of the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, on Christmas Day, under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, the organist. At the service on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 10:30 A. M., the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Behrends, will preach. The musical arrangements will include Tour's "Sing, O Heavens" and the choir hymn of Praetorius, "Lo, How a Rose e'er Blooming." In the evening of the same day, at the 7:30 o'clock service, the order of worship will be: Prelude, Guilmant's "Pastorale," from the "First Sonata"; choir hymn, Bartlett's "Hail the King"; Rodney's bass solo, "A Dream of Bethlehem"; Barnby's anthem, "Behold, I Bring You Good Tidings"; the response, "Sanctus" in F, Tours; soprano solo, "Rejoice Greatly, O Daughter of Zion," from Handel's "Messiah," and congregational hymns and solos. There will be a sermon by Dr. Behrends.

LESSON CALENDAR.

Topics for Sunday-School Lessons for Three Months of 1897.

The whole of next year is to be devoted in Sunday schools to studies in the acts of the Apostles and the Epistles. As a general topic under which all the studies have been gathered that of "The Church at Work" has been chosen, and the Golden Text is a declaration of St. Paul's, "We are laborers together with God." The lesson calendar for the first quarter of the new year is as follows:

1. Jan. 3, Christ's Ascension, Acts i., 1-14.
2. Jan. 10, The Holy Spirit Given, Acts, ii., 1-13.
3. Jan. 17, A Multitude Converted, Acts, ii., 32-47.
4. Jan. 24, The Lame Man Healed, Acts, iii., 1-16.
5. Jan. 31, The Boldness of Peter and John, Acts, iv., 1-14.
6. Feb. 7, True and False Giving, Acts, iv., 32; v., 11.
7. Feb. 14, The Prison Opened, Acts, v. 17-32.
8. Feb. 21, The First Christian Martyr, Acts, vi., 8-15; vii., 54-60.
9. Feb. 28, The Disciples Dispersed, Acts, viii., 1-17.
10. March 7, The Ethiopian Convert, Acts, viii., 26-40.
11. March 14, Saul, The Persecutor, Converted, Acts, ix., 1-12; 17-20.
12. March 21, Christian Self-Restraint, First Corinthians, ix., 19-27. (May be used as a temperance lesson.)
13. March 28, Review.

RELIGOUS GLEANINGS.

The Measure of the Man.

From Up-to-Date.

When a man says he is satisfied with his lot, you may be sure of one of two things: either he is a very enterprising and cunning specimen of humanity, or he is a liar.

Wisconsin Mission Experience.

From Congregational Work.

In three months I have traveled 730 miles with my horse and sledge. On the average I travel 8 miles a day, which makes 2,920 miles a year. As many of my church members work in logging camps during the Winter months, where they never have any opportunity to hear the gospel, I drove 30 miles through the woods, and preached in the camp, with a grindstone as my pulpit.

Climbing.

From The Sunday School Times.

Selfish ambition may help us to climb to the point where we may be seen, but it never aids us in climbing to where we can see. The higher a man gets in the world in pursuit of selfish aims, the narrower his field of vision becomes; the higher he gets in the pursuit of unselfish aims, the further he can see around him. It matters little whether we climb in life, if we do not climb toward a higher point of vision.

To Keep Men Honorable.

From The Independent.

Since the Great Teacher was hanged on the cross, yea, since the blood of righteous Abel cried from the ground, whosoever has been great among us by ministering to our needs, and whosoever has become first among us by being servant of all, has been vilified and persecuted, and especially by those to whom his service was greatest. Perhaps it is God's method of keeping men honorable.

A Gift to Christ.

From The Central Presbyterian.

The treasures most acceptable to Christ are surely those that are hid away in human hearts. He wants no others. And they are wise men indeed who open the casket of the heart within, and, keeping nothing back, freely give unto Him, that which the heart alone can give, a personal trust and love, and the giving of which makes us rich indeed for eternity. And the Christmas season come and go without opening your treasures to the Christ-child.

Effectual Prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler in Central Presbyterian.

There is an awful amount of so-called prayer that it only from the throat outward; it begins nowhere, and ends in nothing. Such pointless repetitions of stereotyped phrases must be as wearisome to God as they are unprofitable to the utterers. There must be pith, point, and purpose as well as faith in every effectual prayer. At an evangelistic meeting for "roughs" over in New York, when the leader called on some one to pray, a hard-looking character in the crowd arose and said: "O Lord, forgive me for being a bad man; and please excuse me, Lord, from saying any more now. Amen." He did not need to say any more; he had told God just what he wanted.

Awaiting a Jewish Moody.

From The Jewish Messenger.

When the Jewish Moody becomes known we shall have revivals having the Jewish spirit and encouraging a warm devotion to the ancient faith in which the Woman's Council and the Hebrew associations will be conspicuous. There is nothing in the physique of the average Jew that prevents his growing enthusiastic in religion as well as in art or politics—he merely awaits the man and the opportunity. The true Jew is not indifferent; given the occasion, and he will promptly display his warmth of spirit. We can well picture the crowds of excited worshippers hailing the words of Isaiah or Joel, who, before the approach of these prophets, showed little interest in things spiritual, and in some respects Moody may be called the Isaiah of to-day.

The Christmas We Celebrate.

From The Independent.

If the modern chronologists are right, the Christmas we are about to celebrate really belongs, not to the year 1896, but to the year 1900. Leaving out of view the exact day and month, of which we know nothing, we are now really at the close of the nineteenth century, and the beginning of the twentieth century. Nineteen hundred years have passed since the shepherds heard the blessed song of peace and good will. Nineteen centuries have failed to see the promise fulfilled, and they pass on, the duty unaccomplished, and the honor unachieved to a century which shall complete two chiliads. May we hope that the new century will be more faithful and more favored than that which looks back with disappointed face as it fades away in distance and mist?

Helpful to Christian Life.

From The Standard.

Revival seasons are always helpful, for the reason that they create a spirit of inquiry into the things which make for a higher type of living, a clearer demarkation between the world and the Church. Two ladies of fashion, discussing the matter of questionable indulgences in society recently, were seeking "the wrong" in some things which were condemned. "Nothing very wrong," was the unhappy conclusion they came to; when one of them remarked, quickly: "But it is true that whenever we go into special meetings, or when there seems to be a deeper spirit in the Church, we lay all these things aside, and not only do not engage in them—but we do not want them, feeling that they are not in harmony with these higher things." And therein she condemned herself and all her friends.

"Figs" and Thistles."

From The Ram's Horn.

When self-righteousness gets up in the night to pray, it does it so loudly that nobody else can sleep.

A sanctified millionaire made the devil very tired in the days of Job, and the same kind of a man can do the same thing yet.

Nothing pays smaller dividends in spiritual results than making a specialty of discovering the shortcomings of other folks.

It is better to have a little talent and a noble purpose than much talent and no purpose.

Much of the trouble in this world is caused by the man with the beam in his eye trying to point out the mote in his brother's eye.

Keep the heart young, and the body will be slow in growing old.

We should use all the light God has given us to help those who are still in the dark.

It robs the world for a man of ability to live in idleness.

Success for Every Man.

From The Northern Christian Advocate.

Most persons advanced in years have to look back over a record clouded with failures. A single success, the most important of all, is at the command of every one—a success of character. A man may die leaving little or no property—the chances in any particular case are that he will—yet if he is known to have been highminded, just, and kind, he cannot fairly be set down as a failure, and few will so stigmatize him, even in a world where business success is the kind most generally appreciated. Goodness is the one undeniable success to which every man, with the help of God, may confidently aspire. He will be hampered by propensities within, and may be conspired against by foes without, even in this noble enterprise, but he need not fail. It rests with him to win a character that will save his life from the aspect of failure, even in the world's judgment, while the relation of his achievement to the endless life hereafter makes it immeasurably to outweigh all the successes that end with the life in which they were won.

Women and Religious Work.

Count Bernstorff in The Examiner.

The Protestant Deaconess institutions in Germany have paved the way for an independent position and suitable work for unmarried women. The black dress with the white cape gives her a safe entry into all houses, and we cannot but regret that the number of ladies is not larger who seek this useful occupation. But it has also given a general impulse to the work of women in all branches of home missions.

This brings us to another point, the position of women in religious work. Women pastors and preachers are recognized in America as an order already existing. In Germany we are only in the beginning, but this beginning is made. The speaking of women in public was formerly rendered quite impossible. At first it was allowed in smaller circles of women. Now a lady, Mrs. Guauck, who is one of the German representatives of the rights of women, was requested to give an address at the Evangelical Social Congress at Erfurt last year, and she met with universal applause. We begin to hear now that women may make public addresses without losing that true delicacy which we should not care to miss. In our prayer meetings women begin to take an active part. We even find that these meetings only become more lively and interesting when women join in the exercises.

Dr. Cuyler's Idea of Heaven.

From The Independent.

In the first place, it is not merely a condition; it is a locality. It is distinctly bounded, or else such words as "walls" and "gates" would be a fantasy. There is something beautifully suggestive in the many-sidedness of heaven, with gates of entrance from every point of the compass. This emphasizes the catholicity of the "many mansions" into which all the redeemed shall enter, from all regions of the globe, and from every denomination of Christendom. All shall come in through Jesus Christ, yet by many gateways.

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Heaven assuredly is to be a home, and its occupants one vast household of love. No one will be lonesome or complain of the lack of congenial society.

Shall we know each other there? Most assuredly we shall, for God's word never hints that our identity shall be destroyed by the process called death. We shall be the same persons, even if the external conditions become different, when the natural body becomes a spiritual body. In the parable of the rich man and Lazarus the wretched sufferer is described as recognizing Abraham in the abode of the blessed. Would our Lord have given His sanction to an utter fiction? If Abraham so preserved his identity as to be recognized and to be addressed by name, why not every other inhabitant of our Father's house?

The Blessedness of Giving.

From The Episcopal Recorder.

The giver is the possessor of a fullness which makes him akin to God. The Eternal in His essence is so abundant in His fullness that the cup of Divine nature runs over. God's nature "must out," and because of its unsearchable riches must express itself in the glad creation of beauty. This He has done, and continues doing, and all the universe is brimming over with the mighty expression of the boundless heart.

The blessedness of giving is the blessedness of the Eternal Giver, and in a measure to enter into the joy of our God is the portion of those who catch and reflect His spirit.

Giving bears fruit in the divine life within as well as filling the lives of those who receive. The use of the brain conduces to its strength and alertness. The expenditure of strength creates strength. And giving awakens and cultivates the good and latent energies within, so that to scatter is to increase, and to withhold is to make poor. The consciousness of increasing power, the rapture of quickened and more comprehensive insight; the tuning of the strings of sensibility to the pitch celestial; these are the blessedness of giving.

Benevolence Among Children.

From The Sunday School Times.

This whole matter of benevolence in many of our Sunday schools needs revision and reconstruction. The giving of money brought through habit, with no thought or self-sacrifice in obtaining it, and with no idea as to its destination, is of no real value to the child; but the intelligent giving of that which has "cost something" to the giver of actual labor or self-denial is of vast importance in the formation of character. Christian parents should think of this, and should give to every child a suitable allowance, from which each may be taught to lay aside for the Lord's treasury. And, further, parents should strive to furnish opportunities by which extra money may be earned for missionary purposes. And teachers should spare no pains to give to the children a clear understanding of every object to which their money is to be devoted and to stimulate them to greater zeal through a knowledge of the needs and through loyalty to Christ.

But the giving of money forms but a small part of true benevolence. "The gift without the giver is bare." The great need of the day is an increase in the spirit which impels to actual missionary work, and this is the spirit which should be awakened and stimulated in the hearts of children; for "the children of to-day are the men and women of to-morrow."

The Basis of Christian Stability.

The Rev. M. F. Negus in The Examiner.

It lies in the incarnate love of God. This is the foundation on which we are to build. All other foundations will crumble beneath our faith. The Greek word for "love" here is not that which represents the sentimental love of the heart; it is that which stands for active love, love in action. It is the same word that Christ used to define the love of God in John III., 16: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son." God, in His love, has devised salvation, and He was moved by ardent pity to go to great extremes to execute it. It is said that the meteor flying through space catches fire when it enters the earth's atmosphere; and if it is so, it is a vivid picture of the love of God, when it comes in contact with human necessity. It catches fire with zeal and burns into a flame of light that "shines into the darkness," and quickens the intellectual and spiritual faculties of the soul to grasp the truth and utilize its power. If we expect to grow into an intelligent comprehension of the truth, and be able to reflect it to men, we must be "rooted and grounded" in the love of Christ, the love which acts and which serves. This is the basis of Christian stability.

Preaching to Save.

From The Western Recorder.

The idea has become sadly prevalent that the people must be entertained at church, and hence the exercises are arranged so as to furnish the sorts of entertainment that will attract. The sermons, the music, and the appointments generally are too often designed not to benefit and still less to save, but to "draw" the people. The success of a preacher and of a church is too largely measured in the public eye and in the newspapers by the size of the congregation, without a thought of what good is done to the congregation. Since sensations, discussions of current topics, stereopticon shows, &c., "draw," these things are used, and the papers tell of the "full houses" at such and such a church, and of the "great success" of the Rev. Dr. Up-to-the-Times.

God's plan for saving and for sanctifying people is the only one that can have any real success. It is the product of infinite wisdom and infinite love, and cannot by any possibility be improved upon by human smartness. Let us go to trying to save sinners, instead of trying to entertain them, and make them comfortable in their sins. No high-fa-lutin song by a fine choir ever led a sinner to repentance. No sky-scraping sermon telling of Iris putting a blush upon the cheek of the storm and throwing kisses at the thunder ever strengthened a Christian's heart. No fiery denunciation of corruption in politics ever reclaimed a backslider. We are to preach "repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ"; we are to proclaim the "unsearchable riches of Christ," if we would win souls and build up Christian character.

Young People's Societies in Churches.

From The Western Recorder.

"If you know, please tell how to make Young People's Societies religiously instructive and spiritually helpful, leaving the conducting of the services entirely to the young people?"

This is evidently a query from an old-fashioned brother. He thinks that meetings should be instructive and spiritual instead of entertaining and interesting.

If a young man wishes to be instructed in medicine, for example, he does not look for some young medical student of his own calibre to instruct him. He is not more interested in a speaker because he is young. What he wishes in an instructor is knowledge and experience and trained ability to impart instruction. There is not an intimation in all Scripture that babes in Christ are to be set up to edify other babes.

But if you must have a Young People's Society, and the young must conduct it, the thing to do is to give them Spurgeon's catechism and the proof texts to memorize. The "leader" can hear the others recite, asking the questions, and they can take turns in being leaders. Let one of the young men read a chapter and pray at the beginning, making no comments, but letting the Scriptures speak for themselves. His comments would, in all probability, not be edifying. After the catechism has been recited, let the meeting be changed into a party, without the supper, and the girls and boys promenade and talk and have a social time together as girls and boys.

Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

From The Sunday School Times.

In former days everybody recognized the power of the gods, even if they did not admit the absolute supremacy of the one true God. Every nation had its own god. All rulers ascribed their power to their national or personal god. It is every way probable that the Queen of Sheba worshipped her god, or gods, and felt that the glory of her kingdom was due to that fact. She had heard of the glory of Solomon's kingdom, and that he was favored of Jehovah, the God of Israel. She wanted to know if she had been informed correctly. So she made her journey with that object in view. It must not be supposed that she came forward from Sheba to Jerusalem in the attitude of an "inquirer" at a "revival" prayer meeting to indicate her desire to "seek the Lord," and to be in closer relations with the only true God. But it may be understood that she was willing to look into the whole matter, and to find out for herself whether Solomon could give her information about the truth. She evidently did not think, like some modern wiseacres, that she could learn nothing from God or about God. Therefore it is that Jesus suggests that if she would come from the ends of the earth to learn from Solomon, as one of God's favored ones, she ought to be a reproach to those who will not learn from a Greater than Solomon when He is close at hand.

Worship of Santa Claus.

From The Christian Advocate.

It is to be feared—not merely by the cynic who either fears or sneers at everything, or the pessimist who believes that all things are going the wrong way, but by the most ordent lovers of Christmas festivities, who at the same time revere the name and the house of the Lord—that the worship of Santa Claus obscures or diminishes the adoration due to the Son of God. * * *

In directing attention to this tendency we are oppressed with the fear that some may suspect forgetfulness of the children and of their joys. Santa Claus is a Dutch name for St. Nicholas. We do not object to the adoration of Santa Claus in the very earliest years of childhood, and firmly believe that Christmas should be the most delightful day of the year in the home, but fear that the Santa Claus epidemic has become far too costly as well as too distracting. The hearts of parents are grieved because they cannot make their children equal those of their wealthier neighbors, and men whose rent is behind feel as the time comes that they must get a good present as before. The competition of Sunday schools operates in the same way. As soon as possible the child should be undeceived as to the Santa Claus legend, and it should be done before the child is fully old enough to reason. That tale seems to us pathetic, of the little girl who on her mother's thought the time had come to tell her that she was now in earnest and that the real Santa was her papa; sat for a long time silent, in deep thought, and then, while her lip quivered, and with tearful eyes, she cried, "O mamma, you have not told me a story about Jesus Christ, have you?"

The Acts of the Apostles.

Bishop Warren in The Sunday School Times.

The book that gives the first chapter of the history of the Christian Church has been named "The Acts of the Holy Ghost." It is a true title. The sub-title might be, "In the first part, by Peter; in the second, by Paul." Were it an account of the acts of all the Apostles, what boundless history now buried would be narrated! * * * This book owes its whole existence and significance to the belief and practice of the Apostles that the Church was, and must be, Spirit guided, filled, and energized. There is no other basis for the Church's beginning or continuing. * * * It is the one book of missionary methods and successes. Christianity has had victories that utterly outdazzle those of Cyrus, Alexander, and Napoleon; heroes who are far beyond Leonidas and Horatius. Here is a partial record of two heroes. There were many more who could live, work, and die, not having time nor inclination to set up pillars of record more enduring than brass. The study of unrecorded Church history with the aid and company of those who made it will be one of the most fascinating studies in the world to come. The Acts is so far from being the record of the Twelve, or the Seventy, or the multitudes that were added both of men and women, that it omits all reference to Paul's Epistles; of Paul's seven imprisonments it speaks of but two, of his three beatings by Roman lictors it tells of but one, of his five scourgings by the Jews it fails to record any. Meanwhile, we must study the methods, have the heroism, and win the successes, of the early Church, or we shall be ashamed to be in such company.

Steps Toward Universal Peace.

Dr. R. L. Dunn in The Christian Advocate.

The angels announced that the coming of His kingdom and the universality of His reign would bring "peace on earth, good will toward men." The ages which have followed Christ's wonderful prophecy have been ages of war and bloodshed. Kingdom has risen against kingdom, and nation against nation. A very large proportion of the wealth of the world has been spent in war, and death has destroyed more millions on sea and land in this way than by pestilence, famine, fire, and flood. But the day of universal peace is coming; the sun-streaks of its dawn are upon the eastern sky. The great plan of arbitration between this country and England is the first sign of its approach. When this is "one affaire accompli," the nations of the earth will regard it as, perhaps, the most wonderful event of the ages, and as supremely worthy of their imitation and adoption. Thus Christ, by drawing all nations together in the bonds of a universal brotherhood, is drawing all nations nearer to Himself.

It will follow that the long-since-uttered promise, that "the nations shall learn war no more," hastens rapidly on. The first fact that strikes our attention is the formidableness of the weapons of warfare at the present time. When guns from the ships of war can pierce through plated defenseful vessels at five miles, and can throw and explode their bombs at fifteen miles; when guns used by infantry can fire from fifty to sixty bullets in a minute; when Gatling and other guns can spread desolation and death over a whole army in a few hours, it is well for nations to pause before loosening "the dogs of war." God is making use of these means to bring all wars to an end.

Revival in Bible Study.

Mrs. Benjamin Davis in The Jewish Messenger.

The dense ignorance of the Bible displayed by many of our people otherwise educated is lamentable; but now rays of light are beginning to pierce the thick darkness and, let us hope, will gradually clear it away. Our rabbis must help us. They are already doing good work, but there is still more for them to do. The study circles of the Council of Jewish Women should be encouraged and assisted by them, and they will become a potent factor in the education of our men and women. I think the most pressing need of the time is to reach our young and middle-aged men and women. The children who are now attending Sunday school can be reached by the instruction they receive, and which, I am sure, will be greatly improved by the agitation now pending. Those children who have been confirmed should be attracted into joining post-confirmation classes, which are a necessity for them not to be overlooked; but the only way to reach our young and middle-aged men and women is to induce them to join an evening class, such as the Rev. Dr. Stolz has succeeded in doing, not entirely eliminating the social element, and making visitors feel that they are welcome and desirable. Our Jewish women of position often lack the element of sociability which would attract their less fortunate sisters and benefit both. Our Council of Jewish Women is endeavoring to break down social barriers. Perfect freedom of thought and expression can only be obtained when all feel that they are on an equal footing, and it is only personal endeavor by each member that will bring this result about and increase the membership of our study circles and make them a success.

Practical Aid for the Poor.

From The Interior, Chicago.

"The destruction of the poor is their poverty," wrote the sage who is commonly admitted to have been the wisest of men. It needs but a kind and sympathetic observation of the necessary mode of life of the poor to prove the truth of this. Go into the home of the workman whose wages merely enable him to live from week to week. Observe first at what a disadvantage he buys everything. The little handful of fuel which is all he can buy at one time he pays for at a rate against which the millionaire would rebel, and then he gets an inferior quality. His stove is poor and cheap, and its heat-giving properties are usually in inverse ratio to the amount of fuel it consumes. His groceries he buys by the "smalls," and at corresponding disadvantage; his meat is nearly always of the poorer cuts, which only long cooking will render nutritive at all, and, therefore, it is costly in the end on account of the fuel required. In the matter of clothing he is equally at a disadvantage; he must buy poor shoes and cheap, flimsy garments, which are worn out before he can earn enough money to replace them. How easy, indeed, for those who have never experienced the difficulties which beset the poor, to criticise their methods! How easy for the thrifty provider to ask why they do not buy fuel in the Summer when it is cheap, or why they do not lay in food on a more economical plan than that of purchasing small quantities from day to day with its consequent extravagance!

This very complaint suggests a way in which the benevolently disposed might help the poor in that best of ways, viz.: showing them how to help themselves. Here is a family whose miserable cooking stove consumes twice the price of a new stove every Winter, in fuel. So long as its rapacious maw must be filled there is no chance of getting another. How easy for the kind-hearted and benevolent man to make a calculation as to the cost of a new stove and fuel enough for the Winter, and to advance it, taking his pay in installments! Here is a poor but industrious widow, struggling to earn a living by taking in washing, who lacks sufficient implements, tubs, wash boiler, clothes lines, irons, &c. How small a matter for the benevolently disposed to place these in her possession! How easy to assist a struggling family by enabling them to lay in the vegetables and fuel when they are cheap, or to purchase really good and substantial articles of clothing instead of wasting their meagre wages in the constant replacing of worthless, flimsy, comfortless garments! Such assistance as this, by preventing want and suffering, would be worth a thousandfold the assistance given after sickness, lack of employment, or falling wages have brought actual want. It would prevent alike the suffering of the poor caused by lack of economic methods, and the harsh, unreasonable, and irritating complaints made most frequently by those who know not what they are talking about, of the improvidence and thriftlessness of the poor.

Religious Notes.

—The Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, will address the men's meeting at the Harlem branch, Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30.

—Dr. A. F. Schauffler, well known to Christian workers of the city, will lecture in the Star Course on "Switzerland," at the Harlem branch, Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Monday evening, Dec. 21.

—The Rev. Dr. G. H. S. Walpole of the General Theological Seminary will preside at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, to-morrow morning, and will deliver his farewell sermon. Dr. Walpole sails in a few days for England, having accepted an important position at Durham.

—The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, incorporated in 1872, will hold its twenty-fourth anniversary in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, to-morrow at 4 P. M. This society strives to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of deaf-mutes after they leave school.

—The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the Little Church Around the Corner, 1 East Twenty-ninth Street, received congratulations from many friends yesterday over his rapid recovery from his recent illness. Dr. Houghton is still confined to his bed, and his physicians have ordered him to remain quiet for some days.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED A CORDIAL INVITATION to Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—11 and 8, sermons by Mr. Cadman. Morning subject: "The Faith of Browning." Full choral service. Pleasant Hour Bible Class 3:45. Monday, lecture by R. H. Richards, "Home Life in Darkest Africa." Open every night. Concert Saturday evenings.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.) Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. Charles F. Dole of Jamaica Plain, Mass

MARKET MEN ARE WAITING

DECLARE THEY ARE OUT OF THE OBSTRUCTION FIGHT.

Deputy Commissioner Wilds Says Obstructions Must Go if Illegal—Scenes About Washington Market Described.

Deputy Police Commissioner of Public Works Henry Payson Wilds, who is in charge of that bureau during the absence of Gen. Collis in Europe, was seen yesterday regarding the recent action of the Board of Trade and Transportation in protesting against the occupancy of the sidewalks about Washington Market for market stalls. He said:

"I have not received a copy of the resolutions concerning the obstructions around Washington Market. If the obstructions are illegal, it matters not whether the city be the lessee or not, the obstructions must go. The Bureau of Incumbrances has charge of such work, and you may rest assured it will do its duty."

At the Bureau of Incumbrances, Chief Clerk Henry H. Lloyd said the bureau had known of the obstructions around Washington Market for years. These he knew were authorized by the city.

"Whenever this department finds it has the right to act, there will be very little delay in thoroughly cleaning out the place. So long as we find the market men doing business by authority of the city, we must proceed cautiously. But the moment we receive orders to go ahead, we will."

Controller Fitch, to whom has been delegated the power of licensing outside market stands at Washington Market, said Saturday morning that, pending investigation, he was not ready to announce his answer to the Board of Trade.

That the Controller and any others interested in unobstructed sidewalks may become acquainted with the true state of affairs, THE NEW YORK TIMES herewith presents a list of the outside stand owners at Washington Market, their occupation, and an estimate of how much of the public thoroughfare they use.

The theory of the Bureau of Markets is that stands shall only occupy the sidewalk for a distance of five feet from the building line. This space is called the stoop line. After taking the five feet from the width of the sidewalk, the ground plan of the market, in the office of the Bureau of Markets, calls for an eight-foot passageway. This passageway is said to be of sufficient width to accommodate the hurrying crowds that pass the market every day. How this theory is borne out by facts may be seen.

Starting at the southwest corner of Vesey and Washington Streets, the first stand seen is devoted to the sale of meat. Huge cuts of meat hang suspended from iron hooks tier over tier above the stand. The base of the stand may be within the stoop-line limit, but it inclines outwardly from the base. The sidewalk, down the long iron-covered lane of Vesey Street, is covered with sawdust. Stand 393 is owned by Martin Klechtka, who deals in game, meat, and poultry. Mr. Klechtka has the usual moribund exhibit hanging above his stand. The sidewalk at this place is encroached upon by the walls of the awning. Its width does not appear to be more than five feet. The stand of Morris Harris adjoins Klechtka's. He is in the same business.

William Harris does business next to Morris Harris. He has two stands, 395 and 396. Mr. Harris spoke freely about the recent action of the Board of Trade.

"Naturally," he said, "we are much interested in the efforts made to drive us out of business. We know that such a fight will be between the city and those pushing the fight. It may result in many of us losing our means of livelihood, but this is not our principal cause of complaint. Cleaning out Washington Market is a fight, older than any of us, but the charge of swindling is new. That hurts us. If any one has evidence that any dealer is 'crooked,' he knows how to go about it to have him punished. He should do it, too. As the charge stands now, people will be afraid to deal with any of us. They don't know who is honest and who is not, and we all suffer."

Stands 397 and 398 are occupied by Joseph Howell, who, like his neighbors, sells meat. Fox & White hold forth at 399. They had forgotten to remove two barrels from the sidewalk. Pedestrians, therefore, at this point pursued a serpentine course. No. 400 is leased by G. Alexander, Nos. 401 and 402 by B. Salter & Co. Next comes 403, whose owner is S. Schweitzer.

The next four stands are pleasant reliefs from the surrounding butcher stalls. They are vegetable stands. Mary Stanley occupies two, 405 and 406. Patrick Doonan and Philip Gearity are at 407 and 408, respectively.

The fish, game, and poultry men resume sway at Stall 409. A. Berger heads the line. Adjoining him is a double stand. Business at No. 412 must have been a little dull, for on the curb side of the walk was a chair. It wasn't a very large one, and in a crowd would not have been an insurmountable hurdle. The single name 'Banker' is above Stand 414. He is a butcher, as are Nelson & Liftchild and H. Broeker, at Stands 415, 416, and 417. Biggane & Kelly complete the block on Vesey Street, and West Street presents itself to view.

The only sidewalk on West Street passes under the Washington Market shed. Part of this sidewalk is a fruitful source of revenue to the city. To the credit of the market authorities, it must be said that on this street the sidewalk is of the prescribed width. It is occupied by stalls for the full length of the block, but these stalls, as a rule, do not extend beyond the "stoop line." The business conducted on this side of the market is principally notions and knick-knacks. There are one or two small butcher stalls, but they are modest enough to confine their transactions to the prescribed limit.

Fulton Street is the southern boundary of the market. Fruit stands and vegetables in barrels constitute the line of business conducted on this street. This is pleasantly varied by a scissors-grinding establishment and a lunchroom. The sidewalk space is frequently broken into my barrels and boxes.

Around the corner on Washington Street there is presented an almost solid line of poultry stands. Stall 440 is conducted by J. Burns. This is a unware and basket stall. Mr. Burns, not content with storing his wares within the stoop line, uses some of the mythical eight feet as a repository for his goods. Adjoining Mr. Burns's stall is a poultry and game morgue. Seven tiers of dead rabbits and chickens present unbroken phalanxes to the passer-by. Along the unenclosed curb line are barrels and boxes. Some of these are in the street, while others are on the sidewalk. Sam Schweitzer, at 443 and 444, is no exception to the rule. At Market Stall 447, directly on the sidewalk, was an inviting chair. Upon this chair sat a woman. A friend stopped to converse with her. The space remaining for the pedestrian did not exceed a foot. A. Fox, P. McAuley, I. Bladey, and R. Solomon complete the chain to Vesey Street. In front of some of their stands on the curb line are placed barrels. They claimed there was ample room for the passer-by.

With fine scorn Mr. Solomon remarked; "Why, all people want down here is to buy. If they don't want to buy, let 'em take some other street."

SAY THEY WILL RETALIATE.

Marketmen Indignant over the Charges Made Against Them.

The resolutions of the Board of Trade and Transportation in relation to sidewalk obstruction about Washington Market have caused something of a storm of indignation among the marketmen and dealers in the adjacent streets. The remarks made by L. J. Callanan, in offering the resolutions also did much to raise the ire of the marketmen.

Mr. Callanan stated that it was a frequent occurrence for the sidewalk marketmen to give their customers short weight, and added that many of them sold sour hams and other inferior provender whenever they had the chance.

Mr. Callanan's remarks, coupled with the resolutions asking the city authorities to abolish the sidewalk stands, so incensed the marketmen that their organization, the Washington Market Business Men's Association, will probably take some action in retaliation.

M. Micolino, President of the association, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the resolutions were grossly misleading as to the true condition of affairs about the market, and that Mr. Callanan's accusations were unjust and, in the main, untrue.

"The whole question about this place is," he said, "are we to have a market here or not? If we have got to make this place look like an up-town department store, with wide avenues and Brussels carpets on the floors, then we might as well go out of business. A market must be a market and must look like a market. All its surroundings must give it the appearance and air of a market. The people like it that way, and won't have it any other way. This market has long been one of the sights of New York, and the people who come here to buy their provisions like it best just as it looks now. Besides, the arrangement of outside stands facilitates business. Sales can be made quicker, and we get hundreds of customers on the sidewalks that we would never get inside.

"The stands on the sidewalks only project out five feet from the building, and they leave ample space—about eight feet—for people to pass along the street. The market has already been injured by some of these reform ideas being put into practice. The less this place looks like a market the less business the marketmen will do. This would be a nuisance on Fifth Avenue or Upper Broadway, but down here it is just what the people who patronize it want."

M. H. Moses, a member of the Committee on Improvements of the association, had this to say about the sour ham, bad meat, and short weight accusations:

"One of the express purposes for which our association was formed was to protect the customers of Washington Market from unscrupulous dealers. There have been a few cases in which short weight was given, and it has done us all harm, and if allowed to go on would give the market in general a bad name. But we have put a stop to what little trickery business there was here, and are now satisfied that every customer who comes here will get the full worth of his money. We are prepared to prosecute any marketman against whom a customer will make a complaint that he has sold on short weight or sold inferior goods. We have about 170 members in the association. This comprises about every man in and about the market, but whether the offender is a member of the association or not, he will be prosecuted just the same.

"The very men who are making such a fuss about the market—Mr. Callanan and Mr. Thurber—have been among the most flagrant offenders in blocking their sidewalks. Now, Mr. Callanan has a big store, and doesn't need any sidewalk room.

"Our association will do all that is necessary in abolishing nuisances about the market, and we will see to it that the people are not imposed upon in any way. To this end we have made application to the Controller to be allowed to put up public scales on which every customer may weigh his purchases for himself."

When Mr. Callanan was seen, he reiterated his former statement, and added that up to a few weeks, cheating among the marketmen was not the exception, but the rule.

"Only a short time ago," he said, "a man came in here to weigh a turkey he had bought on the sidewalk around the market. He had got three pounds less than he paid for. This sort of business is being carried on there right along. That sidewalk business is conducive to cheating. It is done in a hurry, and if a complaint is made the marketman wriggles out of it with his excuses of being in a hurry. If those men inside the market proper could only be made to see what is to their interest, they would have a very different market very soon. The men outside injure the business inside, and the whole are injured by the general untidy appearance of the place. Those sidewalk stands should be abolished, and we are going to fight against them until they are abolished."

THE DRUMMERS DRAW CROWDS.

Features of the Fair Which Prove Very Attractive.

An announcement that the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station would step in last night and stop the performances of the Subway Plaisance and the Café Chantant at the Commercial Travelers' Fair in Madison Square Garden only caused a greater crowd to visit the show. The police were there, in citizens' clothes, but only as sightseers, and no effort was made to interfere with any of the features. The "Subway" is proving to be a great attraction. The "Streets of Cairo" are crowded, the bull fight, the German beer garden, Wanona, the beauty show, and all the rest of the Coney Island features draw crowds.

Yesterday was St. Andrew's Day at the fair, and Mrs. Lamadrid did the honors as Chairwoman. The fluoroscope continued to attract a large crowd. One of the big attractions is the anti-gambling exhibit in the subway, where the "greenies" are initiated, or rather shown, the folly of "bucking the tiger." Here men who prided themselves on their fingering of the cards were beaten at their own games. "Haphazard," "drop case," "Corona," "Monte Carlo," and "wheel of fortune" are in full swing in this place. Hubin's dancing girls, "just from the World's Fair," also drew a large crowd.

To-day is known as Old Guard day, and Tuesday the Tammany braves will tempt fate by seeing the show in a body. Dec. 23 has been designated as Red Men's day. To-night the only Yvette Guilbert will act as auctioneer in the doll show. The fair is expected to net a handsome sum for the Commercial Travelers' Home, for the founding of which it was started.

THEY FISHED FOR DIAMONDS.

And if They Had Muffled Their Sinker Might Have Caught 'Em.

Moe Harris, a jeweler, at 382 Grand Street, reported to the police last night an ingenious attempt to rob his store. The would-be thieves evidently conducted their operations in sight of crowds of Christmas shoppers.

The windows of Harris's store are fitted with sweat holes at the top. The robbers took a broomstick and lath and fastened them together so as to form an angle. A fish line, sinker, and hook were fastened to one end and then dropped through one of the sweat holes and the hook was operated in a tray of diamonds.

The game might have proved successful had the sinker been muffled, but it wasn't. It rattled against the window and alarmed Harris, and the thieves fled, leaving their apparatus behind. Two poorly dressed young men were seen to run away, but they were lost in the crowd before there was a chance to overtake them.

Police Board Upheld.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the action of the Police Board in dismissing former Patrolman Emil Kasschan, who was dismissed because he was absent from reserve duty three hours.

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"LES HUGUENOTS" WELL SUNG

Meyerbeer's Popular Work Repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Meyerbeer's popular opera, "Les Huguenots," was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. In spite of the fact that this is the most discouraging part of the year for amusements, there was a fairly large audience. Those who were present apparently enjoyed the performance extremely, for their applause was frequent and hearty, and at times had the ring of genuine enthusiasm. The evening's work was well deserving of applause, for the ensemble was excellent, and there were familiar individual merits of a high order. Mme. Melba was made the object of an especial demonstration of delight at the end of her florid aria in her opening scene as Marguerite de Valois. Indeed, she merited it, for she was in fine voice and sang with ravishing beauty of tone and consummate skill. There is a reposeful simplicity about Mme. Melba's cantilena, and there is a freedom from cheap trickery in her florituri which singers of less prominence would do well to copy. There are many things to praise in Mme. Melba's singing, but nothing is more praiseworthy than the purity of her style.

Nothing new can be said of M. Jean de Reszke's Raoul, but attention may well be called to the splendor of his voice, which never flowed with greater freedom and more noble sonority than it does this season. The preservation of the organ is due not only to M. de Reszke's temperate and well-regulated life, but also his superb art. He sings not simply like a great artist, but like a master. Every phrase is instinct with intelligence, which is backed by artistic emotion. It is a privilege always to listen to such a singer. M. Edouard de Reszke's big, sonorous Marcel is a fine foil to his brother's Raoul. He was in good voice last night, and did his work admirably. Signor Ancona was a respectable de Nevers, and M. Lassalle a stately St. Bris.

Mme. Litvinne was more satisfactory as Valentine than she has been in some of her other parts. The public has not done this lady justice. She is, indeed, not one of the great "stars," but she is an experienced artist, who possesses a good voice and a fair amount of skill. "Les Huguenots" was well put on the stage last night, and the performance as a whole moved with spirit.

MISS CAYVAN'S NEW PLAY.

She Will Produce an English Satire in Chicago To-night.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—To-morrow evening Miss Cayvan will present at the Great Northern Theatre, for the first time in America, George W. Godfrey's satire of London society, "Vanity Fair." This comedy was originally produced at the Royal Court Theatre, London, April, 1896. The story is that of an ex-music hall singer, placed on the threshold of high life by the exceptional tact and the millions of her second husband, a wealthy brewer. Mrs. Brabazon-Tegg, portrayed by Miss Cayvan, is the heroine of the play, and its opening scenes find her in the midst of social triumphs.

Complications arise from the appearance of an intimate of music-hall days, who informs her that by her second marriage she has become a bigamist, as her first husband, supposed to have been lost at sea, is alive. His story is credited by the desperate woman, and his efforts to levy blackmail are successful. He forces her to introduce him into her set, posing as an extensive owner of mining properties. His vulgarity is passed over, and he is the hero of the hour. His final villainies, in victim's tactful efforts to prevent the discovery of the truth, bring about forceful situations and result in the final disproving of his story.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Richard Carroll will appear to-night for the last time as Pat O'Hara in "Brian Boru" at the Broadway Theatre.

—To-morrow evening the fifth of the series of Sunday night concerts will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House. The soloists will be Huberman, the boy violinist; Sophie Traubmann, and Pol Plançon. Anton Seidl will direct the orchestra.

—The professional matinée at the Garrick Theatre yesterday afternoon was strictly a performance for the members of the theatrical calling. Nearly all of the prominent actors and actresses in the city were present, besides many theatrical managers. "Secret Service" was warmly received, and Miss Busby, Miss Tyler, Mr. Gillette, and the others in the cast won the hearty approval of the entire house for their painstaking work.

—Sousa's third transcontinental tour, beginning to-morrow with a concert at Carnegie Hall, will cover an area of 21,000 miles, including 280 concerts in 196 cities and towns, and will embrace the entire United States, Canada, and the Maritime Provinces. The soloists will include Elizabeth Northrop, soprano; Martina Johnstone, violinist; Arthur Pryor, trombone, and Franz Hell, horn virtuoso. The concert to-morrow will include many of his popular compositions.

—Mr. Mansfield called his first rehearsal of "The First Violin," which he will produce at the Garden Theatre Dec. 28, yesterday. Miss Katherine Grey is in the cast. It was rumored yesterday that William Redmund had left Mr. Mansfield's company, owing to some disagreement between them. This was denied last night by Mr. Warner, who said that, although Mr. Redmund's engagement closed to-night, he would remain a member of the company during Mr. Mansfield's stay in the city. Mr. Redmund has been engaged to appear with Margaret Mather, at Wallack's Theatre.

—As a sequel to the story of the difficulties between Stange & Edwards and Jefferson De Angelis, it is said that the former intend bringing suit against the comedian for breach of contract if he appears in "Brian Boru" on Monday. The authors say that as Mr. De Angelis is under contract to appear in a new production which they are adapting specially to suit him, he cannot consistently appear in another production which will probably be presented in cities where their new piece will also be seen. Evidently Messrs. Stange & Edwards consider that Mr. De Angelis in a secondary rôle in one production would detract from his prestige as star in another.

—Rehearsals of "Siegfried" have been in progress at the Metropolitan Opera House for some time, and Wagner's great work is now ready for production. Monday, Dec. 28, is the date of its first presentation. It will be given in German, and with the following cast: M. Jean de Reszke, Siegfried; Edouard de Reszke, Der Wanderer; Mime, Herr Von Hubbenet, a new singer at the Metropolitan, Olitzka, and Melba. This will be Mme. Melba's first appearance as Brunhilde, as well as her first appearance in opera in the German language. It will also be the first appearance of Jean and Edouard de Reszke in the character of Siegfried and Der Wanderer.

—At Wallack's Mr. Willard will act Cyrus Blenkharn in "The Middleman" Christmas afternoon and Prof. Goodwillie in "The Professor's Love Story" Christmas night. He proposes to shortly add to his repertory "Tom Pinch," Andrew Halliday's play founded on some incidents in "Martin Chuzzlewit." He acted Tom in London in February, 1883, when his reputation was closely associated with stage villains. The gentleness and kindly humor he so well expresses in Mr. Barrie's play indicate that his portrayal of Tom Pinch will be an effective study. Willard also has a new drama of the French Revolution by William Young, in which he will act Robespierre.

—A report, which happily proved false, was circulated in theatrical circles last night to the effect that Miss Della Fox's company had disbanded and that the comedienne was in the city. It was also reported that she was attending the performance at a Music Hall, where the officials pointed out a woman in a prominent box as Miss Fox. That the woman looked exactly like Miss Fox was very apparent, but when approached all inquirers were informed by an attendant that Miss Fox was fatigued and could not be seen, but would willingly make a statement regarding her presence in the city at her hotel in the morning. When the name of the hotel was requested, an evasive answer was given. Later a friend of Miss Fox got near the alleged comedienne, and discovered that a hoax was being perpetrated, but to what end was beyond conjecture. The alleged Miss Fox proved to be a chorus girl, who was formerly with "The Little Trooper." She was "made up" to look almost like the comic opera star. Miss Fox is traveling with her company in the West.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Produce Exchange Objections to the Quigg Bill in Congress.

The following letter has been sent to Representative Seth L. Milliken, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

Sir: In behalf of the merchants of the New York Produce Exchange, I desire briefly to summarize its objections to the bill H. R. 6,197, to provide for the erection of a Custom House in the City of New York, introduced by Mr. Quigg:

First—It is an extravagant measure, involving an unnecessary cost of from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, which could be saved by purchasing and building on the Bowling Green site, already selected in accordance with law, and selling the present site. A sale of land last month on Wall Street demonstrates the value of the present site to be at least $5,500,000. The Bowling Green site has once been condemned for $2,100,000, and is now worth, possibly, $2,750,000. Thus a better site of twice the area could be obtained at a saving of nearly $2,750,000. Removing the records and renting and preparing temporary quarters would finally involve a cost of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, all of which would be saved by purchasing and building on the Bowling Green site.

Second—The area of the present site is entirely inadequate, and would be still further restricted if the universal requirement of forty feet distance from adjacent buildings were maintained in this case.

Third—It is impossible to obtain temporary quarters for the Custom House, pending the erection of the building, at any cost, within the financial and commercial districts of the city. In any case it will require a complete and costly remodeling of the building selected.

Fourth—Every advantage of accessibility, area, distance from adjacent buildings, width of surrounding streets, light and air, and possibility of architectural display favor the Bowling Green site.

Fifth—The Bowling Green site has been approved by two successive Secretaries of the Treasury, ratified by two enactments of Congress, and unanimously recommended by the Committees of Public Buildings and Grounds of both houses of Congress.

6. The bill takes from the Secretary of the Treasury the responsibility for the erection of the building and commits it to Messrs. Taintor, Post, and Kilbreth, whom it creates an irresponsible commission and invests with unlimited discretionary power to employ professional advisers, attendants, and workmen, and determine and pay their compensation. These duties, which are essentially executive in their nature, are taken from the Executive Department of the Government. Such a commission is unprecedented in the history of the erection of Government buildings.

7. The bill renders inapplicable to this building the act of Congress of Feb. 20, 1893, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain plans for public buildings by competition of from not less than five architects.

8. It repeals as to this building the provision of the Revised Statutes prohibiting the purchase of land except by authority of law, especially enacted for that purpose.

9. It, in terms, renders all existing laws on the subject of public buildings inapplicable to the erection of this building.

Tenth—There is no public reason in favor of the measure, except the need of the City of New York for a new Custom House. This need is so manifest that this act has met apparent approval for that reason alone.

Eleventh—The Produce Exchange was not informed of the introduction of either this bill or of that introduced by Mr. Low. The Produce Exchange believes the economical and proper course would be to purchase the Bowling Green site, erect the building thereon, and thereafter sell the present site, which has greatly increased in value in the last four years, free from all conditions and incumbrances.

Twelfth—The Produce Exchange has heretofore invited the committee or a sub-committee to make a personal inspection of these two sites. The measure is so important to the city, the collection district, and the country at large, that the committee should act upon their own personal knowledge of the situation, and for that reason the invitation heretofore extended is hereby most earnestly renewed. Yours respectfully,

HENRY D. McCORD,
President New York Produce Exchange.
New York, Dec. 17, 1896.

"BOB" HILLIARD THRASHED.

He Is Punished by Lloyd Melville Bingham for Abusive Language.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—For an alleged insult offered the leading lady in his company, Robert Hilliard, now playing "Lost 24 Hours" at the Walnut Street Theatre, was given a sound thrashing by Lloyd Melville Bingham, the husband of the woman.

The trouble arose over an effort which Hilliard made to break a contract and reduce salaries. Mr. Bingham objected, and, with his wife, was grossly insulted and himself set upon by Mr. Hilliard, who is known to the profession as "Fighting Bob" by reason of his numerous encounters in New York and other cities.

The encounter occurred within the narrow confines of a dressing room of the theatre and Bingham, although a much smaller man than Hilliard, succeeded in landing a blow on the latter which knocked him out.

Mr. and Mrs. Bingham sever their connection with the company to-morrow night. Bingham's action is generally commended by the members of the profession in this city.

The Nail Trust's Collapse.

The recent forced dissolution of the wire nail combination has not only caused trouble and loss to a large number of small nail manufacturers, but it has brought grief to many purchasers of the valuable nail machines. A New York nail manufacturer, who was a member of the so-called wire nail "trust," is authority for the statement that the nail machine business is practically paralyzed. While the combination was holding the price of nails away up, there was eager bidding for nail machines, and premiums were offered to purchasers of machines for their bargains. Then the machines could not be turned out fast enough. Now they are a drug on the market. The rapid tumble in the price of nails put an abrupt stop to the activity in the nail-machine traffic.

Sharkey Gets $8,500.

SAN FRANCISICO, Dec. 18.—As soon as the Anglo-Californian Bank opened this morning, "Tom" Sharkey presented the certified check for $10,000 handed him by Referee Wyatt Earp on the day of the fight with Fitzsimmons. The cashier notified the sailor that attachments aggregating $1,500 had been filed against the certificate. "All right; then give me the balance," remarked Sharkey in a way which indicated that he was anxious to get the $8,500 out of reach of the collectors.

The money was turned over to him, and he proceeded on his way jubilantly.

Suffered a Stroke of Apoplexy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The Rev. Emanuel Schmid, for thirty-five years Professor of Greek and Latin at the Capitol University, suffered a stroke of apoplexy yesterday, and his death is hourly expected. Prof. Schmid was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1835, and has been a resident of Columbus since 1857. He is one of the most prominent members of the Lutheran Church in this State.

Injured by an Explosion.

CRESTED BUTTE, Col., Dec. 18.—Smith Whipple and a young brother, Owen, who were working a silver mine eight miles from this city, attempted to thaw out some giant powder cartridges this morning, when an explosion took place which completely wrecked the building and crippled the men for life. Smith lost his right hand and hearing, besides having one leg broken, his face frightfully burned, and his body severely bruised. The younger brother suffering the loss of his right arm and leg and his eyesight, his face being literally skinned.

HARVARD WINS THE DEBATE.

Princeton Had the Affirmative Side and the Burden of Proof.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18.—For the third time Harvard defeated Princeton to-night in the inter-collegiate debate.

Fifteen hundred people were packed into Alexander Hall to listen to the war of words, the enthusiastic undergraduates of Old Nassau being very much in the majority. A dozen rooters for Harvard accompanied the Cambridge orators and kept up a heroic rattle of cheers for their representatives. Harvard won on her superior uniformity of speaking. Princeton was particularly strong in having McElroy, a veteran of three years' debating, but was outclassed in the other members of her team. Charles Grilk was easily the star speaker.

Harvard also had the advantage of supporting the better side of the question, which was: "Resolved, That, assuming the adoption of adequate constitutional amendments, the United States should institute a system of responsible Cabinet Government." Princeton supported the affirmative, thus assuming the burden of proof, and Harvard contended for the negative.

For Princeton, H. H. Yocum, '98, of Pennsylvania, spoke first and was followed by S. R. Wrightington, '97, of Massachusetts, for Harvard. R. F. Sterling, '97, of Pennsylvania spoke second for Princeton, and F. O. White, '99, of Massachusetts, for Harvard. Then came R. M. McElroy, postgraduate, of Missouri, on behalf of Princeton, and finally Charles Grilk, '98, of Iowa for Harvard.

Two speeches were allowed each debater, the first of twelve minutes and the second lasting five minutes. Talcott Williams, editor of The Philadelphia Press, presided, and the judges were the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, and Hamilton Mable of New York.

At the close of the debate, a supper was given the debaters at the Princeton Inn at which sixty guests sat down. Col. John J. McCook of New York presided and toasts were responded to by Prof. Baker on behalf of Harvard, Thornwell Muellalley for Yale, and President Patton for Prinoeton. The debate was the first in the series of the triple league formed by Yale, Harvard, and Princeton at New Haven last Spring. Princeton will now make every effort to defeat Yale in March to avoid being relegated to last place in the league.

M'KINLEY WOULD NOT TALK.

He Greeted a Body of Students Pleasantly but Made No Speech.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Major McKinley was the central figure in a front porch episode to-night. The familiar scene was changed from his own front porch to that of the residence of Charles G. Dawes, in the classic suburb of Evanston. The obliging President-elect was drawn out into the chilly air by the combined lung power of 500 enthusiastic students of the Northwestern University.

The distinguished visitor's presence was well known to all Evanstonians, and the college boys quickly organized in parade order. They marched in an orderly, quiet body to the Dawes House, surrounded it, and lustily cheered for the next President of their country.

Major McKinley, accompanied by Mr. Dawes, satisfied the clamor by appearing, but declined to make a speech. He merely bowed his appreciation of the compliment and returned to his cosy quarters.

Major McKinley had an excellent night's rest, and said this morning that he already felt some benefit from the change and rest. He and Mrs. McKinley went for an early drive in the bracing air. The rest of the day was spent indoors at the McWilliams residence, until it was time to drive to the Northwestern station to take the 3 o'clock regular train for Evanston. The Major was accompanied by Mr. Dawes and Capt. H. O. Heistand, United States Army, who was also a guest at Mr. Dawes's home tonight. They arrived at 3:30 o'clock, and soon after the three men, accompanied by Mrs. Dawes, went for a drive through the town. In the evening, in an informal, sociable manner, numerous neighbors and friends of the Dawes family called to pay their respects to the chief guest, and helped to make the evening pass pleasantly.

Judge W. R. Day of Canton will arrive in Evanston to-morrow morning and have a conference with Major McKinley at Mr. Dawes's house.

About noon the party will return to Chicago.

Mrs. McKinley is in better health than she has been for two months, and it is likely that she will go to New York City early in the year to do some shopping.

Major McKinley will accompany her, and if they go, it is suggested that they spend a fortnight at Atlantic City. The Major now talks of returning to Canton Monday night. His chief political caller to-day was Gov. Upham of Wisconsin, who urged the appointment of Henry C. Payne to the Cabinet.

FRIZZELL NOT DEAD YET.

He and Mrs. Young Have Even Chances for Recovery.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Edith Caldon Young, who was shot in both ears last Wednesday by Harry Frizzell, regained consciousness to-day, and made a sworn statement before a Justice.

Frizzell shot Mrs. Young, and then attemptod to kill himself. He left a letter saying, in part, that "Ede" would die rather than leave him, and that they had determined to die together. A few hours after the shooting he regained consciousness, and said that the shooting was done and the letter was written at Mrs. Young's suggestion; that he loved her, and that neither of them had a desire to live.

Mrs. Young to-day contradicts Frizzell in all particulars. She says she despised Frizzell, and had desired him to leave her boarding house; that she had no idea of killing herself, nor did she plan to have Frizzell shoot her. She did not know he was in the house until, when she was sitting in the sitting room, she heard the door open and Frizzell entered, and, with an oath, threw his arm about her neck from behind and shot her in the ear. As showing premeditation, Frizzell bought the revolver less than a half hour before the deed. Frizzell was conscious to-day, and keeps to his original story. The attending physician says that there is more than an even chance of both recovering.

GIFTS TO AN OHIO CITY.

Snyder Brothers Have Made Liberal Bequests to Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Bowman & Bowman, attorneys for the late John Snyder, the richest man in this county of many millionaires, this afternoon announced that the will of the deceased gives the city $10,000 in 4 per cent Government bonds, to be used forever for the benefit of the invalid poor of the city.

The City Government is to have charge of the disbursings. This is the third great gift the Snyder brothers, John, William, and David, have given Springfield. The first was a park of 217 acres, which, with water and other privileges, is valued at $25,000. The second was $25,000 in cash, two months ago, to be used in improving the park. David still lives, at the age of eighty-two.

The three brothers, all bachelors, lived together in a secluded spot. They were very economical, and at times almost went in rags. They were very charitable, but never paraded the fact. They despised sham and aristocracy.

Broadway Restaurant Raided.

Early this morning Capt. Chapman and his detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, armed with a warrant issued in the Jefferson Market Police Court, raided the hotel and restaurant kept by Patrick O'Neill, at 1,435 Broadway. Five women and two waiters were arrested and locked up.

NEW X-RAY WORK.

Prof. Trowbridge, by Means of Powerful Currents, Finds New Facts.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—While the outside world has been deeply involved in politics and other matters, Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard has been steadily working on his present favorite subject of investigation, the cathode ray. His special laboratory building has been fitted up until now it has the best equipment for the pursuit of investigation on the X-ray in the whole country.

Prof. Trowbridge has had a monster apparatus erected in his private laboratory, with which he can produce the most powerful X-ray ever experimented with. He has made several very important discoveries, which he has modestly kept to himself. These discoveries are of immense importance to science, and bid fair to create a great stir in the scientific world.

The least of these is that exactly 10,000 volts are required to produce perceptible X rays with a Crookes tube. But even with that power the rays are just visible and die out almost as soon as the current is diminished. This is absolutely the first definite characteristic of the rays that has been accurately ascertained.

By means of enormous power, a spark, fully an inch in diameter, is sent through the air, and, by a change in the conditions, the wave of light is lengthened to about six inches. This stretches out in a light blue brilliant flame.

After careful investigation of the spark and its characteristic accompaniments, Prof. Trowbridge has come to the knowledge that the old theory regarding the passage of light of the arc lights is entirely misunderstood. The old theory is that the carbons of the arc light must necessarily come into contact with one another in order to start the flow of light, but this, Prof. Trowbridge has discovered, is not true. At first, a small and imperceptible spark breaks its way through the air, and then the large and steady flow of light succeeds. He has also lately exploded another favorite theory of scientists, to the effect that X rays can be produced in an ordinary Edison light, and with the tube known technically as the Gessler tube. Prof. Trowbridge, with the gigantic power at his command, has evidently ascertained that a perfect vacuum is required.

Brought in the Charter Oak.

The sea-going tug Ice King arrived in port yesterday, having in tow the barge Charter Oak. The Ice King left New Bedford for New York with the Charter Oak and the barge Chalmette. She lost them both in the storm of Wednesday, and put into Newport for coal before going in search of them. The Chalmette was picked up by the steamship Delaware and towed to Point Judith, where she was reported yesterday. The Ice King found the Charter Oak off the Jersey coast and brought her in. Each barge had a Captain and four men in her crew. Before the Charter Oak was picked up she was seen off the coast working slowly for port under her two leg-of-mutton steadying sails.

The tug Right Arm yesterday succeeded in hauling off Scow "32 F," which broke from a tow and drifted ashore below Sandy Hook Wednesday. It was towed up to the city.

May Not Be Interfered With.

Heinrich Conried telegraphed to Boston last night, stating that Bronislaw Huberman, the boy violinist, would be prevented by the Gerry Society from appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night. As young Huberman is said to be beyond the Gerry Society age limit and has already appeared on several occasions in public, he will undoubtedly not be interfered with.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

106 WEST 79TH ST.—Furnished rooms, with board; desirable locality; near Park; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; CONVENIENT principal hotels, clubs. 109 Madison Av. and 12 East 29th St.

EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON.

3-Day Trip, 1st Class, all expenses included,

$14.50.

COOK'S CONDUCTED EXCURSION,
LEAVING NEW YORK
MONDAY, DEC. 28.
For tickets and particulars, apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Conducted parties, and independent tickets issued for travel throughout the world.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

Paillard Musical Box.

An elegant Paillard interchangeable cylinder music box and table, seven cylinders, in perfect order; cost $800; will sell it for $400 cash. Address F. H. J., Box 154 Times Office.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 38th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

BICYCLES.

NEW BICYCLES, $19.

28-inch men's "Ixion," fully guaranteed, regular $25. Girls', Boys', Ladies', almost given away. Call, Bicycle Cut Price Co., 23 Park Row, opp. P.O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By respectable colored girl, Southern; good cook, fine soups, meats, pastry; first-class laundress; private family. Spearing, 913 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook by day; all kinds of branches; good reference. A. B., 148 East 85th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable colored woman as cook and laundress; good reference. F. B., 420 West 49th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, by the day; all kinds of branches; good reference. A. B., 148 East 85th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good cook in a small private family; can be well recommended. 669 Madison Av., near 61st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; excellent references. I. M., 428 East 66th St., care of Martin.

Miscellaneous.

A REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN, GOING TO England in January, desires commission of trust or care of invalid or children in return for passage; highest testimonials. D., 21 Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A first-class laundress in American family. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M., 30 West 71st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. E., Box 288, Augusta, Maine.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1896-97.
This afternoon at 2, joint appearance of Calvé and Eames in "CARMEN."
Calvé, Eames, Saligniac, De Vries, Bars, and Lassalle.

YACHTSMEN'S NEW RULES

RACING UNION ADOPTS IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

Classification Changed—New Time Allowance and Starting Formulas—The Draught Rule Was Opposed and Laid Over.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and much important business was transacted.

The delegates representing the various clubs were: Indian Harbor Yacht Club—George E. Gartland, Frank Bowne Jones; Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle—J. D. Sparkman, E. T. Birdsall; Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club—Ward Dickson; Huntington Yacht Club—H. H. Gordon; New Rochelle Yacht Club—C. P. Towle; Knickerbocker Yacht Club—O. H. Chellborg; Park City Yacht Club—R. S. Bassett; Harlem Yacht Club—T. C. Allen; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club—W. C. Kerr, C. L. Sherman; Hueguenot Yacht Club—T. Fleming Day, E. Burton Hart, Jr.; Sea Cliff Yacht Club—Le Grand L. Clark; Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club—G. G. Fry and F. E. Towle, Jr.; Douglaston Yacht Club—W. G. Newman.

W. C. Kerr was elected Chairman. The council made a report to the delegates, and advocated:

First.—In the future no special classes be recognized.

Second.—That the distinction between cabin and open yachts be gradually eliminated.

Third.—That one-gun starts be generally adopted.

Fourth.—That in addition to Saturdays, Wednesdays be recognized as regular race days.

Fifth.—That all races on the Sound be started at the same hour, and that if it is necessary to postpone the time of starting, that such postponement be of half hour duration.

The council's report on the amendment of rules was a lengthy document and treated on measurement, classification, time allowance, allowance for rig, sails, entries, boats, and life buoys, fittings, water, ballast, crews, private signals, numbers, starting signals, shortening or reversing courses, disqualification, limit of draught, and the definition of what constitutes a sloop, cutter, or catboat.

Each amendment was fully discussed, and some slight changes were made. All were adopted except the draught rule, and this was vigorously opposed by many of the delegates. It will be disposed of at some future meeting. The Corinthian Rule, which bars such men as "Larry" Huntington, John Sawyer, and others from sailing in races, was opposed by T. Fleming Day, who offered an amendment which would have admitted them. The amendment, however, was lost, and the rules as adopted and the suggested draught rule are as follows:

Rule II.

MEASUREMENT.

Add to Section 2. All yachts in the thirty-foot and lower classes shall be measured for load water line length with the same number of persons on board as are allowed for crew in the yacht's class, and whose average weight shall not be less than 150 pounds each; or at the option of the measurer with a dead weight equivalent thereto.

Substitute for

Rule III.

CLASSIFICATION.

Schooners.

1. All yachts shall be classified by racing length, and shall be divided into classes, as follows:

First Class—A—All over 95 feet.
95-foot Class—B—Not over 95 feet, and over 85 feet.
85-foot Class—C—Not over 85 feet, and over 75 feet.
75-foot Class—D—Not over 75 feet, and over 65 feet.
65-foot Class—F—Not over 65 feet.

Sloops, Cutters, and Yawls.

First Class—G—All over 70 feet.
70-foot Class—H—Not over 70 feet, and over 60 feet.
60-foot Class—J—Not over 60 feet, and over 51 feet.
51-foot Class—K—Not over 51 feet, and over 43 feet.
43-foot Class—L—Not over 43 feet, and over 36 feet.
36-foot Class—M—Not over 36 feet, and over 30 feet.
30-foot Class—N—Not over 30 feet, and over 25 feet.
25-foot Class—P—Not over 25 feet, and over 20 feet.
20-foot Class—Q—Not over 20 feet, and over 15 feet.
15-foot Class—R—Not over 15 feet.

Catboats.

30-foot Class—S—Not over 30 feet, and over 25 feet.
25-foot Class—T—Not over 25 feet, and over 20 feet.
20-foot Class—V—Not over 20 feet, and over 15 feet.
15-foot Class—W—Not over 15 feet.

2. Open yachts shall not be classed with cabin yachts.

3. Yachts launched prior to Nov. 1, 1896, not exceeding the limit of any class thirty-foot or under by more than .5 of a foot and that have not been increased in sail area measurement since that date, shall sail in such class.

Substitute for

Rule IV.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

Time allowance shall be calculated on racing length according to the appended table, but yachts launched after Nov. 1, 1896, except in the first class of schooners and the first class of sloops, cutters, and yawls, shall not be entitled to time allowance in their classes, and no yacht that has been increased in measurement for the purpose of sailing in a class above that in which she sailed prior to that date shall receive time allowance from other yachts in that class.

Rule V.

ALLOWANCE FOR RIG.

Change 94 per cent. to 93 per cent.

Rule VII.

ENTRIES.

Add to Section 1. Add "Entries must also state whether yacht was launched prior to Nov. 1, 1896."

Strike out Section 3.

Rule IX.

SAILS.

Add to Section 1, paragraph 2, "and club topsail."

Add to Section, 1 paragraph 3, "and in the first 70-foot and 60-foot classes club topsail also."

Substitute for

Rule X.

BOATS AND LIFE BUOYS.

Section 1. Yachts in the first 95-foot and 85-foot classes of schooners, and in the first class of sloops, cutters, and yawls, shall carry on deck a serviceable round-bottomed boat, measuring not less than fourteen feet in length, with oars and row-locks or thole pins lashed in; in the 75-foot and 65-foot classes of schooners, and in the 70-foot class of sloops, cutters, and yawls a boat as above not less than twelve feet in length, and in the 60-foot class a boat as above not less than ten feet in length.

Rule XI.

FITTINGS, WATER, AND BALLAST.

Add to Section 1: "Galley fixtures and fittings shall be kept on board in their proper places. All yachts must carry one serviceable anchor and cable on board."

Substitute for

Rule XII.

CREWS.

1. The total number of persons on board a yacht shall not exceed the allowance in the following schedule:

Schooners.

First Class—One person to every two feet of R. L., or fraction thereof.
95-foot Class—35 persons.
85-foot Class—30 persons.
75-foot Class—25 persons.
65-foot Class—20 persons.

Sloops, Cutters, and Yawls.

First Class—Three persons to every 5 feet of R. L., or fraction thereof.
70-foot Class—20 persons.
60-foot Class—15 persons.
51-foot Class—12 persons.
43-foot Class—9 persons.
36-foot Class—7 persons.
30-foot Class—5 persons.
25-foot Class—4 persons.
20-foot Class—3 persons.
15-foot Class—2 persons.

Section 2. Except in the schooner classes and in the first 70-foot and 60-foot classes of sloops, cutters, and yawls, each yacht must be steered by an amateur, and must be manned by amateurs, except that any yacht may carry and use her regular professional crew, but yachts in classes 30-foot and under shall not carry more than one professional.

Substitute for

Rule XVI.

PRIVATE SIGNALS AND NUMBERS.

Each yacht shall carry the owner's private signal at the main pea..., and display her racing number above the ... ef points, at an equal distance from the luff and leach, on both sides of the main sail.

Rule XIX.

STARTING AND FINISHING SIGNALS.

Strike out Section 1, and substitute:

The starting signals shall be as follows: The blue peter hoisted as a preparatory signal, and lowered at the expiration of five minutes.

A red ball hoisted for the start of the first division, comprising Classes A, B, C, D, and G.

A white ball for the start of the second division, comprising Classes F, H, and J.

A blue ball for the start of the third division, comprising Classes K, L, and M.

A ball of red and white for the start of the fourth division, comprising Classes N and S.

A ball of white and blue for the start of the fifth division, comprising Classes P and T.

A ball of blue and red for the start of the sixth division, comprising Classes Q, R, V, and W.

Each starting ball shall be dropped at the expiration of starting interval.

Five minutes shall elapse between the start of each division.

The club burgee shall be hoisted at the expiration of the starting interval of the last division.

Rule XXVII.

Section 2. Change word "windward" to read "leeward."

Rule XXX.

PRIZES.

New Section 1. Prizes shall be awarded in all classes in which one or more yachts sail the course. Should a yacht sail alone in her class she shall be entitled to a "sail-over" prize of one-half the value of the regular prize.

Rule XXII.

SHORTENING OR REVERSING COURSES.

New Section 2. Should the Regatta Committee deem it desirable on account of the direction of the wind to order the course sailed in a reverse direction from that specified in the instructions, Flag B, hoisted over the blue peter, (the preparatory signal,) shall be the signal for so doing.

Rule XXIX.

DISQUALIFICATION.

Section 5. Strike out the words "or within ten days thereafter."

NEW RULE.

LIMIT OF DRAUGHT.

The maximum draught of any yacht, exclusive of centreboard, when in racing trim shall not exceed that specified for her class in the following table, except as hereinafter mentioned, but these limits shall not apply to any yacht launched prior to Nov. 1, 1896, when racing in the class in which she was raced prior to that time. This exemption, however, shall not be so construed as to permit the increase of the draught of such a vessel beyond that allowed for her class.

Schooners.

First Class—No draught limit.
95-foot Class—14 feet draught.
85-foot Class—13 feet draught.
75-foot Class—12 feet draught.
65-foot Class—11 feet draught.

Sloops, Cutters, and Yawls.

First Class—No draught limit.
70-foot Class—13 feet draught.
60-foot Class—11.5 feet draught.
51-foot Class—10.25 feet draught.
43-foot Class—9 feet draught.
36-foot Class—8 feet draught.
30-foot Class—7 feet draught.
25-foot Class—6 feet draught.
20-foot Class—5 feet draught.
15-foot Class—4 feet draught.

Catboats.

30-foot Class—7 feet draught.
25-foot Class—6 feet draught.
20-foot Class—5 feet draught.
15-foot Class—4 feet draught.

Should a yacht's draught exceed that specified for a given class, the amount of excess shall, in computing her measurement for racing length, be multiplied by two and added to the length of the load water line, provided, however, that in no case shall this excess be more than 10 per cent. of the draught specified for the respective class. On all yachts launched after Nov. 1, 1896, there shall be placed upon the hull, and immediately over the point of greatest draught, a metal plate or other distinct mark. Such mark shall be placed above the load water line and within six inches of it, and the owner shall furnish to the Regatta Committee, if required, a certificate of the vessel's draught to such mark, signed by himself, the designer or the builder of the yacht.

DEFINITIONS.—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

A yacht, to be considered a sloop or cutter, shall have not more than 80 per cent. of the sail area abaft the mainmast.

Two divisions were made of the clubs on the Sound—eastern and western. Dates were allotted for annual regattas and for the racing circuit, but the dates for specials and for clubs in the Eastern Division were laid over for a future meeting. The clubs in the Eastern Division are Yale Corinthian, Park City, New Haven, Norwalk, Bridgeport, and Shelter Island Yacht Clubs. The dates allotted are as follows:

ANNUAL REGATTAS.

Monday, May 31—Harlem Yacht Club.
Saturday, June 5—Knickerbocker Yacht Club.
Saturday, June 12—Douglaston Yacht Club.
Saturday, June 26.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.
Saturday, July 3—New Rochelle Yacht Club.
Tuesday, July 6—American Yacht Club.
Wednesday, July 7—Corinthian Fleet.
Saturday, July 10.—Riverside Yacht Club.
Wednesday, July 28—Stamford Yacht Club.
Saturday, July 31—Sea Cliff Yacht Club.
Saturday, Aug. 7—Indian Harbor Yacht Club.
Saturday, Aug. 14—Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club.
Saturday, Aug. 21—Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club.
Saturday, Aug. 28—Huntington Yacht Club.
Saturday, Sept. 4—Hueguenot Yacht Club.

The racing circuit will last from June 26 to July 6, inclusive, and will include the following:

Saturday, June 26—Seawanhaka.
Monday, June 28—Stamford Yacht Club Special.
Tuesday, June 29—Indian Harbor Yacht Club Special.
Wednesday, June 30—Corinthian Fleet Special.
Thursday, July 1—Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club Special.
Friday, July 2—Sea Cliff Yacht Club Special.
Saturday, July 3—New Rochelle Yacht Club Annual.
Tuesday, July 6—American Yacht Club Annual.

The delegates elected the following as the new council for the year: Oliver E. Cromwell, E. B. Hart, Jr., C. P. Tower, C. T. Pierce, O. H. Chellborg, F. E. Towle, Jr., and Frank Bowne Jones.

Annual Dinner of Cyclists.

The oldest wheeling organization in the city, the New York Bicycle Club, which has the honor of being No. 1 in the list of clubs belonging to the League of American Wheelmen, gave its seventeenth annual dinner at the Brevoort House last evening. Twenty-four members were present. The occasion was informal, there being no speeches. The annual meeting was held previous to the dinner, at which the following officers were elected:

President—Frank W. Kitchen; Vice President—Irving H. Charlotte; Secretary-Treasurer—William E. Findley; Trustees—F. W. Kitchen, J. O. Jimenis, K. N. Putnam, E. F. McManus, Irving Charlotte, F. I. Stott, C. L. Child, E. H. Hammer, and W. E. Findley. Other members present were W. H. McCormack, Harry Keep, E. W. Adams, Dr. Painter, and E. J. Shriver.

Golf at Short Hills.

The Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., will give a reception on New Year's Day to celebrate the opening of the new clubhouse. A handsome addition has been built and many improvements made in other lines. The golf links will be open to the guests, and two small contests have been arranged—an open driving contest from the first tee and a ladies' putting match.

A great many Coughs originate in the throat. Before they go down on the Lungs, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will often effect a cure.—Adv.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander Taylor.

Alexander Taylor, the retired banker, died in his apartments at the Plaza Hotel Thursday afternoon, after a brief illness. His death was due to kidney troubles.

Mr. Taylor was born at Leith, Scotland, Aug. 20, 1821. He came to this country with his parents in the following year. His father engaged in business in this city, but died in 1840, leaving Alexander, the eldest son, to look after the family. He at once secured a position with a firm of brokers on Wall Street, and later, when the firm retired, young Taylor continued in business for himself. He finally moved to 76 Wall Street, and his two brothers were taken in as partners under the firm name of Taylor Brothers.

The firm continued under this name for over a quarter of a century. During the latter years Alexander Taylor, Jr., Mr. Taylor's eldest son, was admitted as the junior partner. The firm of Taylor Brothers went out of business about 1875, and a new firm, of Alexander Taylor & Son, was formed. This continued a successful business career until Mr. Taylor went to London as the representative of the banking house of Clews, Habicht & Co., as their resident partner. The firm of Taylor & Son then became Alexander Taylor's Sons, consisting of Alexander, Jr., and the youngest son, George. This firm was dissolved in 1886.

Mr. Taylor became a member of the Union League Club in 1868, and was one of its Vice Presidents at the time of his death. He was for years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and was also connected with the affairs of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, the New York, Ontario and Western, and the Wallkill Valley Railroad. He also took an active part with Gen. Winslow, Gen. Porter, and Frederick Butterfield in the reorganization of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad. He had been a widower since 1893, and leaves two sons and one daughter, two brothers and a sister.

The funeral will probably be held to-morrow at 1 o'clock from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 Fifth Avenue, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan officiating. There will be no pall bearers. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

Henry L. Pierce.

Henry L. Pierce of Milton, Mass., formerly a Representative in Congress and Mayor of Boston, died Thursday night at the residence of T. B. Aldrich, in Boston. He was stricken with paralysis Dec. 7.

Mr. Pierce was born in Stoughton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1825, and was educated in the public schools, and the normal school at Bridgewater. He moved to Dorchester in 1849, and the following year became connected with the chocolate manufactory of Walter Baker & Co. Four years later he took charge of that establishment. In 1860 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was instrumental in passing a bill to allow colored men to join the militia. Two years later, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, he carried through a measure providing for the payment of State bonds in gold. In 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen, and in 1872 was elected Mayor. He resigned this office a month before his term would have expired, and was elected to Congress. He served there from December, 1873, until March, 1877, and declined a renomination. He acted with Republicans on most party questions, but voted against the counting of the vote of Louisiana in the Electoral College on the ground that there had been fraud in making out the returns.

After retiring from Congress he again became a candidate for Mayor of Boston, on a citizens' ticket, and defeated Frederick O. Prince. As Mayor he reorganized the Police Department. In 1883 Mr. Pierce was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor, but refused to take the nomination. Since 1884 Mr. Pierce has acted with the Democrats.

He traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. His brother, Edward L. Pierce, is the biographer of Sumner.

Moncure Robinson.

Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia died Dec. 12 on board a steamer, two days after his departure from New York for Colon.

He was born in Philadelphia forty-two years ago, his father being a civil engineer and prominent among the projectors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Mr. Robinson was educated by private tutors and early began to aid his father in the management of his large interests in Southern railroads. Some years ago he was elected a Director of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, known as the Bay Line, and the Seaboard and Roanoke and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads. He was one of the committee of three called the Pooling Committee, which prevented the absorption of the Seaboard Air Line during the recent rate war.

Mr. Robinson owned a stock farm and a beautiful country house at Paoli, near Philadelphia. He was the owner of several noted horses, and was very successful on the turf. He was a member of several prominent local clubs, was connected with the Philadelphia City Troop of the State National Guard, and active socially.

He had worked hard in the settlement of the Seaboard Air Line troubles, and determined upon a short vacation trip by sea to San Francisco and return overland. He sailed from New York on the steamer Finance of the Panama Steamship and Railroad Line, and was accompanied only by a servant. None of his family or friends had any fears concerning his health.

His mother was a Miss Taylor of Virginia, a great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. A widow and daughter survive him.

Robert Stafford.

Robert Stafford, senior member of the firm of Stafford & Whittaker, hotel proprietors, died at noon yesterday at the Hotel Netherland of Bright's disease, with which he had suffered for the past two years. He was born in Canada forty-nine years ago, and began his career as a hotel man in Buffalo in 1880 as manager of the Mansion House. He built the Stafford House and the Richmond Hotel in that city, and at one time owned the Tifft House. The Richmond was destroyed by fire, and the Iroquois House stands on its site.

In partnership with Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Stafford built the Imperial Hotel, on Broadway, and then took charge of the Netherland. About a year ago the firm extended its interests to Philadelphia, where it opened the Walton Hotel. It was contemplating new hotels in other cities when Mr. Stafford's illness took a serious turn, and compelled him to cease active attention to the business. Mr. Stafford left a wife and two children, and, it is said, a very large estate. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

The Rev. Martin J. Casserly.

The Rev. Martin J. Casserly of the Paulist Fathers, who has been ill with typhoid fever in Roosevelt Hospital since Monday, died last night at 9 o'clock. His brother, Father John Casserly, and Father John Hughes were with him. A younger brother, Charles, who is a student at the Catholic University in Washington, reached the city shortly after his death. The body was removed to the home of the Paulist Fathers, in Fifty-ninth Street. The funeral services will be held in the Paulist Fathers' Church, Monday morning. Father Smith of the Washington University will preach the oration.

Father Casserly was born at Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 10, 1859. He was a student at the Jesuit College, Boston, and was ordained a Paulist Father Sept. 21, 1890. He was a hard worker in the Paulist community, and was Director in seven societies in the parish. He was the founder of the Hecker Club for working girls, and was a Director in the St. Paul's Temperance Guild, St. Veronica's League, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

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"Will last till men weary of pleasure
In measure—
Will last till men weary of laughter
And after"—

and for gifts, preserves the memory of the giver long after he is lost to sight. It is valued for its longevity and usefulness, richness, beauty, rarity, quaintness, even oddity.

With these exceptional qualities, what wonder it is being bought so quickly at this holiday season! We made but a few of many of the choicest designs, considering them rather ahead of the styles; therefore, if you wish any of the most exclusive pieces, act promptly.

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Sandford Van Benschoten.

The Rev. Dr. Sandford Van Benschoten, Presiding Elder of the Paterson (N. J.) District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and formerly Presiding Elder of the Elizabeth and Newark Districts, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, on Paulson Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Dr. Van Benschoten was born in Dutchess County in 1832. After being admitted to the ministry he preached for a time in churches at Rochester and Elmira, N. Y. He was in Newark from 1870 until 1873, when he was sent to the Emery Church, at Jersey City. From there he went to Passaic. Then he went to Elizabeth and became Presiding Elder of the district. From Newark he was returned to Passaic, where he remained until his death, being Presiding Elder of the district. His brother, James Van Benschoten, is Professor of Greek in Wesleyan University.

Patrick J. Grace.

Patrick J. Grace, for fifteen years a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, died at his home, 149 Schermerhorn Street, Thursday night. He was forty-six years old, and was born on the sea while his parents were coming to this country from Ireland. The family first settled in Massachusetts. Mr. Grace, while yet a boy, came to this city and got a place in the Post Office. He had lived in Brooklyn for twelve years. He was formerly President of the Catholic Knights of America. He leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will be held in St. Charles Borromeo's Church, in Sydney Place, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Samuel Britton.

Samuel Britton, one of the best-known and oldest members of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., died suddenly at his home, 43 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning just as he was starting for his place of business. He had been suffering for some time from an asthmetic affection, but his death is supposed to have been due to the bursting of an artery.

Mr. Britton had an excellent war record, and the members of his post speak in the highest terms of him. He leaves a wife and five adult children. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence. It will be held under the auspices of Rankin Post.

The Rev. Gotthardt Burkhard.

The Rev. Gotthardt Burkhard, pastor of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jersey City, died last night at his home, 179 McAdoo Avenue, that city, from paralysis. He was born in Switzerland, and was fifty-six years old. He had been in charge of the Jersey City parish from its start, twenty-three years ago. It had then but five members. Mr. Burkhard leaves a wife and seven children. His oldest daughter, Frieda, was married to the Rev. G. A. Sanft, assistant pastor of the church, at the time her father was first taken ill, and at his request.

Obituary Notes.

—William W. Conover, a wealthy real estate dealer of Red Bank, N. J., died at his home yesterday morning, seventy-four years old. He was married, and leaves a family.

—Judge Oliver S. Witherby, who went to San Diego in 1849 as a member of the Boundary Commission to establish a line between Mexico and the United States, died there yesterday. He was eighty-two years old.

—Rienzi Loud, a prominent lawyer of Albion, Mich., died suddenly this morning of uraemic poisoning. He was born in Brookline, Mass., and graduated from Tufts College. He enlisted at the outbreak of the war in a Michigan regiment, and served throughout the struggle. He was the first Union soldier to enter Richmond in 1865.

—Col. James Smith of New York, a retired hotel keeper, died suddenly at the Grand Central Hotel in Newtown, Conn., yesterday morning. He had been suffering from heart affection for some time. He was sixty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two sons, one of whom is Dr. Edward M. Smith of Newtown, and the other is in business in this city.

Veteran Law Does Not Apply.

The Appellate Division has affirmed the order of Justice Andrews, who denied the application of Joseph R. Williams for reinstatement as an Inspector in the Building Department. Williams was a veteran fireman, and demanded reinstatement on this ground. It was decided that the veteran law does not apply to the Building Department.

Death of a Police Sergeant.

Police Sergeant Joseph Collins of the Seventeenth Precinct, Brooklyn, died last evening at his home, 992 Hancock Street, from consumption. Sergt. Collins was fifty years old and was appointed a patrolman in 1873. He was promoted a Roundsman in 1887 and a Sergeant in 1889.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. and Mrs. Olin D. Gray issued cards yesterday for a reception and musicale, to be given at the Hotel Majestic Jan. 4. Frank Treat Southwick will direct the musical part of the programme.

—Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins of 5 West Thirty-fourth Street gave a dinner in honor of her daughter, Miss Estelle Hawkins, last evening, to a number of young people, among whom were Miss Elizabeth Stokes, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Emily Delafield, Miss Elsie Atterbury, Miss Auchincloss, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, and Miss Hoppin.

—Mrs. Robert W. De Forest of 7 Washington Square North, gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon at her old home, known as the John Taylor Johnston house, 8 Fifth Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Ethel Johnston-De Forest. The débutante was prettily gowned in pink moire, and carried violets. She was assisted in receiving by her aunt, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Miss Helen McBurney, Miss Mary Curtis, Miss Auchincloss, Miss Julia Metcalfe, Miss Fannie Howland, and Miss Marion Greenough.

Holiday Presents.

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Foreign Carpets.

We have just received a large collection of the finest

INDIAN, PERSIAN and TURKISH RUGS,

in artistic designs and colorings, and in a great variety of sizes.

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an exceptionally choice line of

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and other Eastern Rugs at moderate cost.

BROADWAY, 18TH & 19TH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—City Paymaster Zimmerman will begin to pay off, Monday, the ballot and poll clerks, who served during the last election.

—The annual masquerade ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will be held Monday, Jan. 18, at Madison Square Garden.

—William H. Law was sworn in yesterday by Mayor Strong as a Special Assistant Tax Commissioner. The salary is $2,750 a year.

—Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Joseph Evans of 102 East Twenty-sixth Street School Inspector for the Twelfth District.

—Miss Elizabeth Leslie, an actress, obtained a verdict for $70 salary due from Charles Dickson, the actor, before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday.

—Clarence F. Foster, who pleaded guilty to marrying five different women, was sentenced to five years in prison by Judge McMahon in General Sessions Court yesterday.

—Richard Watson Gilder, Arthur W. Milbury, and E. R. L. Gould will address the Reading Guild of the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, this evening at 8 o'clock.

—John Lovejoy Elliott will lecture at Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture. His subject will be "The Demands of Social Service."

—On the application of the Atlantic Storage Company, the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange has withdrawn Masters' Stores Nos. 207 and 208 from the graded grain system of the Exchange.

—Chief Conlin said last night that he would prefer charges against Capt. Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station to-day. Capt. Sheehan failed to discover and close a number of policy shops in his precinct.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamer Mariposa has arrived at that port with mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii. This mail is due to arrive in New York Dec. 22.

—A special meeting of Good Government Club B is called for this evening at 70 West One Hundred and Fourth Street to consider the disposition of the gas franchise and kindred matters. District Attorney Olcott has been invited to be present.

—Gerrit Smith will give his two hundred and eighteenth free organ recital at South Church, Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth Street, Monday afternoon, at 4:30. He will be assisted by Franz P. Kaltenborn, violinist, and Miss Minnie C. Blenner.

—By a vote of 632 to 64 the members of the Produce Exchange decided yesterday to close the Exchange from Dec. 24 to Dec. 28. Subscription lists for Christmas donations for the employes of the Exchange were started. Last year $1,200 was contributed.

—Allie Morton and Louis Mohr were sentenced to ten years each in State prison yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions Court. They were convicted of assaulting seven-year-old James Kelty of 220 West Sixty-fourth Street in Riverside Park Nov. 21.

—John Benner, an aged employe at the United States Assay Office, was stunned yesterday by striking his head against a crucible. An ambulance surgeon revived him and dressed a severe scalp wound at the Hudson Street Hospital. He was able then to go home.

—The ladies of the Pastoral Aid Society of the Grace Emmanuel Church, 213 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, will hold a Christmas sale Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings, Dec. 22 and 23. The sale is in aid of the free-pew system, and friends of the system are invited.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $250 to secure the admittance of a destitute man, seventy-seven years of age, into a home. The man is a physician, remarkably intelligent, very respectable, but too old to practice, and without friends able to provide for him. Money sent for this object to the Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

Brooklyn.

—Ex-Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks has become a member of the law firm formerly known as Grout, De Pere & Mayer. Charles E. Hyde has also joined the firm, and it is now known as Grout, Jenks, Mayer & Hyde.

—The club Hijas de la Libertad, a Cuban organization, gave a minstrel entertainment last night at the Atheneum, in Atlantic Avenue, for the benefit of sick and wounded Cuban soldiers. The hall was well filled and a fair sum realized. Ricardo Lancis, a Cuban lawyer, delivered an address in Spanish.

—The Rev. Dr. D. C. Hughes, formerly pastor of the Union Avenue Baptist Church, and later of the Jackson Avenue Church in Scranton, Penn., has accepted the call to the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Patchen Avenue and McDonough Street. Dr. Hughes has already begun his work. The recognition services will take place in the church next Tuesday.

—Manager Swift of the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink had $29 in bills taken from his safe a day or two ago, and a bright little negro boy named William Young is missing. The safe contained $3,000 in negotiable bonds and diamonds, and other jewelry, worth several thousand dollars. An attendant saw the boy hurriedly leave the office about the time of the robbery.

—The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, has decided to withdraw his resignation and remain in Brooklyn. Dr. Dixon has long desired to engage in evangelistic work; and it was for this reason that he resigned. He will be allowed to carry out his desire, and beginning Jan. 1 will preach at the Academy of Music in New York Sunday afternoons, in addition to preaching in his own church in the mornings.

—In the County Court yesterday morning Judge Aspinall sentenced John Graham, twenty-six years old, of 990 Myrtle Avenue, to five years in Sing Sing for manslaughter in the first degree. Graham's sentence was at first made ten years, but the Court reduced it at the earnest request of Lawyer Jerry Wernberg. Graham was arrested on a charge of having beaten and knocked down Mrs. Mary N. Newman, from the effects of which assault, it was alleged, she died.

—George Buckley, who was arrested on a charge of killing Charlotte Sanderson at her home in West Meadows, Coney Island, Oct. 28 last, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Nostrand in the Coney Island Police Court. His counsel, F. R. McCloskey, asked for dismissal on the ground that insufficient evidence had been submitted. Judge Nostrand refused the request and remanded the prisoner until Jan. 8, in order to allow the police to make a more complete investigation.

Holiday Sale of

Carpets & Oriental Rugs.

Best quality Wilton Carpet, $1.40, per yard, formerly $2.00 and $2.25.

Brussels Carpet, 75 cts., per yard, formerly $1.15.

Persian Carpets, (Room sizes,) $50.00 & $75.00.

Antique Karabagh Rugs, (Size 4 x 7 feet,) $8.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Long Island.

—Otto Fuhlrott, a saloon keeper of 726 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, was fined $100 for selling liquor on Sundays by Judge Garretson yesterday.

—Judge Garretson, in the Queens County Court, yesterday, dismissed eight indictments against Judge William T. Monteverde for maintaining a Sunday baseball park at Newtown. These indictments have been pending for ten years.

—The citizens of College Point were deprived of water almost all day yesterday on account of the breaking of a large water main. Such a break occurred two years ago, and insurance rates were raised. This accident will cause renewed agitation for water stands.

—City Treasurer Knapp of Long Island City sent to Mayor Gleason a number of documents indorsed with a rubber-stamp signature. The Mayor sent them back yesterday and said if Mr. Knapp could not sign his papers he had better resign. The papers were afterward signed.

—Frank Rogers, Jr., and Lick Hewitt of Bay Shore quarreled Thursday morning, and Rogers pulled out a pocket knife and stabbed Hewitt several times in the left hand, inflicting deep and dangerous wounds. The relatives of young Hewitt are quite indignant over the affair, but have not decided yet whether they will press charges against Rogers. Both boys are about fifteen years of age.

New Jersey.

—The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday extended the time when taxes may be paid without penalty to Jan. 15.

—Dennis Graney of 209 Bloomfield Street, who has been a newsman in Hoboken for over twenty years, fell in the street yesterday, and dislocated his left shoulder.

—While a number of boys were coasting on the Pleasant Avenue Hill, at Weehawken, yesterday, two of the sleighs had a collision. Joseph Bain, fourteen years old, of Hudson Avenue, was run over, and his left leg broken.

—Ten Jersey City saloon keepers were arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday for maintaining nickel-in-the-slot machines for gambling purposes. They waived examination, and gave bail in $200 each. The machines were confiscated.

A BAPTIST CHURCH SOLD.

Another of the Troubles of the Second Avenue Tabernacle Society.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church, at 162 to 166 Second Avenue, just north of Tenth Street, and opposite St. Mark's Church, was sold under foreclosure yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange, 111 Broadway, by William Kennelly. It was knocked down to the highest bidder with as little apparent compunction as any ordinary piece of realty might have been. It was bought in by the mortgagee, the New York City Baptist Mission Society, on its offer of $88,000, although the judgment was for $96,500, and a deficiency judgment will therefore result.

The mortgage is understood to have been given for money loaned by John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Caroline C. Bishop, and Jabez Bostwick. Other claims and judgments are on record aggregating about $25,000.

At one time this church was one of the wealthiest Baptist societies in the United States. It had a large and rich congregation and did not want for money. But when the tide of fashion drifted up town, and the character of that part of the city about Second Avenue and Stuyvesant Place changed, the rich members began to drop away, and those who remained and the new recruits were less able to maintain their expensive property. Still they had strong friends, who aided them in times of distress, especially Mr. Rockefeller, who was liberal in financial assistance.

About four years ago the assistant pastor, the Rev. James W. Putnam, made charges against the senior pastor, the Rev. Daniel Potter, of unministerial conduct. While the charges have never been proved, and the pastor still remains in charge, it was a blow to the church. Outside friends ceased to contribute, and the little society was unable to meet current expenses. As one member said last night: "This is the end. We have struggled on as long as we could, but it was inevitable. I suppose Mr. Potter will now be driven out, but what may happen after that I do not know. It may be a reorganization and a new pastor. I and many of us will be sorry to lose Mr. Potter, but we do not want the church to cease. There is work for it to do yet."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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MONDAY, Dec. 21st, and following days, at 3 o'clock,

A Collection of BOOKS,

the greater part being modern publications in perfectly new and fresh condition. Illustrated Works, Limited Editions, the works of Standard and Popular English and American Authors, also Engravings, Portraits, etc.

MONDAY, December 28th,

A collection of Rare and Valuable Autographs, including Revolutionary Muster Rolls, Broadsides, etc.

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Saturday
December 19-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE DEAD MAGICIAN HERE

PROF. HERRMANN'S FUNERAL AT MASONIC TEMPLE TO-MORROW.

Meetings of His Friends—The Widow Will Have a Competence—His Mantle to Fall Probably on a Nephew.

The body of Prof. Herrmann, the magician, was brought to New York from Salamanca yesterday morning in the private car in which he died. Mme. Herrmann and the nineteen members of the company composed the party. They were met at the Erie station at Jersey City by many friends of Mr. Herrmann, among whom were Charles Henry Butler, his attorney; Henry Dazian, and Henry Rosener of the Erie Transfer Company, a lifelong acquaintance.

The body was transferred later in the day to the Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, where the funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Prof. Herrmann was a member of Munn Lodge, the members of which will join the magician's professional and personal friends in the service. The sermon will be preached by a rabbi of the Hebrew faith and the Masonic ritual service performed. Seats have been reserved for members of the Phoenix and Lambs Clubs and the several yacht clubs to which Prof. Herrmann belonged.

Jacob Hess, Henry Dazian, Charles Henry Butler, Maurice Grau, Samuel Carpenter, Henry Rosener, Michael Coleman, Charles C. Delmonico, Frank W. Sanger, Al Hayman, William H. Crane, Julius Cahn, and James H. Meade have been requested to act as pall bearers. The following will be ushers: D. H. Schuhmann, H. A. Rockwood, Jacob Nunnemacher, Harry Mann, Thomas Shea, J. Charles Davis, Fred C. Whitney, Andrew McCormack, Max Hirsch, Henry E. Dixey, Joseph E. Brooks, and Will H. McConnell.

These arrangements were made at a meeting of Prof. Herrmann's friends at the Gilsey House yesterday, at which it was also decided that the body would be carried to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment by special train, to leave the Grand Central Station at 3 P. M. Sunday. There will be another meeting to-day to complete the programme.

What Is Left to the Widow.

Charles Henry Butler, Prof. Herrmann's attorney, said yesterday that Mme. Herrmann would receive a competence for life from her husband's estate, after the debts were all paid. "Just before Prof. Herrmann started on his last tour," said Mr. Butler, "he called at my office and adjusted his business affairs, so that there will be no complications to embarrass his administratrix, who will, of course, be Mme. Herrmann." It is understood that the litigation growing out of Prof. Herrmann's Brooklyn theatrical enterprise was only finally disposed of on the day of his death, although the agreements had been made several weeks previous.

The estate consists of the rare and valuable collection of gems and antiquities at Prof. Herrmann's Whitestone house, the three private cars Herrmann, Fra Diavolo, and Addie; a stable of six horses, the yacht Fra Diavolo, and the cash revenue of the season, less the expense, which is said to have been very large. Prof. Herrmann left no will. So far as is known he owned no real estate. He carried life insurance in several companies, the last policy having been issued six months ago.

Leo Herrmann May Succeed Him.

Mr. Butler, at the request of Mme. Herrmann, gave out a statement yesterday that the magician had collected and left with his wife all the necessary documents to prove that Alexander Herrmann was the youngest of the fifteen brothers of Carl, the original Herrmann, having been born at Paris Feb. 10, 1844. It is possible, Mr. Butler said, that Prof. Herrmann's nephew, Leo Herrmann, who is now living in Paris, may succeed to the mantle of the magician. Prof. Herrmann had been in correspondence with him during the past six months with that object in view. It is expected that Leo will come to America at once to aid Mme. Herrmann in her future theatrical career. He is said to have much of his brother's powers of legerdemain. Prof. Herrmann's sister, Mrs. Bloch, and his nephew, Louis Bloch, who are also in Paris, have been notified of his death.

Prof. Herrmann started his present season without a manager. He was anxious to rebuild his fortune, as he rebuilt it after his loss of half a million in Wall Street. He had played to large houses this year, and was in a fair way to become rich again.

Eccentricity in Money Matters.

Anecdotes of Prof. Herrmann's eccentricity in money matters are common on the Rialto. He was a moneymaker, but had no conception of economy except in his smaller business transactions. For years it had been his habit to haunt the pawnshops and drive hard bargains with the pawnbrokers, both in buying and selling gems. A jewel that he bought for $300 last Summer in New York he sold a few days later for $1,000 to a leading jeweler. In contrast to this story there is the one of his purchase for $900 of a useless patent for a cable grip from a chance street acquaintance. In the latter case he tried to stop payment of his check when it was too late.

Herrmann's own story of the only time he got deceived in his many tricks on strangers is as follows: He was standing on the steps of the Stock Exchange in Paris one day with a friend, watching some laborers repair the pavement of the Bourse. He suddenly stepped forward and picked up a twenty-dollar gold piece from the ground under the eyes of an astonished workman. Herrmann chided him for his carelessness, and said: "You should watch close; there may be another coin under that stone. See," and he raised the corner of the stone.

The coin was there, and the workman, shrugging his shoulders, picked it up and handed it to Herrmann. The wizard and his companion laughed, and, tossing a franc to the laborer, Herrmann started away. "I don't want this franc," said the laborer. "I want my rights." There was a quarrel about the laborer's rights, which ended before a Magistrate. There is a French law that the finder of money who returns it to the owner is entitled to half the amount found. Herrmann was obliged to pay $10 for his joke.

HE BLAMES A CLIENT.

Lawyer Lobenthal Arrested Charged with Using Worthless Checks.

Samuel Lobenthal, a lawyer, with an office in the American Tract Society Building, and living in Tremont, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with obtaining money by means of bogus checks.

The checks, several in number, were for sums ranging from $7 to $15, and were all drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank. They came in so rapidly that the cashier found it necessary to complain to the police.

The detectives learned that all the checks were in one handwriting and had been passed on down-town liquor dealers by Lobenthal, who explained that he had received them from clients, and that they were perfectly good.

On this information, a warrant was secured for Lobenthal and his arrest followed. He was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Police Court in the afternoon and held for trial. His bail was fixed at $300, which was furnished by his brother Michael.

Lawyer Lobenthal declared that he could easily prove his innocence when the time comes. He declared that his trouble all grew out of a difference with one of his clients.

COLUMBIA JUNIORS DANCE.

Many Society People Attend the Class's Christmas Ball.

One of the chief social events in the metropolis last evening was the annual Christmas ball of the junior class, '98, of Columbia University, held in the college library. The proceeds, which were said to be largely in excess of former junior class dances, will be devoted to the fund for Columbia University athletics.

The library was elaborately decorated with ropes and garlands of evergreens, long bands of which were festooned about the ceiling and walls, forming a canopy overhead, while at both ends were palms and growing tropical plants. Athletic trophies were profusely displayed. The books shelved on all sides of the room were covered with cut palm leaves and greens. The approaches to the room were lined with palms and evergreens, with occasional sprays of holly berries and mistletoe.

Every endeavor was made by the Committee of Arrangements to make the last ball of the juniors in the old library a memorable one, as the next one will probably be held in the university's new quarters, on Morningside Heights. The committee consisted of John T. Williams, Jr., Chairman; Johnston Livingston, Jr., C. Sidney Haight, William Bittle Symmes, Jr., Ernest Iselin, Robert Low Pierrepont, William Henry Fearing, Jr., Harold Dewman Hall, Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., William Rogers Westerfield, Darwin Shaw Hudson, and Orleans Longacre, Jr. It was a late dance owing to the fact that many of the young people invited were obliged to attend subscription dances in the earlier part of the evening. Supper was served at the 12 o'clock intermission.

The patronesses were well represented, among them being Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. E. R. Biddle, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. Hooker Hammersley, Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Miss Aymar, Mrs. Edmund Abdy, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. D. Maitland Armstrong, Mrs. Charles A. Gould, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, Mrs. J. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Horace Barnard, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. Samuel W. Benjamin, Mrs. James Benkhard, Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. Benjamin Church, and Mrs. Robert Clarkson.

Among others present were Miss Winton, Miss Cornell, Miss Valeria O'Connor, Miss Marie Wilson, Miss Madeline Cutting, Miss Fanny Bellamy, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Arthur H. Cutler, Miss Marshall, Miss Marie Knapp, Miss Peck, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Kensett, Miss Tilt, Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Miss Hodgeman, Miss Hull, Miss Grace Mangam, Murray Roe, Jesse Watson, Miss Gertrude Kensett, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bartow, Miss Bessie Stokes, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. William H. Draper, Miss Olga Gossler, Miss R. Rees, Miss Tilt, Miss Helen Gould, and Miss Benjamin.

Mrs. William H. Fearing, Jr., Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Miss Ella Stevens, Miss Agnes Smythe, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Sidney Harris, Miss Ella Fitch, Mrs. George E. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hayes, Miss Irene Kelly, Miss Bartol, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. E. D. Hudson, Miss Celia Gould, Miss Hall, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Columbus Iselin, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Knapp, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Saunders, Miss Ethel Saunders, Miss Schroeder, Mrs. Orleans Longacre, Mrs. William G. Low, Miss Nellie Warren, Miss Henderson, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Sommers, Miss Olive Wrenn, S. C. Worthen, Miss Pierrepont, Miss Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bartow, J. Knox, T. Anthony, Charles Henderson, Miss Gertrude Kensett, Miss Jenkins, Frederick P. Keppel, Pierre W. Hays, and John T. Conover.

William Allen Smith, Arthur Ware, Frank Depew, Morton K. Averill, Lathrop Randolph, Edward Iselin, Martin Lester, W. B. Symmes, George Roberts, A. A. Tenney, S. Vinton, W. C. Sandy, Edmund G. Lemcke, Albert Lee, S. Higginson, C. H. Edwards, H. H. St. Clair, H. G. Stafford, Edward G. Spaulding, Burton Lee, Charles Leonard, Franklin Lefferts, Edgar Howarth, George Holmes, Duncan Hood, Ransom Hooker, Haven Emerson, Richard Elliott, Mortimer Bryant, Oscar Wagner, Charles Miller.

Miss Bessie Stokes, Miss Dorothy Schiefflin, Miss Emily Delafield, Miss Estelle Hawkins, Miss Elsie Atterbury, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Edith Joy, Miss Esther Hoppin, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Auchincloss, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Livingston, Miss Justine de Peyster, Miss Edith Browning, Mrs. Schuyler Livingston Parsons, Mrs. S. F. Morris, Mrs. Henry Coit Mortimer, Mrs. W. Oakley, Mrs. C. E. Pellew, Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mrs. John K. Kees, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, Mrs. Ogden N. Rood, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Miss Satterlee, Mrs. Francis Schroeder, Miss Schroeder, Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. Montgomery Sicard, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Miss Wilmerding, Miss Greer, Miss Winthrop, the Misses Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Bramble Wilson.

WORTH MEN MAY CONTROL.

Results of Brooklyn Primaries Seem Favorable to Them.

The Republican primaries held in Brooklyn Thursday night are still in doubt. Both the Wurster-Willis and the Worth-Buttling factions claim the victory, but the result will not be positively known until the election of the delegates to the General Committee. The probabilities are that the Worth men have gained control of the General Committee and will elect Silas B. Dutcher, a stanch Platt man, Chairman to succeed George R. Roberts.

Jacob Worth said yesterday: "We have won by a decisive vote. We will have 135, and perhaps 140 delegates in the next General Committee. We concede to Willis not more than 70 votes at the outside."

City Works Commissioner Willis said: "Our friends will have 125 votes in the General Committee, or 15 more than a majority. We got all we wanted."

It was openly charged on both sides that inducements were offered to voters. The Willis men, their opponents charged, offered bribes in the way of promises of work in the city departments, and backed them up with cards calling for places as laborers in the Water Department. The Worth men also made promises, it was said, but could not match the strength of the City Works Commissioner in places at their disposal.

One of the most unique contests ever held in the city occurred in the Fifteenth District of the Eleventh Ward. H. N. McKay, Secretary of the district association, was disappointed in the caucus two nights before in his wish to be nominated as a delegate to the ward committee. He had his revenge by remaining away from the primary, having previously removed the books so that they could not be found. It was necessary to swear in every vote. Yesterday, however, Mr. McKay denied that he hid his books. He said had the books been wanted they could have been obtained.

New Roads in the Adirondacks.

The rapid growth of the wood-pulp industry in the forest region has made necessary the construction of several new highways of importance. Three new roads are now being laid out in the Fulton chain region of the Adirondacks. One will extend from Old Forge to Eagle Bay and will serve as the principal highway to the town of Webb. A broad road is also being built from Eagle Bay on Fourth Lake to Raquette Lake, and the construction of an electric railway along that line is contemplated. A third road is being built from Eagle Bay to Big Moose Lake.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TIMELY BOOK!

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A Story of the Cuban War of Independence.

By HELEN M. BOWEN.

12mo, Cloth, $1.00.
Paper, 50 cents.

Cuba can win more friends through such a volume than through hosts of other ways less eloquent of truth and justice. It is the voice of Freedom speaking to all her people, and the author's soul is evidently afire with patriotic thoughts and sympathies. A more straightforward, realistic story on this subject could not well be written, nor a pen found more subtly true, more keenly virile and culturedly versatile than that of Helen Bowen. It is a strikingly powerful story, and in quality is most progressively beautiful. It does not skim the surface of things, it enters into the heart and soul of the truest Cuban life, taking with it many an English and American interest which contribute to give the story cosmopolitanism of element, while we have romance and adventures everywhere.

The vivid descriptions of Cuban nature and life warm the heart of the Northerner and make him also wishful to take part in the scenes detailed. Dramatic ability is manifest in abundance and the whole atmosphere is instinct with life and redolent of tropical fragrances. The characters are drawn with the brush of an artist and the story fairly glows with the radiant life of a coming Cuban independence. It tells a significant tale of the undercurrents of the war struggle; of the degree to which Spain has attempted to conceal any accounts of Cuban successes the while the tide of patriotic rebellion swelled higher and ever higher.

"Its plot is full of ingenuity and surprises. The characters are clearly marked and consistent, and the stories of love and war and heroism blend harmoniously and naturally. The scene of the story is mainly laid in Cuba, but shifts to New York and London and back to Cuba, where the romance mostly rests. The author has caught the very spirit of the heroic Cubans and 'A Daughter of Cuba' is not only the loved and lovable and loving woman, but has the courage to fight for the liberty of her country. There are no dull pages in the well-written story, and the author gives the best of evidence of even better work."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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TO REMODEL THE VICTORIA

IT WILL PROBABLY SOON DISAPPEAR AS A HOTEL.

Plans Have Been Prepared to Alter It for Business Purposes—It Has Sheltered Many Noteworthy Persons.

Plans for the changes to be made in the Victoria Hotel, at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-seventh Street, have been filed with the Building Department. It is the intention to alter the building to make it suitable for business purposes and, if the plans now drawn are accepted, an outlay of from $100,000 to $150,000 will be made.

The building belongs to Mrs. John L. Melcher of this city and Mrs. Mary Paget of London, daughters of Paran Stevens, who built and owned the hotel. The structure has a frontage of 254 feet 1½ inches on Twenty-seventh Street, 62 feet 4 inches on Fifth Avenue, and 105 feet 9 inches on Broadway.

The Victoria ranked among the first-class hotels of the city. It was closed in 1895, and has since been idle. It was the stopping place of President Cleveland when in this city, and has been the place of many noteworthy gatherings. It was here that the conference took place, in 1894, between Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Whitney, Richard Croker, William F. Sheehan, and other Democrats early in the National campaign of that year. When President Cleveland and his Cabinet came to this city to attend the ceremonies of the Columbian celebrations, in 1893, Mr. Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle, Gresham, Smith, Morton, Lamont, and Herbert were guests of this hotel.

This was the regular stopping place of Secretary Lamont when he came from Washington, and members of the Russian Legation at Washington usually made it their headquarters when here. For many years Baron Fava, who represented the Italian Government at Washington, was often a familiar figure about the hotel, and wealthy visitors from South America, Cuba, and Mexico gave it a good share of its patronage.

So large a proportion of its patrons were foreigners and unable to speak English, that one requirement for certain of the employes was a knowledge of foreign languages. One professional linguist was employed, who was almost constantly within call of the hotel office. He spoke Spanish, Italian, French, German, and English, and acted as interpreter between guests and the clerks, bellboys, and porters. The hotel café was on the Fifth Avenue front, and it divided honors with Delmonico's and the Brunswick Hotel as a resort for the clubmen at luncheon or dinner time.

Mr. Melcher said yesterday that the building would probably be remodeled for stores, although the question as to the future use of the property was not fully settled. The plans proposed would, if accepted, result in some external changes.

ARMSTEAD CAUGHT IN DENVER.

Indicted Here for Grand Larceny in the First Degree.

Henry M. Armstead, who was indicted by the Grand Jury Thursday for grand larceny in the first degree, has been arrested in Denver, Col., and detectives are to be sent to bring him here.

Armstead was indicted on complaint of Thomas Taylor, a farmer from Midway, Tenn. In 1893 Taylor, who had saved about $50,000, was induced to pay $40,000 to Armstead for an interest in the Irrigation and Hydraulic Mining Company, which claimed to own 12,000 acres of mining land in Golden County, New Mexico. Taylor received a lot of stock in the company. Armstead claimed the land was worth $3,000,000, and induced Taylor to spend about $15,000 in sinking shafts. Taylor found the land did not belong to Armstead. He appealed to Armstead and received a deed for 5,000 acres of land in Tennessee, which also proved to belong to some one else.

Mayor Gleason's Trial Postponed.

The extra panel of jurors that was to have been impaneled for the trial of Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason on an indictment for an alleged violation of the election law in Long Island City was not made yesterday, owing to the absence of Judge Gaynor. This will necessitate a postponement of the trial until the next term of court.

An Exposure of Gambling.

The Rodell brothers are conducting an anti-gambling crusade in the Subway Plaisance of the Commercial Travelers' Fair by showing the small chance an outsider has in a gambling game. With bewildering rapidity yesterday afternoon they demonstrated to invited spectators every conceivable trick used to coax money from the pockets of the unwary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Holiday List includes:

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ANCHORAGE AT THIS PORT.

Instructions from Treasury Department—Hudson River Ground.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular in pamphlet form containing the regulations governing the anchorage of vessels and a map showing the anchorage grounds in the Port of New York. There are some changes in grounds. The rules will be strictly enforced, and a fine of $100 is imposed for violation.

The Hudson River anchorage is thus described:

"Vessels may anchor in the Hudson River to the westward of the centre line of said river running NE. 5-8 N., (correct magnetic,) from Castle Point, and above Fourteenth Street, Hoboken Ferry Landing; provided that in no case shall a vessel anchor within 200 yards of the shore, or in such position as to impede the movements of a ferry or to prevent ready access to or from a pier. A line of three white buoys marks the east limit of this anchorage ground."

It is further provided that "the part of Anchorage 21, lying between its northern boundary and the white buoy, 800 yards south of said boundary, is reserved for ships of war of all nations and vessels of the United States Government."

All the vessels of the revenue cutter service assigned to the duty of enforcing the Anchorage Regulations will carry a distinctive flag at the bow, the flag to have a white field, with a blue foul anchor in the centre, placed at an angle of 45°.

Applications for anchorage of ash scows must be sent to the Supervisor of Anchorages, and all communications referring to the rules and limits of anchorage grounds at the Port of New York must be addressed to the Supervisor of Anchorages, at the Barge Office, on the Battery.

Report on Dr. Funk's Charges.

Acting Inspector Brooks yesterday submitted to Chief Conlin reports made by Acting Captain Hogan of the Eldridge Street Station and Capt. Herlihy of the Fifth Street Station relative to the charges made by the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, at a meeting of the American Temperance Union, at Chickering Hall, last Sunday, to the effect that the Raines law has been violated with the guilty knowledge of the police, and that dance houses and disorderly places were running in full blast in the lower east side of the city. Chief Conlin would not make the reports public, but will send them to the Police Board. He said: "The reports show that the police are doing all they can to suppress disorderly places. There is no truth in the statement that the law is violated with the guilty knowledge of the police. In the Eldridge Street Station arrests have been made by Acting Captain Hogan in all the places mentioned. The police cannot help it that the Magistrates in some instances discharge the persons arrested. The police cannot do more than arrest the offenders. The courts must do the rest."

Cranberries Plenty and Cheap.

Commission houses report that the early estimates of a short crop of cranberries, made by many of the Cape Cod growers, with predictions of scarcity and high prices for the holiday market, have turned out very different in each respect. Receipts from Cape Cod so far this season foot up about 65,000 barrels; for the same period in 1895, about 50,000 barrels. This market is now glutted with stock, wholesale prices of good to choice fruit being from $3.50 to $4.50 per barrel of 100 quarts. Many retailers are selling very nice berries at 5 cents per quart—an unheard-of price for the Christmas market. Last season wholesale prices were $8 to $9.50 per barrel, and retail prices, 12 cents to 15 cents per quart.

Street Railway Station Burned.

The Canarsie depot of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, situated at New Lots and Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, and nine cars were destroyed by fire at 1:30 yesterday morning. The building was a one-story frame structure, about 200 feet square. It is believed that the fire was caused by the crossing of electric wires. Owing to the condition of the roads the fire gained great headway before the firemen could get to it. The loss was nearly $30,000.

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SNOW CAUSES TROUBLE.

Jersey City People Shovel It Back on Street Car Tracks.

A war between two snow-shoveling brigades that at one time threatened to become a riot, occurred on Montgomery Street, between Greene and Washington, Jersey City, yesterday. Whenever a snowstorm occurs over the river, the Consolidated Traction Company clears its tracks by banking the snow on both sides of the street. After that the snow is taken away in carts. It made the best of a bad job after Wednesday's storm.

For some reason, however, the snow banked on the north side of Montgomery Street, from Greene to Washington, was not removed. Merchants doing business on that side of the way were seriously embarrassed. Yesterday they decided to raise the blockade. To do this they employed men to shovel the snow away. This could only be done by throwing it back on the tracks. It was but a short time when a dozen cars were lined up in a row, unable to proceed.

When the company was informed of the block, men were sent to clear the tracks. As fast as they could throw off the snow it was thrown back again. Crowds gathered and laughed and cheered at the merry war. The delayed passengers did not take the matter in the same spirit. They got out and protested forcibly, and a number of truck drivers, who were in haste to reach the ferry, helped them.

Finally, when the line of cars stretched out to the ferry, the police were summoned. A squad soon arrived under command of Capt. Cox. He is one of the officials transferred on Wednesday, and was not known. He made the mistake of appearing in plain clothes, and without his shield. When he rushed among the snow-shovelers, no one paid any attention to his orders. He shoved one of them, John Whalen by name, out of the way, and Whalen retorted with a blow in the face.

Whalen was arrested, and Capt. Cox escorted him to the Gregory Street Police Station, where he donned his uniform. When he returned to the scene, his authority was not disputed. The merchants withdrew their brigade, the company's men cleared the tracks, and the released cars, their number now increased to sixty-four, resumed their trips.

Capt. Cox afterward attempted to take the merchants to task for allowing him to be assaulted, but they disclaimed the responsibility, and told him that if the police would prevent the traction company from blocking the streets, as the law and their contract required, there would be no trouble.

Wants the Nassau Cars Heated.

Health Commissioner Emery, through Counsel Albert R. Moore, is about to begin an action against the Nassau Railroad Company to compel its officers to heat the cars. Yesterday, under Mr. Moore's direction, five inspectors boarded the company's cars and took the temperature on the various lines. The case will be brought to court when sufficient evidence has been accumulated. The company's officers asserted yesterday that a contract has already been made for heating the cars, but the contractors have caused delay.

Railway Engine Topples Over.

The Long Island Railroad yesterday raised the blockade caused by the big storm, and the trains ran on their regular schedule again. At the Mineola station yesterday morning an engine in charge of Engineer Amos Loud, while helping to clear the tracks, toppled over. The engineer escaped unhurt from the cab before it filled with steam. Train 22, from Greenport, which arrived shortly after the engine toppled over, transferred its passengers.

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WOULD DEBAR IMMIGRANTS.

What Dr. Senner Says of the Senate Substitute Measure.

The Commissioner of Immigration at this port, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, was asked yesterday concerning the effect, should the Senate substitute for the House bill amending the Immigration and Contract Labor acts become law.

Dr. Senner made many recommendations that were incorporated in the House bill. Some of these are not embodied in the Senate bill. Among them was a provision including Canadians in the operations of the act. Another clause exempted females over sixteen years old from the educational test, the doctor's reason for this being that it would place an embargo on domestic help, already difficult to obtain.

In the House bill, also, the method of determining the educational qualification of an immigrant was left to the discretion of an Inspector. The Senate bill prescribes the manner, requiring the

SUGAR AND COFFEE WAR

AMERICAN REFINING COMPANY'S PURCHASE IN OHIO.

What a Member of the Arbuckle Firm Says of the Outlook—A Prediction Made by Some of the Dealers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The local officials of the Woolson Spice Company confirm the report of the sale of the company's property to the American Sugar Refining Company, but they will not give particulars.

The company was established in 1882 with a capital stock of $180,000, which has since been increased to $300,000. Its plant here covers a square of ground, and is estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

It was the intention to keep the deal a secret until Jan. 1, in order to allow the promoters to secure a majority of the stock.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, refused yesterday to admit or deny that the corporation had acquired a controlling interest in the Woolson Spice Package Company of Toledo, Ohio.

In the sugar and coffee district the announcement that this has been accomplished found no doubter among those who usually scout rumors until they are found to have substantial basis. Arbuckle Brothers, in a certain sense, substantiated the news.

"I have," said a member of this firm, "little to say on the subject, but the information comes from a trustworthy source. It may be that 'the sugar and coffee war' is on. We are attending to business, and with a measure of success that suits us. There is nothing to be said now about our Brooklyn sugar refining venture, except what has been told. As to our attitude toward the American Sugar Refining Company, it's just this: We are a private concern, playing with our own money; they are a corporation, playing with that of several thousand stockholders."

It was pointed out that evidence that "the fight was on" was in the announcement by the Woolson Company to dealers all over the country of a cut in coffee of one-half cent a pound, and that the challenge had been accepted by the Arbuckles in their proclaiming the same reduction to their customers in Onio.

The general opinion in Lower Wall Street was that in the struggle between the Arbuckles and the American Sugar Refining Company and the Woolson Company harm would come to smaller concerns and jobbers. The output of the Arbuckle Mills is about 1,000,000 bags of coffee annually. At present the Woolson Company's output is 150,000 bags. It can, however, it is said, change its plant to an output of 500,000 bags, or one-tenth of the roasted coffee interest of the United States.

A story that found credence was that the Arbuckles some time ago endeavored to obtain a controlling interest in the Woolson Company and were outwitted by the Havemeyers. Some shrewd dealers predicted that the policy of a compromise would be recognized before rivalry resulted in a more acute situation, and that the basis of a cessation of hostilities would be the acquisition of the Arbuckle sugar refining interests by the American Sugar Refining Company, which would turn over its Toledo coffee interest to the Arbuckles.

Baltimore Refinery Transferred.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—The control of the Baltimore Sugar Refinery passed into the hands of the Sugar Trust to-day. By the terms of the transfer, which was negotiated by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, Baltimore, the owners of the preferred stock of the company receive cash at par and 5 per cent. interest for their holdings, while the holders of common stock receive in exchange common stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, share for share. Of the 13,000 shares of common stock, 3,400 were held in Baltimore. About $75,000 of the preferred stock, of which $300,000 was floated about three years ago, was owned in this city.

COLLEGE BOYS IN DEBATE.

Clionian and Phrenocosmian Societies Meet in Chickering Hall.

After an animated debate between representatives of the Clionian and Phrenocosmian Literary Societies of the College of the City of New York, at Chickering Hall, last night, it was decided that the present method of electing a President of the United States is good enough.

The subject for debate was: "Resolved, That the present method of electing a President be changed." Arthur J. Stern and Sidney W. Stern for Clionia took the affirmative side of the argument, while Simon T. Sterne and I. Edwin Goldwasser of Phrenocosmia opposed it.

The judges were Joseph H. Choate, E. L. Godkin, and H. P. Johnson, Professor of History at the college. The decision was rendered on the merits of the speeches, and not on the abstract proposition.

Clionia, in arguing for a change, declared that under the present system the President is elected by the vote of the Electoral College, which does not represent the vote of the majority of the people, and that such system is foreign to the ideas of the founders of the Commonwealth. In opposition, Phrenocosmia insisted that the system of electing Electors is all right, and that the spoils system is all that needs change.

The occasion was the nineteenth joint debate of the societies, and the debate was the central feature of an elaborate programme of music and recitation. The college glee club, which was vwice encored with three recalls at each of its two appearances, bore off the honors of the evening. The college committee in charge was composed by Maurice Simmons, '97, Chairman, Phrenocosmia, and Bernard M. L. Ernst, '98, and Seymour Mork, '98, of Clionia. The hall was crowded, and the balconies were decorated with the banners of the classes of '97, '98, and '99.

The Germanic in a Gale.

More experiences of bad weather at sea were brought by incoming vessels yesterday. The White Star Liner Germanic had a week of buffetting, and her passengers were glad to get ashore. She ran into a "whole gale" on Wednesday and rolled and pitched so wildly that the passengers had difficulty in saving themselves from injury. Three, in fact, received slight injuries—D. S. Taylor, while attempting to cross the smoking-room, was thrown down and was cut over the right eye. H. Thorpe was thrown violently from his berth and suffered a slight injury to his spine. Miss L. B. Sare of London was seated at a desk trying to write, when both she and the desk were flung violently across the cabin. The desk fell upon her. She was much bruised and her gown was spattered with ink.

E. M. Field Arrested.

Edward Morse Field, a son of the late Cyrus W. Field, and the member who is said to have ruined the brokerage firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. by outside speculation, was a prisoner in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with intoxication. Field was in an asylum until some months ago, and since his release has been dissipating.

He was arrested at the foot of West Forty-second Street Thursday night and was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Magistrate Wentworth discharged him yesterday. Field was arraigned in the same court two weeks ago for a similar offense.

MURDERER TAYLOR ARRAIGNED

He Has His Examination and Will Be Returned to Kentucky for Trial.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is learned that Edward Richard Taylor, alias A. W. Platt, for whom a warrant was issued on Wednesday upon the application of the United States Embassy, is a Canadian-American. The warrant was served to-day, and Taylor was brought from Oxford, where he has been serving a sentence of six months in jail for theft, and arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court upon the charge of having murdered one Jesse Tyree in the State of Kentucky in 1885.

Taylor, or Platt, did not say anything in his defense when charged with the crime of murder, but rather admitted that the charge was true. He appeared perfectly cool. Mr. Hobson, representing the United States Embassy, was present, as was also an officer from Lexington, Ky., who came to England to take the prisoner back to America when the order for his extradition is issued. The prisoner would not say where he has been since 1885, but it is thought he has spent much of the time in English jails.

After his formal arraignment he was remanded until Tuesday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18.—Taylor, allas Platt, who was arraigned in London to-day for the murder of Jesse Tyree, was known in Kentucky as Arthur W. Platt. He killed Jesse Tyree, an inmate of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, in 1885. At that time Platt was an attendant at the asylum, and Tyree was in a ward. Tyree refused to go to dinner when Platt ordered him, and the Englishman, becoming angry, shot him through the heart. He made his escape and went to England, where he was put in prison for theft at Oxford several months ago. Sheriff Grass of Lexington has gone to England to bring Platt back for trial.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTIC ROW.

Rioting Follows a Speech Against the Crown Prince's Allowance.

ROME, Dec. 18.—A disgraceful row occurred in the Chamber of Deputies to-day upon the occasion of the discussion of the allowance to be voted for the use of the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy.

In the course of the debate, Signor Costa, Socialist, denounced the proposal to grant an allowance to the Crown Prince, and urged the abolition of all allowances to the Crown. Continuing his speech, he declared that the monarchy was not only a useless, but a dangerous institution, whereupon the President of the Chamber interrupted him and forbade him to speak further.

A frightful uproar ensued, Deputies jumping over benches and flying at one another's throats, while others exchanged knock-down blows. The tumult lasted some time, and when order was restored it was found that several Deputies had been severely handled.

When the Chamber became comparatively quiet, the Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister, attempted to reply to Signor Costa, but his voice was drowned by the shouts and jeers of the Socialists.

Finally a bill granting an annual allowance of 1,000,000 francs was carried amid great confusion.

DEATH OF A DRAMATIST.

Paul Auguste Arene, a Successful French Writer, Passes Away.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—M. Paul Auguste Arène, the French litterateur, is dead. He was fifty-three years of age.

Paul Auguste Arène was the author of several comedies and novels. He was born in Sisteron, France, June 26, 1845. His first comedy, a one-act piece, called "Pierrot Héritier," was acted at the Odéon, Paris, in 1865, and met with immediate and full success. He was still at the University of Vanves when this play was put upon the stage, and its success led him to give up his studies and devote himself to dramatic and other branches of literature. He contributed a number of articles to Figaro, Le Petit Journal, and other papers. In 1873 he and Valéry Vernier produced "Les Comédiens Errants." Several plays were written by him about this period, in collaboration with other authors, among them being "L'Ilote," produced in conjunction with Charles Monselet, and "Le Char," a comic opera, in conjunction with Alphonse Daudet. His piece, "Le Duel aux Lanternes," was acted in 1873.

M. Arène was also the author of a number of romances and contes. These were published under the titles, "La Gueuse Parfumée," "La Vraie Tentation de St. Antoine," "Au Bon Soleil," "Paris Ingénu," "Vingt Jours en Tunisie," and "La Chèvre d'Or." In 1868 he was associated with Daudet, Delvau, and others, in the authorship of "Parnassiculet," a parody on the poetic happenings of Parnassus.

SUGAR INDUSTRY INJURED.

England Alarmed at the Condition of the West India Trade.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Colonial Office has appointed Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman, Sir David Barbour, and Sir Edward Grey, M. P., as a commission to inquire into the critical condition of the suger industry in the British West Indies.

Gen. Norman was Governor of Jamaica from 1883 to 1888, and has wide knowledge of the conditions governing the trade of the West Indies. Sir David Barbour has served in different capacities under the East Indian Government. Sir Edward Grey, who is a Liberal, was Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office from 1892 to 1895.

The British West Indian sugar planters claim that the industry has been almost completely ruined by the bounty system of Continental countries, which allows beet-root sugar to be put down in Great Britain at a price which defies the competition of British growers. They favor the placing of countervailing duties on Continental sugar, or the calling of an international conference to arrange for abolishing the bounties on beetroot sugar.

JAPAN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Spain Claims to Have Proof of the Oriental Nation's Interference.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—La Paris asserts that it has been definitely proved that Japan has landed men and munitions of war upon the Philippine Islands, and that the Philippine rebels are commanded by Japanese officers.

Two more battalions of troops have sailed for Manila.

Information has been received here of the intention of Gen. Polavieja, the new Governor of the Philippines, to ask the Government to send ten additional battalions of troops to the Philippines.

William on the Hamburg Strike.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Berlin Post publishes a report of the remarks of the Emperor upon the occasion of the banquet given by the Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, yesterday. His Majesty expressed his pleasure at the attitude of the Hamburg employers in stanchly resisting the unjust demands of the dock laborers, and dwelt at length upon the idea of founding a coalition of employers. Such action on the part of the employers, he said, would be a blessing for the seduced workingmen, enabling them to resist the incitement of hatred within the labor world.

Plymouth Precedes Southampton.

PLYMOUTH, England, Dec. 18.—The news is announced here that the North German Lloyds Steamship Company has decided to make Plymouth the first port of call for their eastward-bound steamers, going thence to Cherbourg and Bremen. The Southampton agent of the company in response to inquiries wires: "We do not intend to give up calling at Southampton, but the express mail steamer leaving New York on Tuesdays will next year, during the Summer, call at Plymouth instead of Southampton, and proceed directly from Plymouth to Bremen. On the outward voyage the steamer will call at Southampton, as at present."

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Queen and her Majesty's Court left Windsor Castle for Osborne House to-day.

NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 18.—The American schooner Max, Capt. Mattson, which sailed from Port au Prince for Boston Dec. 1, was wrecked Dec. 10 on Fortune Island. All of her crew were saved.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 18.—The British steamer Earnwell, Capt. Hicks, was driven ashore in the harbor of Nombre de Dios in the storm which prevailed yesterday. The steamer is in a dangerous position. She has 1,400 tons of manganeze on board. The storm wrecked a wharf in the harbor and did other minor damage.

RANDALL'S ISLAND CHARGES.

Commissioner Faure Speaks Well of the Randall's Island Corps.

Charges against Dr. Edward J. Tucker, who is in charge of the medical staff of the hospitals on Randall's Island, have been made before the Controller by a citizen. The Controller refuses to discuss them, but says that they will be fully investigated. The complaint alleges that Dr. Tucker has not kept up the standard of the staff of nurses, and that he discharged a head nurse of many years' experience, and appointed in her place a woman about twenty years of age who had had only twenty-two months' experience as a nurse. The complaint also says that Dr. Tucker was at one time employed as a druggist in the Home for Incurables, having received the appointment through the influence of Dr. Jones. It is also averred that Dr. Tucker was at one time a dentist in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

Dr. Tucker has taken an active interest in local politics in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District for the last few years. He has worked with the anti-Platt forces, and is now the President of the Progress Republican Club, a Brookfield organization. He was defeated for election to the Republican County Committee last week. Dr. Tucker was appointed to his present place not long ago by Commissioner Faure of the Charities Department.

Commissioner Faure of the Charities Department said last night that no charges had been made to the Commissioners against Dr. Tucker. It had been decided six weeks ago that there should be a resident physician at Randall's Island, to have charge of the medical attendance and the work of the nurses, and Dr. Tucker was appointed. For a considerable time Dr. Tucker had been connected with the Home for Incurables at Fordham. He was a graduate of the medical department of New York University in 1885, and was recommended to the position by several physicians. Commissioner Faure was surprised that the charges had been made to the Controller, as usually complaints were made to the Charities Commissioners.

Dr. Tucker had reported to the board that there were several cases of bronchitis and pneumonia among the inmates at Randall's Island Infirmary, and a few changes had been made in the nurses' department. Commissioner Faure thought that it was probably a discharged nurse who had made the charges. He was of the opinion that the medical department at Randall's Island was conducted in an efficient manner.

THE MORGAN MEMORIAL.

Consecration Services to be Held To-morrow in St. Thomas's Church.

The Rev. William Ferdinand Morgan Memorial will be consecrated to-morrow—St. Thomas's Day—in the Church of St. Thomas, in this city, of which Dr. Morgan was the rector for a number of years. The memorial is the gift of many of Dr. Morgan's friends, and it is now placed in the chancel. It was erected at the suggestion of Dr. J. Wesley Brown, the present rector, who succeeded Dr. Morgan.

When the idea first came to Dr. Brown of having a memorial to his predecessor, he intended to have an altar built at the back of the chancel, which would be appropriate both as a memorial and a work of art, harmonizing with the superb decorations of John La Farge and the sculptured panels of Augustus St. Gaudens. The new memorial was conceived as a supplement to the altar memorial. Several designs were considered by a committee and R. W. Gibson, their supervising architect, and that of C. R. Lamb was the one selected.

The design very beautifully adapted itself to the Gothic edifice and the present furnishings in the chancel. The style is Italian Gothic, and on one side harmonizes with the Gothic arches and vaulted ceilings, while on the other the harmony is preserved with the graceful details of the paneled and sculptured reredos and the paintings. Permanency of effect has been secured by marble being used in the entire new work, and gracefulness of detail has been secured by the interpolation of mosaic in incrustations. Pure Venetian gold, oxidized gold, and Venetian frit have been used most judiciously, so as to accentuate and emphasize the architectural and sculptureque details of the new construction. White marble, in all its purity, with Sienna for frame and background, in retable and reredos panels, form a combination of white and yellow which is especially harmonious, in contradistinction to the fuller key of color of Mr. La Farge's decoration.

The altar is elevated on a flight of three steps, and stands free from the wall, while the retable and the low double-arcaded screen above this, and the central canopy with its deep niche, to receive the altar cross, has been placed back against the wall, but so designed as to form a pyramidal composition with the sculptured panels and the large cross in relief of the upper mural decoration. The niche for the altar cross has been backed with iridescent mosaic and mother of pearl, which has been so set as to give a changing surface for the play of light, while the front of the altar, with its interlacing symbols and carving in high relief, has been accentuated also by similar mosaic lines and mother of pearl inserts.

This is a combination of two schools of Italian work, the carved panels so well known in the North, notably in St. Marco, Venice, and the incrusted mosaic in the South, as at Rome and Sicily. The effect is at once both rich and chaste.

The memorial is marked by the simple inscription, "Consecrated in memory of William Ferdinand Morgan, D. D., St. Thomas's Day, A. D. 1896." This is cut on the altar pace directly in front of the altar.

As a supplement to this, a new altar rail of white marble, with mosaic details, has been presented by the Dominick family. On the latter is marked, "To the glory of God, and in blessed memory William Gayer Dominick. Died Aug. 31, 1895." As a memorial to her husband, Mrs. S. W. Fiske has presented a credence in similar material, bearing the inscription, "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Stephen Wilbur Fiske, Died July 14, 1893." The entire work will be dedicated to-morrow, which, it so happens, is the anniversary of Dr. Morgan's brithday, as well as the festival of the saint whose name the church bears.

President Dwight's Return.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—A cablegram from President Dwight of Yale, who is in Europe, states that he will leave England for home on the steamer St. Paul Dec. 26, after spending Christmas in London. He will arrive in New York on Jan. 2, and be here in time for the opening of college, Jan. 6. He has made a tour of the Continent, going to Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. He is accompanied by his family. He was not expected home till about Feb. 1. President Dwight's son, Winthrop Edwards, will remain in Oxford University till next Fall to study.

LABOR MEN ARE EXCITED

DEBATE ON FREE COINAGE AND COURT FUNCTIONS.

The Cincinnati Congress Places Itself on Record in Favor of Silver—Criticisms of the Courts Are Tabled.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The labor congress to-day took conservative action with reference to the duty of the courts toward strikers, and immediately afterward indorsed the free coinage of silver.

The following preamble and resolution came up as a special order:

Whereas, The written Constitutions of the several States constituting the United States, and also the Constitution of the United States, provide that the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Courts of the several States shall exercise the right of reviewing legislation, and,

Whereas, In the exercise of rights conferred the courts of the several States and also the Supreme Court of the United States have repeatedly set aside as null and void laws duly and formally enacted by the representatives of the people, and,

Whereas, The exercise of such authority by the aforesaid courts violates the fundamental principles of a political organization, which claims to be a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and,

Whereas, No authority contained on paper or exercised by courts can be greater than the will of the people when enacted in law, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, demand such amendments to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the several States thereof as will deprive the aforesaid courts of power to set aside the laws duly enacted by the chosen representatives of the people, as we believe the proper function of the courts is to expound and administer law, but not to make it.

The resolution elicited much discussion, the preponderance of which was that they would be construed as reflecting upon the courts of the country, and especially the United States Supreme Court, and place the Federation of Labor in a position before the public which it did not wish to occupy. The vote resulted in the defeat of the resolution—44 to 21.

The convention witnessed an exciting debate on the question of free silver coinage. After a long wrangle the sentiment of the delegates was declared to be in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

At the afternoon session the special order for the annual election was deferred to hear the report of the Committee on President's Report. It indorsed all the recommendations of President Gompers. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote of the convention.

The following officers were elected: President—Samuel Gompers of New York; First Vice President—P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia; Second Vice President—James Duncan of Baltimore; Third Vice President—James O'Connell of Chicago; Fourth Vice President—M. M. Garland of Pittsburg; Secretary—Frank Morrison of Bloomington, Ill.; Treasurer—John D. Lennon of New York.

The meeting voted to have the next convention held in Nashville, Tenn.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

Leading Firms Ignorant of Any Engagements for Exports.

There was less talk in Wall Street yesterday than at any time during the week about the "return tide" in gold or probable exports of it next week, and more talk of the situation as presented in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 6. This has not changed. As an authority on the subject tersely stated it, the relations of gold to sterling exchange are:

"London owes us about $35,000,000 for produce of all kinds exported, for which we have not yet presented our accounts for settlement. Instead of sending our drafts forward for collection, we have withheld them. They will be presented later. Meanwhile we are drawing interest on them at the London rate of interest, which is considerably above the local rate. The effect of this is that when we owe London for imported goods, interest dividends, and so on, we have this credit to draw upon."

The leading firms who always figure in gold exports and imports were ignorant of any engagement of gold for Europe. Lazard Frères said that they knew of no such transaction. Leopold Zimmermann said that he had no knowledge of any pending gold exportation, while a small shipment of a couple of millions for Germany would not surprise him. Prof. Maurice L. Muhleman, Cashier of the Sub-Treasury, said that so far as gold exportation was concerned there was nothing in sight, yet while it was a season of the year when such transactions were apt to be precipitate. Possibly he added it might be well to ship gold to Germany. Otherwise it would have to go from London.

An addition of $785,000 of bank gold to the hoard in the vaults of the Bank Clearing House increases the amount of the coin of standard unit of value stored in this institution to about $45,000,000, an increase since the defeat of William Jennings Bryan of $15,000,000. This is less than half the capacity of the vaults, and the decision of Secretary Carlisle not to resume the issue of gold certificates works little hardship.

The United States gained £350,000 yesterday in sovereigns, shipped by two Australian banks on the steamship Mariposa to the Anglo-California Bank and the London, Paris, and American Bank of San Francisco.

Burglary and Robbery at Horseheads.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 18.—At 4 o'clock this morning an explosion was heard in the building in which the Post Office is situated, at Horseheads, a village six miles from this city. An investigation showed that burglars had stolen tools from a near-by blacksmith's shop, and, after prying open the Post Office door, blew up the safe with dynamite. They secured $900 in postage stamps and $50 in money, and escaped. One torn two-cent stamp was all that was left. A drug store was also entered, and some patent medicines stolen. Wednesday night highwaymen held up two farmers near here, and robbed one of them of $45, which he had secreted in his shoe. Numerous robberies and hold-ups have occurred of late, and it is thought an organized gang is at work.

Hand Went Through the Glass.

James J. O'Rorke of 676 Ninth Avenue, who was a pasenger on a Brooklyn Bridge train last evening coming to this city, got up with a number of others as the cars swung into the station. The train stopped suddenly, and O'Rorke was thrown backward. He put out his other hand to save himself and thrust it through a pane of glass. The hand was badly cut. It was dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and O'Rorke went home. He is a bridge car cleaner, and had just recovered from a spell of sickness.

To Christen the Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 18.—Mayor Thomas has been officially notified by the Navy Department that a gunboat to be launched at the Lewis Nixon Works, Elizabethport, N. J., Dec. 23, has been named in honor of Annapolis. In response to Secretary Herbert's suggestion, that the city authorities select some one to christen the vessel, the City Council last night decided to select Miss Georgia Porter, daughter of Lieut. Theodoric Porter, United States Navy, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Porter.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

Details of the Plan for Daily Medical Inspection.

The plan for daily medical inspection of all school children in the primary grades of the public, parochial, and private schools of this city, for which the Health Board recently secured an appropriation, will probably go into effect the first of the year. It is not expected that the plan will be in smooth working order before Feb. 1.

President Wilson and Commissioner Fowler of the Health Board expect no difficulty in securing the required number of physicians by the first of the year, for many have already made requests for appointment, and each mail brings an additional number of applications. There have been several women applicants, and they will have an equal chance with men.

There are to be 150 Inspectors at $30 per month, and a Chief Inspector at $2,500 per year. Each applicant will have to pass a competitive civil service examination, but these examinations will be conducted by school districts. This is for the purpose of securing physicians in each district to attend to the examination in the district in which he lives. Both President Wilson and Commissioner Fowler, who are busy arranging the details of the work, are anxious to be allowed to draw upon the Summer corps of physicians, because they are to some degree familiar with the work. Those who would be willing to accept the positions would not be obliged to pass another examination.

At first only children in the primary grades will be examined, as these are more prone to illness. It is possible that in the future the grammar grades may be included in the system, after the success of the new plan is fully demonstrated.

A committee from the Board of Education will consult with the Health Board in a few days to arrange details of the work and prepare a set of rules for the teachers. As a basis for these details, President Wilson has prepared the following:

"The work of the schools shall not be interfered with. The Principals of the primary schools and the primary departments of the grammar schools under control of the Board of Education of the city, and of the Roman Catholic parochial schools, shall be required every morning to have the teachers of the different classes select from their pupils those who seem to be ill or not in good physical condition, or where they have any reason to suspect that any of the pupils have been in contact (in their family or otherwise) with those infected with an infectious or contagious disease. These children shall be at once separated from the rest of the class, and at the time of inspection, which should be soon after the beginning of the morning session, examined by the Medical Inspectors of that school.

"If the Inspectors find a child too ill to remain in school, he will advise the teacher to send the child home for the observation and care of its parents and family physician. If the illness is from a contagious disease, the child must be ordered home, and the Inspector will communicate immediately with the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Health Department, and such action as may be deemed requisite will be taken by the chief of that division.

"If a child who is thus sent home returns the next day with continued illness, the same action by teacher and Inspector will be repeated, and sustained by the Health and School Boards.

"The list of all absentees from morning roll call in each school shall be prepared by the Principal, and given to the Medical Inspector and forwarded to the chief of the Division of the Contagious Diseases, and by him compared with the list of houses wherein contagious diseases have been reported, and if a pupil is found to reside in one of these houses, the Medical Inspector of that district shall at once visit the house so reported and ascertain the cause of absence of that pupil."

President Wilson made some additions to these outlines when seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"We have not fully settled upon the details of the work," said he, "but, in addition to the basis of arrangement, we shall expect the Medical Inspectors of schools to use his best endeavor to ascertain if any of the children reported ill with infectious or contagious disease, and who have returned to school, have or have not fully recovered, and a report of these observations will also have to be made. In cases where there have been several cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or measles among the children of any class all the absentees should be visited by the district Inspector, but in no case are the Inspectors to give professional treatment. It will be their duty to point out the need of medical treatment, but that is all."

Continuing, President Wilson said: "We have the lowest death rate from contagious disease at present we have ever had. This is not only so in one kind of disease, but in all kinds. We want to maintain this condition, and better it if possible, and this plan for daily medical examination in the schools will do much to secure that object. The success of the plan has been fully demonstrated in Boston, where it has been in use since Nov. 1, 1894, and I predict success for it here."

DR. CONATY CONGRATULATED.

Will Be Installed as Rector of the Catholic University Next Month.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Conaty, the newly appointed Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, has received the following cablegram dispatch from his predecessor, Bishop Keane:

Paris, Dec. 17.

To the Very Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., Worcester:

Hearty congratulations; good wishes.

JOHN J. KEANE.

The Rev. Dr. Conaty authorizes the statement that his installation and reception as Rector of the University will take place at Washington Tuesday, Jan. 19.

HOCKEY AT THE ICE PALACE.

Rival Clubs Each Score a Goal After Fine Play.

A rare game of hockey was the result of the return match played at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last evening, between the teams representing the New York Athletic Club and the New York Hockey Club. The score was a tie, each side getting a goal.

Several hundred spectators were deeply interested in the play, and enthusiastically applauded the fine points. To Fry and B. Phillips belonged the honor of scoring the points. Each played with a dash and vim that fairly dazzled the old-time hockey experts. Both sides displayed fine defensive work. The game consisted of two twenty-minute halves.

The line-up was as follows:

N. Y. H. C.	Positions.	N. Y. A. C.
O'Donnell	Goal	Mara
Leckl	Point	Russell
Hint	Cover point	Lynch
De Casenova	Forward	Monahan
B. Phillips	Forward	Fry
S. Phillips	Forward	Bogert
Townsend	Forward	Fenwick

Referee—A. W. Pope. Timer—M. De Witt.

Another match may be expected between these teams in the near future, as each is hunting for the other's scalp.

A second sporting feature at the Ice Palace last evening was an eighty-yard race between a skater and a runner. W. A. Conover of Red Bank, N. J., was the sprinter, and he won, defeating E. Delaney, a Canadian skater, by a yard and a half. The victor's time was 0:08 4-5.

Difference in Hockey Playing.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—The Yale hockey team has declined the invitation of Brown and Harvard to join the triangular New England Polo League. Yale would be delighted to enter the league under ordinary circumstances, but the university team plays the regular Canadian game, and not the American style of play used by Brown and Harvard. The Yale broad sticks and puck are not used by Brown and Harvard, which employ a round rubber and roller-rink sticks. Yale may enter the league next year, if again invited, but this season has been planning to meet the New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Baltimore teams, which play the Canadian game, and could not practice to meet Brown and Harvard.

THE CAB DRIVERS' STRIKE

TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE SNOW TO ENFORCE DEMANDS.

The New York Cab Company's Service Crippled—The Strikers Want Union Recognition and More Rest.

The Liberty Dawn Association of Coach and Cab Drivers took the opportunity afforded it by the heavy snowfall, when the streets were full of slush, to order a strike in the stables of one of the largest cab companies in the city. Nearly 200 drivers in the employ of the New York Cab Company obeyed the order and quit work at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, without previously giving the officials of the company any warning whatever. The latter did not know why the men had struck until six hours later, when the walking delegates of the association called and presented a demand for the recognition of the union card by the company.

The Liberty Dawn Association took this action at a meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and about an hour and a half later sent committees to all the stables of the cab company with orders to call out all the union drivers. The stables of the company are in the following places: 21 to 25 East Twelfth Street, 116 to 130 West Thirty-second Street, 24 and 26 West Forty-fifth Street, 223 West Fifty-third Street, and at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street. The association also sent committees to other livery stables where union men were employed informing the men of the strike.

When calls for cabs came into the stables over the telephones early in the day the superintendents in the New York Cab Company's stables asked other livery stables to help them out in accommodating their private customers, and these were served, but as soon as calls came from the clubs, many of which rely on the cab company, no livery stables could help out the company, as all their union drivers refused to work for the company's patrons and threatened to strike.

This gave the members of the Hack Drivers' Association who own their own cabs an opportunity to reap a rich harvest. They did not wait for calls from the company, but themselves went to the various clubs, and did a thriving business. The company was able to serve a few of the clubs, as the non-union drivers did not strike.

Treasurer Allan Lexow of the New York Cab Company said last evening that the demand of the union meant that none but union drivers should be employed, and that the union should fill any vacancy that might occur. The company always selected its own men, as it required the best drivers for its class of customers and could not possibly accept all new men that the union should choose to foist upon it. The company paid its men union wages, and that was all that the union could expect.

General Manager Heffernan of the company said that during the hot months there was very little work, but the men were kept all the same, and were paid $2 a day so long as they reported for duty, whether they were sent out to work or not. He knew very well that many of the men struck unwillingly, but they had to obey the order of the union.

The strikers assembled at their headquarters, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. They said that their demands went further than a recognition of their union. They were satisfied with their wages, but what they wanted was a full night off in the week and a guarantee of nine hours' rest after completing a day's work, which sometimes was twenty and even twenty-four hours.

NAVY APPROPRIATION.

Its Promise Causes Extra Work at the Navy Yards.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Acting Secretary McAdoo of the navy this afternoon summoned the Chiefs of Construction, Engineering, and Ordnance, Commodores Hichborn, Melville, and Sampson, and ordered them to take whatever steps were necessary to expedite the repairs on all ships now in commission at the Atlantic coast navy yards.

This action is taken, it is explained, in order that all available ships may be ready to rendezvous for drill purposes with Admiral Bunce's fleet at Hampton Roads not later than Jan. 1. The chiefs were also directed to approve no changes or extensive repairs in ships for the present, as it was the desire of the department to get all the commissioned vessels away from the navy yards in order that urgent work may be prosecuted on other vessels which have been dismantled for thorough overhauling.

This extra work at the navy yards is said to be made possible through the assurances given to Commodores Melville and Hichborn by the Appropriations Committee before which they appeared this morning, in regard to the urgency deficiency item of $1,000,000 for naval work imperatively demanded. The required amount was promised, and the officers were told that the money would be promptly placed at their disposal on their explanation that all work would have to be suspended at once and wholesale discharges of men made unless prompt relief was afforded.

KILLED HIS TORMENTOR.

Boy of Eleven Years Shot a Girl Who Teased Him.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 18.—James Louis Sheppard, a boy of eleven years, shot and instantly killed Mary Falk, fifteen years old, this morning, because, as he afterward said, she teased him and rubbed flour in his face.

The girl was a servant in the house of E. B. Stravensky, the boy's stepfather, and they had been left alone together while the other members of the family were out. When Mary's dead body was found in the kitchen young Sheppard was missing, but he had only gone to his grandmother's, a few blocks away. He said the girl was washing dishes at the time he killed her. He used a shotgun, which he aimed at her head, and she fell dead instantly. He talked freely this evening, and seemed to feel no remorse. Mary's mother is dead. Her father and three brothers live in Laredo.

Hunters Caught by the Storm.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 18.—Robert Townsend of this place and William S. Worth of Winfield Junction arrived home last evening, after a memorable visit to a forest known as the Dismal Swamp, two miles west of Greenport. They went to Greenport Tuesday and started to hunt rabbits. On Wednesday they continued their hunt, and noticing that the snow was beginning to drift, they started for the home of Garret W. Howard, a brother-in-law of Worth. They walked for two hours, and then found themselves at the same place from which they started. They wandered about a long time, and finally reached Mr. Howard's house in an almost exhausted state.

Prohibition Not Popular in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 18.—The biennial report of Attorney General Dawes states that the prohibition law has not been enforced under his administration, nor under that of any of his predecessors, notwithstanding their reports to the contrary, because the local sentiment is not in favor of its enforcement.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets...7:06	

HIGH WATER DEC. 19.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
6:38 A. M.	7:07 A. M.	8:56 A. M.
7:08 P. M.	7:34 P. M.	9:23 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 19.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 12
Dunstan	Para	Dec. 9
Edwin	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Etruria	Liverpool	Dec. 12
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Idaho	London	Dec. 3
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 16
Manuka	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Marengo	Newcastle	Nov. 28
Micmac	Swansea	Dec. 4
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 6
Paris	Southampton	Dec. 12
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Peconic	Gibraltar	Dec. 4
Rhodora	Swansea	Dec. 4
Southwold	St. Lucia	Dec. 8
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Dec. 6
Whickham	Gibraltar	Nov. 25
Willehad	Bremen	Dec. 4

SUNDAY, DEC. 20.

Alsatia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 6
El Rio	New Orleans	Dec. 15
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 12
Sorrento	Havre	Dec. 6
Torridon	Gibraltar	Dec. 3

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

Advance	Colon	Dec. 14
Anchoria	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Cevic	Liverpool	Dec. 11
City of Washington	Havana	Dec. 17
Coleridge	St. Lucia	Dec. 13
Columbia	Gibraltar	Dec. 14
Louisiana	New Orleans	Dec. 16
Curacao	St. Thomas	Dec. 16
Patria	Hamburg	Dec. 9

TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

Aladdin	Queenstown	Dec. 10
El Dorado	New Orleans	Dec. 17
Kensington	Antwerp	Dec. 12

A YEAR'S NAVAL PROGRESS

HOW THE GREAT POWERS ARE IMPROVING THEIR FLEETS.

Great Britain the Most Active of All the Nations—Brazil's Two Submarine Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A thousand copies of the last number of the annual report of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, being "Notes on the Year's Naval Progress," will not begin to supply the demand which an intimation of its contents will create for it. Under the printing laws only 1,000 copies can be printed unless the Congress shall pass a resolution providing a larger edition. The book is one sure to be very interesting to both the navy and the army, for each branch of the service interests itself in the progress of the other and in the developments of naval construction and armament in all parts of the world. With only 1,000 copies of this book of 239 pages, profusely illustrated with half-tone pictures of vessels and with many mechanical drawings, to give away, the calls upon the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy cannot be met. Each naval officer should have one, but he cannot get it under the restriction of the law.

The first part of the book carries the "Notes on Ships and Torpedo Boats," by Ensign Sumner E. W. Kettelle, United States Navy, and sketches the growth of all the navies of the world during the year. Great Britain leads all other countries in activity and in liberality of expenditure for the extension of her naval establishment. France maintains a steady improvement of her navy, Russia is pushing construction, Germany proceeds slowly but steadily, Italy feels poor and is doing little, Spain has suddenly developed activity, after slothful delays continued for years, Japan has begun naval construction upon a plan extending over many years, China has scarcely begun to mend the injuries inflicted by the war with Japan, and the South American countries are manifesting a purpose to strengthen and improve their navies.

The substitution of rapid-firing guns for breechloaders of six-inch calibre or less is universal. Twelve-inch breechloaders, with increased efficiency secured by lengthening the bore, seem to be the largest calibre now installed afloat, some of the British guns of that calibre being wire-wound. France is omitting torpedo tubes that cannot be protected by armor. Electrically controlled turrets and ammunition hoists are advancing in favor. Woodwork is being avoided for naval ships, steel is taking its place, and linoleum, cork, asbestos, and canvas are being used to cover the metal. Metal has been used in making furniture that shall be noncombustible or breakable, and an effort has been made, without much success, to use aluminium for torpedo boats. Triple screws and triple-expansion engines prevail; the tendency has been toward fewer openings in water-tight bulkheads, magazines have been cooled by artificial means, torpedo nets have been in a measure abandoned, and torpedo boats have made the enormous gain of 31 knots, that speed having been shown by the French vessels. Great Britain will construct two to make 32 knots.

Brazil has a programme for this year that contemplates a considerable increase of the fleet. Two coast-defense vessels, four protected cruisers, eight first-class torpedo boats, six small torpedo boats, and five Goubet submarine torpedo boats are to be added to the service. Two of the submarine torpedo boats have been delivered. They are strange-looking vessels, 26 feet in length, spindle-shaped, about 5½ feet in diameter. At the top, midway the length, is a hatch or manhole 14 inches high, with a dome-shaped cover. There is a fin keel at the bottom, and side keels as well, the latter supporting skeleton discharge tubes for automobile torpedoes. Oars working through universal water-tight joints afford a means of propulsion in case of accident to the motive power. A screw propeller completes the list of external features.

This vessel of bronze rises or sinks with the expulsion or admission of water, the reservoirs being in what might be called the double-bottom. The amount of water in the reservoirs is controlled automatically by means of a hydrostatic apparatus set for some particular depth, which controls the electric current driving the dynamos that fill or empty the reservoirs. If the buoyancy should be suddenly altered by the loss of the detachable weight from the keel, or from other cause, the original plane of immersion would be restored automatically by the admission of water.

A similar device maintains the longitudinal stability, even when the crew move forward or aft. With crew and stores on board the boat is awash, but additional buoyancy can be obtained by detaching the weight at the keel. The propeller works in a system of ball and socket joints, enabling its use for steering as well as for propulsion. A telescope can be projected upward through the dome, when near the surface of the water, for about ten feet. It is fitted with reflecting mirrors, enabling the Captain to see above the surface.

Fresh air is furnished by reservoirs of oxygen, and the accumulation of foul air may be pumped out. The torpedoes carried at the side are balanced for a certain depth and are started by a lever from within the boat, which acts on a strong spring and on the tripping lever of the torpedo, and so sets the screws of the torpedo in motion. The boat weighs about nine tons, can be driven at a speed of seven knots by 1.5 horse power, has a steaming radius of forty miles, and must be habitable for eight hours. The cost was $48,250.

HOME FOR SHIPBUILDERS.

Success of the Institution Established by William H. Webb.

It is seldom that even a public-spirited citizen goes so far as to put a mortgage on his own home in order to demonstrate his public spirit. Such a thing was done recently by William H. Webb, the philanthropic founder of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders in this city. Having built and endowed that institution, Mr. Webb proposes that no difficulty of a financial nature shall stand in the way of its success. A great deal of beneficent work has been acomplished in the two years of this institution's existence.

There are now about two score of aged inmates in the Webb Academy and Home, and several worthy young men are, under the provisions of its endowment, obtaining free instruction in the trade of shipbuilding. The institution is pleasantly situated on Fordham Heights, at Sedgwick Avenue and Academy Street, and its management is on lines most agreeable to its beneficiaries. The school of instruction is in charge of competent men. The current expenses of the academy and home last year aggregated a little under $30,000, all of which was provided as it was needed by Mr. Webb. The Secretary of the institution is Stevenson Taylor, and the Treasurer T. F. Rowland.

STEELE TO LEAVE BROOKLYN.

Supposed Burglar Released on His Promise to Do So.

Herbert H. Steele, the young man who was charged with having burglar's tools in his possession, received his freedom yesterday morning from District Attorney Backus of Kings County. Mr. Backus exacted a personal bond of $100 and made the release conditional that Steele leave town at once.

Steele's mother and Miss Mollineux, the daughter of his landlord, greeted him as he left court. Miss Mollineux had faith in Steele ever since he was arrested, and refuses to believe him otherwise than innocent. Steele has decided to go to his home, in Worcester, Mass., and follow his calling of mechanical engineer.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF CLUB.

What Is Thought of the Plan to Secure New Grounds.

Interest in the new St. Andrew's golf course, at Mount Hope, Westchester County, has been revived since the annual meeting of the club. The fact that the members decided by a large majority to occupy the new grounds next Spring shows that the original ideas of a year ago have lost none of their force.

Among those who favored the project of the new grounds were Theodore A. Havemeyer, John Reid, Henry O. Tallmadge, W. D. Baldwin, Henry W. Taft, Daniel G. Henderson, L. B. Stoddart, J. C. Ten Eyck, J. B. Upham, James Brown, Ernest Bliss, Harry Holbrook, R. H. Robertson, and W. J. Caesar. Although the original elaborate plan will be somewhat curtailed for the present, there is no question that the small financial difficulties will disappear by next Spring.

One of the most radical ideas expressed at the meeting was consolidation with the Knollwood Country Club, near Elmsford, Westchester County. The plan was voted down by an overwhelming majority. The motion was in the nature of appointing a committee of three to confer with the Knollwood Club and the St. Andrew's Company regarding a golf course. To understand what called forth such a motion, the action of the club last year in deciding to move to new golf quarters must be recalled.

The lease of the present St. Andrew's grounds will expire in April, and notice has been given that it will not be renewed. In looking around for a permanent locality, the club discovered an admirable plot of ground about a mile from the station of Mount Hope, which is two stations above the present position of the St. Andrew's Club on the New York and Northern Railroad. This land was the old Lawrence farm, containing 150 acres and naturally adapted for an excellent course. The St. Andrew's Company was then organized, composed largely of St. Andrew's Club men, and the club agreed to lease the ground from the company next Spring. Financial difficulties, however, loomed up more prominently than was expected. However, all but $3,000 or $4,000 has been raised to insure possession of the land, leaving a mortgage of $35,000.

The company has thus far fulfilled its part of the agreement, as work is now actively in progress on the new property, and eleven of the eighteen holes are laid out. The distance of the grounds from the station, with the financial question and a few other minor matters, were all discussed at the annual meeting. The club gave its firm approval of the action taken last year, and voted to stand by its decision and lease the new grounds by April 15. The course is then expected to be in good condition.

One of the members, in speaking about the meeting, said that the refusal of the Knollwood Club consolidation scheme might lead to a few resignations from the club, but it would produce no serious results.

"In fact," he said, "this discussion has been a good thing for the club, as it has practically brought the solid members more firmly together."

Henry O. Tallmadge, former Secretary of the club and the present Secretary of the United States Golf Association, said the future of the club was sure to be one of continued growth and success. "The few thousand dollars necessary to be raised by Spring will be obtained without difficulty," he said. "The dues were raised from $30 to $40 a year, and this extra $10, with the $100 initiation fee, will be used as a sinking fund to meet the present deficit on the price of the land and the amount credited to the club as land bought," Mr. Tallmadge said.

Henry W. Taft, who was elected a Governor of the club, and who is also one of the City's School Commissioners, said that there was no doubt about the successful future of the club, and when the members go up to their new course next year they will be more than pleased with it, and the club will not lack support of any kind. "The old farmhouse on the property," he said, "will be fitted up for a temporary clubhouse, and the palatial twenty-five-thousand-dollar clubhouse will be left for the more distant future."

THESE CUBANS FLED.

A Little Warfare in a Tenement House, but Nobody Was Hurt.

Manuel V. Amaldo, a Cuban cigarmaker of 127 East Thirteenth Street, and a companion, José Del Valle of 263 West Fortieth Street, paid a visit Thursday night to Carlos Garcia of 228 West Fortieth Street. All are Cuban cigarmakers. They began talking of the war of their native land for independence, and Amaldo gave vent to his feelings with hurrahs of "Viva le Cuba!"

These rang so loudly that nearly every one in the house, which is occupied almost entirely by Spaniards, was awakened. Señor Vandez, a musician, who lives with an invalid wife on the second floor, went to the head of the stairs and shouted to the Cubans in the basement to stop making so much noise.

This led to a quarrel of words, in the midst of which the Cubans ran up to the first floor. Vandez closed his door and stood in front of it, as if to prevent the men from entering the room where his wife was. Then he shouted for assistance. Señor Alfredo M. Aguayo, a Spanish lawyer, was on the top floor. He came down stairs three steps at a time, with a revolver in one hand. Amaldo rushed upon Vandez, with a knife in his hand. The rush toppled Vandez against the door, which burst open, and both men fell into the room. Mrs. Vandez began to scream. Amaldo left Vandez and rushed at Aguayo with his knife uplifted. Aguayo fired. The shot whizzed past Amaldo's ear, and he stopped. His companions were unprepared for firearms, and beat a hasty retreat to Garcia's room. The shot started the women of the house to screaming, and the men ran to the scene. They had not arrived before Aguayo had fired twice more at Amaldo, who, uninjured, fled from the house. Then the police took a hand. Amaldo was caught, and, when the belligerents became calm, Aguayo was put under arrest for attempting to shoot Amaldo. In Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, Aguayo was held for examination Dec. 22, although it was represented that Amaldo did not care to press the charge.

A NIGHT IN BOHEMIA.

A Masquerade Supper at James Breese's Studio.

The masquerade supper and vaudeville entertainment given by James Breese in his studio, in West Sixteenth Street, Thursday night, and which was entitled on the remarkable and fantastic souvenir programme "One of the 1,001 Nights chez Jimmie Breese," was perhaps the most unique and amusing entertainment of the kind ever given in New York.

The studio was decorated with Turkish and Arabian hangings and grotesque posters, and Mr. Breese, attired as an Arab sheik, received the seventy-five guests, assisted by Mrs. Breese and his sister, Miss "Pussy" Breese. Stanford White, with several other men and women, came attired as members of the Salvation Army, Dr. Holbrook Curtis impersonated Li Hung Chang, and Mrs. James Clinch Smith a Parisian café chantant artist. A real Arabian band played weird music, and there was a dance and a vaudeville performance. An elaborate supper at 1 o'clock followed the evening's entertainment. Among the guests in costume were Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Hector De Castro, and Miss Godwin.

In Memory of W. G. French.

A tablet to commemorate the twenty years of service of the Rev. William G. French as missionary of the City Mission Society, on Blackwell's Island, will soon be placed in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, adjoining the Almshouse. On the day before the Rev. Mr. French's sudden death he preached in that chapel to a large congregation, on the text "The end of all things is at hand." The expense of erecting the tablet will be borne by voluntary contributions.

THE COAL SITUATION.

Effects of Overproduction—Railways Overburdened with Coal.

Overproduction of anthracite has been a cause of recent complaint on the part of New York coal dealers. Early last November the coal sales agents, representing the producing companies, talked over the situation and concluded that it would be safe to anticipate an expansion of the market in December. They estimated that the market would take 4,500,000 tons, and the mines were operated on that basis. Unfortunately the market for anthracite did not expand, and lately most of the railroads have had more coal on their hands than they could conveniently keep in storage.

Within the past few weeks the coal trade has been comparatively dormant. Sales have been slow, and prices have declined while stocks were increasing. Dealers here say that had the production for December been limited to 3,500,000 tons the market now would be in a fairly good shape. The present cold snap is counted on to help the railroads and the middlemen to unload a large part of their stock in hand.

"The methods now being employed to bolster some of the coal-carrying railways into a state of seeming prosperity will before long react disastrously on all the interests involved," says the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association in its December letter. "The proof of this may easily be found by ascertaining the amount of unmined coal owned or controlled by each of the roads." In figures recently collected by Mr. William Griffith it is shown that of the eleven great coal-carrying railways, at least eight will exhaust their resources in periods varying from nine to sixty-three years

Individual coal operators say that small sizes of coal are a drug in the market and that the high railway freights charged on pea and buckwheat coal have caused an uncommonly large quantity of such coal to be stored at every available point along the lines of railroads leading out of anthracite territory. Within the past few weeks the rate on buckwheat coal on some roads has been higher than that collected on pea coal and not much below the charges on nut coal. Calculating on the basis of the ton-mile the freight rates approximated one cent on stove and nut and a little in excess of eight-tenths of a cent on pea and buckwheat sizes. The railroad managers assert that they cannot afford to haul the smaller sizes of coal for any less.

A CITY HISTORY CLUB.

Prominent Women Banded Together to Preserve Our Traditions.

A number of ladies, some of whom are members of the League for Political Education, have recently organized the "City History Club of New York." The object of the organization is to form classes for the study of the history of this city, with a view to "the improvement, uplifting, and civic betterment of the community."

It is purposed to devote two years to this field of study. The first year will be given to the period of Dutch occupancy, and the second year will include the study of the American period from the end of the Revolution to the present day. There will be formed a number of classes, and a series of public lectures will be given during each season. In pleasant weather, the most interesting historic sites and landmarks will be visited and studied.

Perhaps the most instructive part of the programme will be a series of papers, to be edited by Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, and Miss Ruth Putnam. These are to be known as "The Half Moon Series of Papers on Historic New York," and will be issued monthly. Among those already provided for are the following:

"The Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam," by Alice Morse Earle; "The Fourteen Miles Round," by Alfred Bishop Mason and Mary Murdoch Mason; "Wall Street," by Oswald Garrison Villard; "Anneke Jans's Farm," by Ruth Putnam; "The Bowery," by Edward Ringwood Hewitt and Mary Ashley Hewitt; "King's College," by John B. Pine; "Old Wells and Water Courses," by George E. Waring, Jr.; "Governors Island," by Blanche Wilder Bellamy; "Defenses of Old New York," by Frederick D. Grant; "Old Greenwich," by Elizabeth Bisland; "Tammany Hall," by Talcott Williams.

These papers will be issued monthly, beginning with the year.

The movement is the outgrowth of similar studies now pursued by the ladies who have organized the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association, and the League for Political Education. The officers are: President—Mrs. Robert Abbe; Secretary—Mrs. W. E. D. Scott; Treasurer—Miss Palmer. The Executive Committee consists of these officers, together with Mrs. Teall, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Annie Ware Winsor, and Miss Alice Stern.

The club has chosen for one of its mottoes Paul's saying, "I am a citizen of no mean city."

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.

Increase in the Number of Furnaces in Blast Dec. 1.

A careful compilation and comparison of the reports of the blowing-in of pig iron furnaces during November shows a pronounced increase in productive capacity. On the 1st of the present month there were in this country 147 furnaces in blast, with an aggregate capacity of 142,278 gross tons a week.

Just one month previous there were 133 furnaces in blast, with a total weekly production of 124,077 tons, and on the 1st of last October there were but 130 furnaces in blast, with a productive capacity of 112,782 tons a week.

Within the past three years the high-water mark of pig iron production was reached in December, 1895, when there were 242 furnaces in blast, with a total capacity of 216,797 gross tons weekly. Of the furnaces which started up last month were the new Niagara furnace at Buffalo, one Edgar Thomson and Clinton at Pittsburg, the Mabel, Rosena, Spearman, and Stewart in the Shenango Valley; one Crane furnace in the Lehigh Valley, Everett in Western Pennsylvania, Riverside and Steubenville in the Wheeling district, Emma in Ohio, Glasgow in the Hocking Valley, Hubbard, Hannah, and Mary in the Mahoning Valley; one Crozer in Virginia, and Embreeville in Tennessee.

The plant of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Bessemer, Penn., which was idle all the first week of this month, has resumed operations.

"The beam manufacturers," says The Iron Age, "are making another effort to get together. This interest is one which has grown enormously in recent years. It is only five years ago that a total consumption in the United States in a year was somewhere between 90,000 and 100,000 tons. This year, for the first ten months, the shipments are reported to have been 260,000 tons, with brilliant prospects for 1897. There is every assurance that the coming year will witness a very marked increase, to judge from the large number of projects now in architects' hands in New York City alone."

Feast of St. Nicholas Celebrated.

The Feast of St. Nicholas was observed yesterday by the members of the Greek Orthodox Church in this city. It received particular significance from the fact that it is the "name day" of the Emperor of Russia, Nicholas II., and also of Archbishop Nicholas, the Russian prelate in the United States. The Archbishop celebrated solemn vespers last evening in the Syrian Orthodox Church, in Washington Street, which was presented by the Russian Synod to the Greek Syrians of New York. Archbishop Nicholas was resplendent in his priestly robes and golden crown, and he was assisted by the Archimandrite Raphael, who is in charge of the Greek Syrian community, and also by the Rev. Alexander Hotovitzky of the Russian Church, in Second Avenue.

THE TARIFF AFTER MARCH 3

OUTLOOK FOR LEGISLATION IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Republicans Not Sure of a Vote in the Senate Strong Enough to Carry Out Their Programme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Forty-five Senators are a majority of the present Senate; forty-six will be required to make a majority of the next Senate. The Republicans now lack eight Senators of the number necessary to pass the Dingley Temporary Revenue bill, which Senator Frye insists should now be passed. At a recent conference of some woolen manufacturers with Senator Aldrich the Rhode Island Senator assured the manufacturers that he would be glad to help them to pass the Dingley bill at once and would get it through if they would only provide him with the eight Senators required to make a majority.

The Present Situation.

Anxious and impatient persons who are unfamiliar with the conditions so often described in the newspapers should understand that the reason of the Republicans for postponing the attempt to increase the revenues by increasing taxation is that it is impossible to pass such a bill now unless the opposition shall come forward, which it is not at all likely to do, to assure the protectionists that they will lend them the aid that is indispensable to success.

While it is almost incredible that eight Democratic Senators can be secured to vote for the increase of duties called for by the Dingley bill and for unjust and illogical increase in the estimation of the men who voted for the existing law, it is probable that a few Democrats may be secured to vote for a new bill constructed on more moderate grounds.

No Difficulty in the Next House.

In the Fifty-fifth Congress, in the House, the Republicans will be able to pass such a bill as the Ways and Means Committee may devise. If the bill is a moderate bill, as Mr. Hanna says it must be, and as it is assumed the President-elect desires that it shall be, the measure will have the votes of at least 204 Republican members of the House. This will be a majority of 51.

Some of the Populists may give their votes to it, and several silver men who come from constituencies made up in large part of sheep men will also vote for it if it carries an increased measure of protection for wool.

The Democrats will oppose a duty on wool, because with a duty on wool the manufacturers will demand increased duties on woolen goods as compensation for the money they have to spend to pay the duties on the imported wools that are indispensable in the manufacture of most fine lines of goods.

The Senate the Sticking Point.

The bill, whatever it may be, having passed in the House, will go to the Senate to be passed by that body. It was a canvass of the prospective division of that house that not long ago made the Republicans very serious when they were asked to discuss the chances of passing a straight protection measure, constructed on McKinley principles, after March 3, 1897. The bolt of six silver Senators had just taken place, and it was not safe to expect anything from those bolting Senators who would be members of the Senate in the next Congress.

Outside of the States from which the silver Republicans come the party will gain several seats in March next, and the losses and gains balanced show that the Republicans may not have more than 44 votes upon which the caucus will have a strong hold.

Division by Parties and on Silver.

This can be made plainer by a table showing the politics of the members of the Senate from all the States and their attitudes on the question of free coinage of silver:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Silver.
Alabama—J. T. Morgan	..	1	..	1
A Democrat	..	1	..	1
Arkansas—J. H. Berry	..	1	..	1
J. K. Jones	..	1	..	1
California—S. M. White	..	1	..	1
A Republican	1	..	..	..
Colorado—E. O. Wolcott	1	..	..	..
A Populist	..	..	1	1
Connecticut—J. R. Hawley	1	..	..	..
A Republican	1	..	..	..
Delaware—George Gray	..	1	..	..
A Democrat	..	1	..	..
Florida—Samuel Pasco	..	1	..	1
A Democrat	..	1	..	1
Georgia—A. O. Bacon	..	1	..	1
P. C. Clay	..	1	..	1
Idaho—G. L. Shoup	1	..	..	..
A Populist	..	..	1	1
Illinois—S. M. Cullom	1	..	..	..
A Republican	1	..	..	..
Indiana—David Turpie	..	1	..	1
A Republican	1	..	..	..
Iowa—J. H. Gear	1	..	..	..
W. N. Allison	1	..	..	..
Kansas—Lucien Baker	1	..	..	..
A Populist	..	..	1	1
Kentucky—William Lindsay	..	1	..	1
A Republican	1	..	..	..
Louisiana—D. Caffrey	..	1	..	1
S. D. McEnery	..	1	..	1
Maine—Eugene Hale	1	..	..	..
W. P. Frye	1	..	..	..
Maryland—A. P. Gorman	..	1	..	1
G. L. Wellington	1	..	..	..
Massachusetts—G. F. Hoar	1	..	..	..
H. C. Lodge	1	..	..	..
Michigan—James McMillan	1	..	..	..
J. C. Burrows	1	..	..	..
Minnesota—C. K. Davis	1	..	..	..
Knute Nelson	1	..	..	..
Mississippi—J. Z. George	..	1	..	1
E. C. Walthall	..	1	..	1
Missouri—F. M. Cockrell	..	1	..	1
A Democrat	..	1	..	1
Montana—Lee Mantle	..	..	1	1
T. H. Carter	1	..	..	..
Nebraska—W. V. Allen	..	..	1	1
J. M. Thurston	1	..	..	..
Nevada—W. M. Stewart	..	..	1	1
A Populist	..	..	1	1
New H'pshire—W. E. Chandler	1	..	..	..
A Republican	1	..	..	..
New Jersey—James Smith, Jr.	..	1	..	..
W. J. Sewell	1	..	..	..
New York—Edward Murphy, Jr	..	1	..	..
A Republican	1	..	..	..
North Carolina—Marion Butler	..	..	1	1
A Republican	1	..	..	..
North Dakota—W. N. Roach	..	1	..	1
A Republican	1	..	..	..
Ohio—John Sherman	1	..	..	..
J. B. Foraker	1	..	..	..
Oregon—G. W. McBride	1	..	..	..
A Republican	1	..	..	..
Pennsylvania—M. S. Quay	1	..	..	..
A Republican	1	..	..	..
Rhode Island—N. W. Aldrich	1	..	..	..
G. P. Wetmore	1	..	..	..
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman	..	1	..	1
A Democrat	..	1	..	1
South Dakota—R. F. Pettigrew	..	..	1	1
A Populist	..	..	1	1
Tennessee—I. G. Harris	..	1	..	1
W. B. Bate	..	1	..	1
Texas—R. Q. Mills	..	1	..	1
Horace Chilton	..	1	..	1
Utah—F. J. Cannon	..	..	1	1
A Democrat	..	1	..	1
Vermont—J. S. Morrill	1	..	..	..
Redfield Proctor	1	..	..	..
Virginia—J. W. Daniel	..	1	..	1
T. S. Martin	..	1	..	1
Washington—John L. Wilson	1	..	..	..
A Populist	..	..	1	1
West Virginia—C. J. Faulkner	..	1	..	1
S. B. Elkins	1	..	..	..
Wisconsin—J. L. Mitchell	..	1	..	..
A Republican	1	..	..	..
Wyoming—F. E. Warren	1	..	..	..
C. D. Clark	1	..	..	..
Total	44	34	12	40

Only Forty-four Sure Votes.

This makes out but forty-four votes for the Republicans, as there is no counting upon the Senators, formerly Republicans, who have stepped over into the Populist camp, to come back to vote on a tariff bill. But the Senators from Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah are still protectionists. Those who refuse to vote in this Congress for a protection measure because they will not take it unless "something is done for silver" may not be so influential in the next Senate. Without any of them the Republicans will have forty-four votes. With the Vice President they will have forty-five, but the Vice President may only vote when there is a tie.

With the vote of one Democrat and of all the anti-silver Republicans, the Republicans can get along without consulting the bolters from the silver States.

It is highly probable that Senator Murphy will vote with the Republicans for a really moderate tariff bill, and that Senator Smith will do likewise. An offer to reduce the present tariff on collars and cuffs would prove effective in securing Mr. Murphy's assistance if it came to a choice between losing the rate on collars and cuffs or voting to stiffen other duties.

Bolters May Relent.

As soon as the Senators who are hoping to compel a vote for silver discover that they cannot control, they may vote for a higher degree of protection, taking the best they can get for their constituents who are protectionists.

The Senate is better equipped for financial reform than it is for an increase of the tariff duties. The forty votes given to free silver may be increased a little, but not much. Delaware may elect a silver man.

But Gorman, who is put down as a silver man, may do as did Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, who supported Bryan during the campaign, and after the election said he was still a sound-money man, and had gone with his party from party motives only. Mr. Faulkner may also decide to vote again as he did before, against the free coinage of silver, but he is put in the column of silver men in consequence of his adherence to the silver policy during the campaign. The majority for sound money may be considered safe, and will be about ten.

Patronage May Be a Factor.

The fact that the Administration will be new when the Tariff bill is taken up, and that the President will have in his hands all the patronage he can bestow, may have some effect in holding Republican votes that would otherwise run away from the bill. Postponement of the bill until Fall might prove disastrous, unless all the patronage were given out so carefully as to exclude the silver States from the distribution until it was found whether the Administration was to have any friends in the silver States.

The canvass shows that the Republicans will need two votes to pass a tariff bill, and that the silver men will need six votes to make a silver majority. Judging by what is known of the men and their constituents, it is not likely that those six votes can be had so easily as the Republicans can borrow Democratic votes to pass a Tariff bill.

ALTERING OLD JEWELRY.

Peculiar Christmas Phase of the Jewelers' Trade.

Taking a handful of rubies and diamonds out of a small compartment in his safe, a John Street jeweler said, a day or two ago: "These are a few of the numerous family heirlooms that have been left here to be reset. Even the well-to-do people of New York seem to be economizing this Christmas. Instead of buying new jewelry to give away as presents, they are having old-fashioned articles modernized. These rubies and diamonds came from a pair of heavy bracelets forty or fifty years old. The owner, a widow of considerable means, is having them reset into a necklace for her daughter.

"Here is a tray full of finger rings containing gems that are to be reset into more stylish circlets or converted into shirt studs, sleeve buttons, scarfpins, and earrings—all for Christmas presents. At no period in my business experience have I had so many precious stones to reset as now. There appears to have been a general overhauling of old jewelry boxes for the purpose of enabling their owners to bestow Christmas gifts at as little expense as possible.

"What becomes of the old settings, you ask? Well, we generally allow something on them, and melt them up for use in manufacturing new articles. Occasionally the owners retain them for the sake of old association, and subsequently have them reset with cheaper stones. For instance, we have taken rubies out of antique gold bracelets and replaced them with garnets, using the rubies for finger rings or scarfpins. Some of our customers take their old gold settings to the Assay Office in Wall Street and have them reduced to pure gold, which they keep as souvenirs.

"Another peculiar feature of our trade this season is the unusual number of old watches that are brought to us to be rejuvenated; that is, the exchange of new cases for old ones. As an illustration, a gentleman came in here the other day with a very old-fashioned watch that had belonged to his wife long since dead. He desired to have the works, which were of the highest grade, put into a new case upon which was to be the monogram of his daughter set in gems. The old case we are to alter into a locket to be worn on his watch chain. We have also had a number of orders to replace silver watch-cases with gold ones for Christmas purposes. Many of the old silver watches have better works than some of the showy and expensive gold watches of to-day."

FIXED HABITS OF GIVING.

A Definite Plan to be Proposed in a Brooklyn Baptist Church.

There is likely to be a practical outcome of the Baptist missionary conference on church beneficence which closed in this city a day or two ago. The Rev. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn announced that after the 1st of January he proposed to submit a clear-cut business proposition to his congregation in the matter of contributions.

It is his intention to try and get each member of his church to pledge himself, or herself, to give a definite percentage of weekly or monthly income to the church work. He will make no suggestion as to what percentage need be given, but whatever the giver agrees to donate must be adhered to for a definite period.

"This plan of getting church members to pledge themselves, after careful deliberation, to do a certain thing seems to me," said the Rev. Mr. Myers, "to be an excellent one. It has worked well in my own church. More than a year ago nearly every member of my church pledged himself and herself to attend the Friday evening prayer meetings. That pledge was regarded as a most important business engagement, not to be broken except in case of sickness or some other imperative cause. The consequence is that now we have a regular prayer meeting attendance of 700 persons, and with almost every one of those 700 persons attendance at prayer meeting has become a fixed habit."

The pastor of a Baptist church in Philadelphia supplemented the foregoing statement with one to the effect that a very rich Philadelphian made up his mind to set aside $1,000 a week from his income for church purposes. That became a fixed habit with him. He would put the $1,000 for church work aside each week, and if it chanced to be dispensed before the expiration of the week he could not be induced to give a dollar extra no matter how important or how urgent the need.

OLCOTT NOT YET IN OFFICE.

To be Sworn in as District Attorney To-day—The Aldermanic Vacancy.

The first mail yesterday morning brought to W. M. K. Olcott the formal notification of his appointment to succeed Col. Fellows. It was said that there was some defect in the papers, and, after a consultation with Special District Attorney Davis, Mr. Olcott decided not to take the oath of office until to-day, when he will be sworn in by Recorder Goff. All of the present staff of the District Attorney's office will be sworn in at the same time as temporary assistants.

Mr. Olcott yesterday noon handed his resignation from the Board of Aldermen to Chief Clerk Ten Eyck. The resignation takes effect immediately. The board will fill the vacancy at its next meeting, on Tuesday. Until yesterday it was generally understood that Plowden Stevens would be elected, but since Mr. Olcott's decision to appoint none but Republicans to places in his new office, the Tammany men of the board are talking of electing a Democrat. Alderman Brown set to work to get the Tammany men in line. Alderman Muh declared that he would keep the promise he had made to vote for Mr. Stevens if he were the choice of the Republicans. When Alderman Brown hinted that Tammany Hall would order the election of a Democrat, Mr. Muh replied that no one could decide how he should vote but himself.

UNEASINESS IN SYRIA.

High-Handed Methods Said to be Employed by the Turks.

Letters received by Syrians in this country say that a state of great uneasiness and dissatisfaction exists in Syria. The Druses in the Lebanon section are still in successful revolt against the Turkish Government, and declare they will fight to the last man, for if they should surrender they believe the wild Turkish soldiery would resort to a general massacre out of a feeling of revenge.

The Turkish Government, on the other hand, seems determined to prosecute the war, and has issued an order to raise 5,000 troops from Jebel el Kuds, the Jerusalem district, alone, to assist in suppressing the Druse revolt.

In the seaboard cities, high-handed extortion, stealing, and shameless bribery are practiced by the Turkish authorities. The Vali, Governor General of Beyrout, it was said, was threatened with removal by the Sultan some time ago. The threat, it was declared, was intended as a hint that more money was wanted at the palace in Constantinople. There were 5,000,000 piastres—about $200,000—in the Municipal Treasury of Beyrout. This sum the Vali took, without asking any one's permission, and invested in rich lands about Homs, and presented them to the Sultan. The Vali was not removed, but received a medal for ability, good services, and devotion to the Government.

The Chief of Police has a peculiar method of raising money from citizens who are business men or are otherwise well-to-do. Policemen dressed in civilians' clothes are from time to time sent to the business places to pick a quarrel, and, if possible, a fight. Complaint is immediately made against such citizen, who is arrested, taken to headquarters, and threatened until he pays heavy blackmail to be released. The money thus raised, it is is said, is shared with the higher authorities.

Beyrout merchants and shopkeepers who are under direct Turkish administration are obliged to employ night watchmen for their shops and offices. These watchmen are furnished by the Government, but occasionally prove to be as great burglars as any professionals. One large merchant of the name of Doblan had his shop broken into by some of these night watchmen, who smashed a safe and stole about $8,000. The merchant could get no redress from the Government.

The Turkish officers in the army, who in former times were on very good terms with the privates, have, it is said, taken a lesson from the German officers, and now treat the men with indignity and cruelty. The soldiers are beaten and kicked by their officers on the slightest provocation.

Soldiers were sent to Yemen, in Arabia, to suppress the Arab rebellion there. Their commanders stole all the money, and the men were left without provisions, and were told that they must get food as well as they could. They were compelled to raid the villages and to kill the natives when they resisted. When the soldiers' shoes gave out they had to tie up their feet in sacking, and had to patch their torn clothes with the same material. One Turkish General, who had been directed to erect a Government building and barracks, made his soldiers do the work without pay, and then sent in a bill for wages, which he received.

SWEDEN'S GREAT PROGRESS.

Remarkable Development to be Illustrated in Next Year's Exposition.

At the Scandinavian and Russian exhibition in Stockholm in 1897 a special effort will be made to impress upon the public mind the progress which Sweden has made in economic and industrial matters within the thirty years which have elapsed since the nation held its first exposition.

The grain crop has increased from 17,000,000 hundredweight to 24,000,000 hundredweight, and the increase of the fodder crop is proportionally still larger. Dairy farming has developed into one of the principal branches of the country's trade. Thus, while thirty years ago at least 5,000,000 kilos of butter were imported into Sweden every year, more than 25,000,000 kilos a year are now exported. Of cows Sweden possessed about 1,300,000 in 1866, but at present 1,700,000. The number of pigs has increased from 400,000 to 800,000.

Only 500,000 tons of iron ore were extracted a lifetime ago, whereas now four times that, or 2,000,000 tons a year. The output of pig iron did not then amount to 250,000 tons a year, whereas it is now 500,000 tons a year. The steel industry, however, shows a still larger development. While in 1860-70 the production was only about 7,000 tons a year, it is now 170,000 tons a year.

At all the works in the country, except dairies and sawmills, less than 40,000 people were employed in 1866, but at present there are at least 130,000.

At present the total production of all Swedish industries, except dairies and sawmills, may be estimated at at least 400,000,000 kronor a year; thirty years ago it was scarcely one-fourth of this. The total value of goods imported in Sweden was in 1866 220,000,000 kronor, whereas it is at present 700,000,000 kronor at least.

The total tonnage of sailers in the mercantile navy has only increased from 250,000 to 370,000 tons, but of steamers from 14,000 to 180,000 tons.

Thirty years ago Sweden had but 1,500 kilometers of railroad, whereas she has now 10,000 kilometers, which, in proportion to her population, is more

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Hearing on a Clause of the Inter-State Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day began a hearing on the application of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, the Rio Grande and Western Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad, G. M. Ristine, receiver for the Colorado Midland Railroad, and S. H. Clark, E. Ellery Anderson, O. W. Mink, J. W. Doane, and F. R. Coudert, receivers for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for a suspension of the long and short haul clause of the fourth section of the act to regulate commerce.

This suspension is desired between what is known as the Colorado common points, including Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, El Mora, and Trinidad, in Colorado, and what is known as the California terminal points, such as San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton.

The object of the application is to enable these roads to meet the competition with water traffic by Atlantic and Pacific steamships and incidentally with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, over which the Inter-State Commerce Commission has no jurisdiction.

The railroads were represented by A. T. Wells, General Agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and J. A. Munroe, Freight Traffic Manager for the Union Pacific receiver.

George J. Kindel of the Citizens' League of Denver and Western Slope of Colorado appeared against the granting of the application.

IN FAVOR OF J. A. DAVIDSON.

Judgment Affirmed Against Mexican National Railroad Company.

The New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, at Brooklyn, Dec. 15, affirmed the judgment of Joseph A. Davidson, assignee of the Mexican National Construction Company, against the Mexican National Railroad Company for $95,237.92, with some increase of interest allowance and costs.

The decision recites the history of the case and the course of the years of litigation, the previous arbitration and the revocation thereof by the railroad company "when there seemed some prospect of an end being reached," the original suit in the State court, the transfer therefrom by the railroad company to the United States court, the judgment therein against the railroad company, its appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the railroad company's subsequent exception to the jurisdiction which itself had invoked, thus bringing the suit again into the State court, where it was first begun, and finally the judgment against the railroad company in the State court, from which cross-appeals by both parties were considered together.

Every criticism of defendant upon the good faith of the construction company is declared ill founded. No claim of defendant not allowed below is sustained. Upon the plaintiff's claim that the amount of the judgment should have been larger, the present decision intimates that while the $23,962.09 claim might have been allowed in favor of the plaintiff, this court looks upon that claim rather as raising a question of fact which was for the court below to decide, and therefore will not disturb the finding of the court below. But the amount of interest to be paid by the railroad company is increased. The decision says: "We are also of opinion that the claim for damages for the revocation of the arbitration was correctly determined."

All the objections of the defendant company are considered at length and disposed of in favor of the plaintiff. Taxable costs are awarded against the railroad company, a very unusual and significant course in the case of cross-appeals, where all the plaintiff's additional claims are not allowed.

HARMONIOUS BOARD MEETING.

Members of the Joint Traffic Association Transact Routine Business.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association met yesterday, all but four of the members being present. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad, presided in the absence of Chairman George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The admission of the Canadian Pacific to the association was approved. The admission of other companies which have expressed a desire to join was considered and referred back to the committee which has the matter in charge.

The report of the managers for the past year was submitted, showing the disposition of a large number of subjects and stating the fact that no appeals had been instituted from any of their judgments to arbitration. The board considered several matters of routine and referred them back to the managers for their recommendations and conclusions.

Among the officials present were H. B. Ledyard, President Michigan Central; Edward R. Bacon, President Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; E. B. Thomas, President Erie; George Olds, Traffic Manager Canadian Pacific; J. K. Cowen, President Baltimore and Ohio; Joseph S. Harris, President Philadelphia and Reading; J. D. Layng, Vice President West Shore; O. D. Ashley, President Wabash; Gen. Orlando Smith, President Pittsburg and Western; J. B. Garrett, Vice President Lehigh Valley; G. B. Reeve, General Manager Grand Trunk; D. W. Caldwell, President Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Samuel Sloan, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and W. P. Wilder, Jr., Vice President Chesapeake and Ohio.

CONDITION OF THE ATCHISON.

What One of the Directors Says of Recent Improvements.

The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, who attended the annual meeting of the company last week, traveled over the main line from Chicago to Topeka, thence to Pueblo, Denver, and Raton, N. M. Of the condition of the property, one of the party said yesterday:

"I was surprised to see any track west of the Missouri River in such fine shape. It is ballasted all the way, either with gravel or broken stone; the ties for the whole distance are in good condition, and also the rails, with very few exceptions. During the last year the company, for a distance of eleven miles, has filled wooden trestles or put in steel structures, has renewed a great many bridges, and put down a considerable amount of new and heavier rails. The equipment is in excellent condition all along the road, and also in the shops.

"All of these renewals have been charged to operating expenses, as well as many improvements properly chargeable to capital account. The road is earning not only its interest, but sufficient to pay a small dividend on the readjustment bonds. It will be the aim of the management, however, to conserve the property, rather than strain at dividend payments. The Atchison has no floating debt, it has large balances in banks, and is paying cash for everything.

"The cattle business has been very large, and there is more improvement apparent in general business west of the Mississippi River than there is east of it. Everything indicates a decidedly favorable business outlook for the company."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO REPORT.

Another Expert's Examination to be Based on Bulkley's Findings.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—The Baltimore Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad met this afternoon and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the report of H. D. Bulkley, made in 1889, but not published, a copy of which is now in the hands of this committee, together with a report of Stephen Little and annual statements of the Baltimore and Ohio Company from 1888 to 1896, be submitted to an expert accountant, and this committee will await his report before deciding upon a further examination or its future line of work."

Mr. Bulkley, who is now Controller of the Baltimore and Ohio system, was engaged by the investigating committee appointed in 1888 to ascertain the true condition of the company and report its findings to the Directors. His investigation covered a period of about ten years prior to 1888 during the administrations of Presidents Samuel Spencer, Robert Garrett, and part of the term of the late John W. Garrett. When his report was submitted to the Directors a motion was made and carried to lay it on the table. It was not even read, and, aside from one or two Directors, its contents were not known.

To-day's action is taken to mean that the report of Mr. Little will ultimately be accepted by the Baltimore committee for the period which he covered, and that the main examination of the new expert will be made on Mr. Bulkley's report.

Japanese Will Study Our Railroads.

TACOMA, Dec. 18.—Rintarro Nomura, K. Takbe, T. Yamaguchi, and H. Iwaski, civil engineers of the Imperial Railway Bureau of Japan, arrived here yesterday and will begin a systematic study of American railroads. They will report the results of their investigations to the Japanese Government.

Mr. Yamaguchi said that the Japanese will follow all the new methods in railroad building and that thousands of miles will be constructed within the next few years. The party starts for San Francisco to-night, and will go thence to New York, London, France, and Germany.

Reading's Capital Stock Increased.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—An important step looking to the adjustment of the details of the plan of reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was taken this afternoon at a special meeting of the stockholders of the new Reading Company. At this meeting the capital stock of the company was increased from $40,000,000 to $140,000,000. Counsel for the company stated that the action would not have been taken had not the company been confident of the validity of the charter.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Charles P. Clark, President of the Consolidated Road, has been elected President of the Fall River Line, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. R. Kendrick.

—The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have approved the proposed issue of $2,000,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds for the acquisition and preparation of land for the new Southern Union Station at Boston.

—Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, transacted yesterday his first business in his new and roomy office on the street floor of 26 Exchange Place. Friends sent him several bouquets.

—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company assumes control of the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis Railroad today. This action sets at rest the rumors that the road was preparing to go into the hands of a receiver.

—The Suburban Railway Company of Chicago has filed at Waukegan, Ill., a three-million-dollar mortgage, to cover an issue of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to building the road and lease terminals and to equip part of the system with electric traction.

—The clergymen's certificate department of the Central Passenger Association will commence business at Chicago next Tuesday. On and after that date clergymen's permits over all the roads in the territory of the association will have to be procured from Commissioner Donald.

—The Joint Traffic Association decides that, pending further consideration, the Boston and Albany, New England, and Fitchburg Railroad Companies may, as to freight received at their own docks and wharves in Boston Harbor from foreign ports, consigned to and through the Western termini of the trunk lines, via lines south of Lake Ontario, apply thereto the westbound all-rail routes duly authorized upon like freights destined to the same points via the all-rail routes from Boston through Canada via St. Lawrence River crossings.

OFFICIALS ARE DISMISSED.

Government Employes Who Collected Political Contributions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The United States Civil Service Commission has been advised by the Treasury Department that Julius McMartin, Deputy Collector and Entry Clerk in the Customs Service at Port Huron, Mich., has been removed from the Federal service for violation of that part of the Civil Service act relating to contributions for political purposes.

In the investigation recently conducted by the commission at Port Huron, it was ascertained that John Tierney, William Springer, and Julius McMartin had all been implicated in the solicitation, assessment, or receiving of political contributions from their fellow-employes. The commission presented the matter to the Treasury Department and to the Attorney General, with the result that all three of the persons named have now been removed from the service. Furthermore, the commission has just been advised by the United States Attorney at Detroit that the Grand Jury has found true bills of indictment against all three persons for violation of the Civil Service act, and that their trial will be held at the next term of court. These violations of the law are punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

The commission has also been advised by the Treasury Department that, in compliance with the commission's request, Daniel F. Rourke, the custodian of the Federal Building at Worcester, Mass., has been removed from the Federal service because of his implication in the solicitation of campaign contributions from Government employes.

In the latter part of October some of the local Post Office employes at Worcester received through the mails a letter signed by John O'Gara, Democratic candidate for Congress, in which they were notified that he was authorized to collect funds for the purpose of defraying expenses and aiding the election of Democratic candidates for President and Vice President Bryan and Sewall. The letter notified them to mail the same to O'Gara or call on Daniel F. Rourke, at his office, where the credit would be given for the same.

The Treasury Department sent to Worcester a special agent before election, who made an investigation of the facts. Rourke is a well-known Democratic worker, and has been a member of the City Committee.

PRIVATE ALLEN'S CRIME.

Found Guilty of Manslaughter in the Killing of Call.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The jury in the case of Private Allen of the Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, who shot and killed Private Call of the same regiment at Fort Sheridan last March, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, in the United States Court this evening. The maximum punishment for this crime under the Federal law is three years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

A motion for a new trial will be argued next Tuesday, and, if refused, sentence will be pronounced by Judge Grosscup. The light verdict was due to a belief in the defendant's mental weakness, which is said to be hereditary.

Skater Mosher Cuts His Foot.

Howard Mosher, the skater, cut his left foot while practicing in Central Park yesterday, and it is not likely he will be able to meet "Joe" Donoghue at the St. Nicholas Rink this evening in their third match race. The accident was the result of a slip, the toe of his right skate cutting the gash. Mosher was attended by the Park ambulance surgeon, and afterward taken to his home, in Brooklyn.

GUILTY OF COUNTERFEITING.

The Jury in Fagan's Case Quickly Found a Verdict.

Thomas Scott Fagan, who has been on trial before Judge Brown, in the United States Criminal Court, charged with counterfeiting, was convicted yesterday afternoon. The jury was out fifteen minutes.

The Government closed its case against Fagan Thursday. Yesterday Fagan took the stand in his own behalf. He said he came to New York from Dublin three years ago. He first worked in Perry's pharmacy, and then in a furniture house. He first met Knapp in June last, and suspected that Knapp was engaged in counterfeiting. He kept his information to himself, he declared, because he wanted to play detective and work up a case, in the hope of securing some personal gain.

He denied positively that he had ever made a mold to counterfeit five-cent pieces, or that he had ever had counterfeit money in his possession.

The arrest of Fagan and his accomplice, Knapp, was brought about in connection with the arrest of Basford and Freeman, convicted earlier in the week of counterfeiting.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which is known and designated as Lot Number 64 (sixty-four) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the Number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 62 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and forty-five feet and 43-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly line of lot number 62 on said map ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the westerly line of lot number 27 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of lot number 26 on said map nineteen feet and 06-100 of a foot to the southerly line of lot number 64 on said map, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said lot number 64 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot Number 61 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 340 of the Laws of 1880 and Chapter 106 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 21st day of December, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 11th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which is known and designated as Lot Number 64 (sixty-four) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the Number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 62 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and forty-five feet and 43-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly line of lot number 62 on said map ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the westerly line of lot number 27 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of lot number 26 on said map nineteen feet and 06-100 of a foot to the southerly line of lot number 64 on said map, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said lot number 64 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot Number 61 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 340 of the Laws of 1880 and Chapter 106 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 21st day of December, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 11th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, plaintiffs, against EUGENE STONE and others, defendants. Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, which is known and designated as Lot Number 64 (sixty-four) on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, 23rd Ward, New York City," made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the Number 1024, and which is bounded and described as follows, namely: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East where the same is intersected by the northerly line of Lot Number 62 on said map, said point being distant measured along said side of Railroad Avenue East and following the bend therein four hundred and forty-five feet and 43-100 of a foot northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly line of lot number 62 on said map ninety feet and 06-100 of a foot to the westerly line of lot number 27 on said map, and thence northerly along the westerly line of lot number 26 on said map nineteen feet and 06-100 of a foot to the southerly line of lot number 64 on said map, and thence westerly along the said southerly line of said lot number 64 on said map eighty-four feet and 47-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Railroad Avenue East nineteen feet and 83-100 of a foot to the northerly line of lot Number 61 on said map at the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the block designated as Block Number 2332 in Section Number 9 on "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 340 of the Laws of 1880 and Chapter 106 of the Laws of 1890.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 21st day of December, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 11th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, UNDER AND IN pursuance of the provisions of Section 2,964 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York, of an intention to apply to the Surrogate's Court, in the County of Albany, in the State of New York, for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of Francis J. O'Brien, late of the City of Watervliet, in the County of Albany and State of New York, deceased, and all creditors of said Francis J. O'Brien are hereby notified to present their claims to the Surrogate of said County of Albany, on or before the 7th day of January, 1897.

L. & J. M. LAWSON,
Attorneys, &c.,
No. 87 Malden Lane,
Albany, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

COLUMBUS AVENUE AND 106TH STREET.—Supreme Court.—MARGARET MARSHALL and TOWNSEND WANDELL, executors, &c., against JAMES McNEILL and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action, dated November 18, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of January, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, which, taken together, is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Columbus (lately Ninth) Avenue, with the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifth Street; running thence easterly along One Hundred and Fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly along the middle line of the block one hundred feet to Columbus Avenue, and thence northerly along Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated December 15, 1896.

MAXIMUS A. LESSER, Referee.
THOMAS W. BUTTS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—SALOMON MARX and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against JENNIE GRAHAM and others, defendants.—In pursuance of and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the 31st day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on said day, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of First Avenue, distant seventy-five feet five inches southerly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of First Avenue with the southerly line of Forty-eighth Street; thence easterly parallel with Forty-eighth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel with Forty-eighth Street to and through centre of a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly line of First Avenue, and thence northeasterly along the easterly line of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number 852 First Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 10, 1896.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
THEODORE L. HERRMANN, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JULIA L. MORRISON, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN MILLER and FLOYD H. BUCK, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 6, 1896.

FRANK KECK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

To the Defendant, Benjamin Miller:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 7, 1896, and filed December 8, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in said city and county, where the complaint was filed November 16, 1896.

Dated New York, December 8, 1896.

FRANK KECK,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York.
d12-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE PLAUT CLOAK COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business at No. 584 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said THE PLAUT CLOAK COMPANY, for the benefit of creditors, at his office in the New York Life Insurance Company Building, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, December 11, 1896.

ABRAHAM HERSHFIELD, Assignee.
OTTO HORWITZ, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City. d12-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HONORable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 9th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. BIXBY of the City of New York, individually, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said SAMUEL M. BIXBY, individually, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of February, 1897.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1896.

GRLO. H. WELLING, Assignee,
GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Assignee, 2 Wall Street, New York City. d19-1aw6wS

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Haiti, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per ss Bordeaux, (letters for Venezuela and Curacao must be directed "per Bordeaux";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per ss Alleghany; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Jeremie, and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad British, and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 2 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena, and Cape Gracias, per steamship Marie, (letters for Greytown and Costa Rica must be directed "per Marie.")

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condai, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condai.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. 19, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 2 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1896.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE S. HUCHMAN, plaintiff, against ADELINA FREDERIKA SCHUCHMAN, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons.—Trial desired New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 12th, 1896.

FREDERIC E. RERHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 280 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Adelina Frederika Schuchman, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 11th, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said City of New York.

FREDERIC E. PERHAM,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 280 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
d12-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—In the matter of the application of the GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY for leave to change its name.

Notice is hereby given that the Gas Engine and Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal place of business in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, (Part I.,) to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order changing the name from the Gas Engine and Power Company to the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury and Company, Consolidated.

That said application will be made upon the petition of the said Gas Engine and Power Company, dated and verified the 19th day of November, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the fourth day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1896.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY,
by JOHN J. AMORY, President.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Gas Engine and Power Company, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. d5-1aw6wS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Charleston, S.C...Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Florida: St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap. Open Nov. 14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan. 20
do Hotel Cordova, ep. " .....
Ormond, The Ormond, ap. " Jan. 9
PalmBeach, Palm Bch Inn, ap. " Dec. 28
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan. 16
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 1
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p., $5
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
Montgomery, Ala...Exchange Hotel, a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New Haven, Ct...Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p. $1 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $3, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)...Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s.e.cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Hanover, a.p.
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The new Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine H

tine, nothing doing. Tar firm at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet and steady; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c; no sales. Resin firm at $1.45.

METALS.

TIN—There was a break in the monotony of the tin market by a sale of 10 tons December at $12.77½, the market for spot closing steady at $12.80....COPPER—The market closed quiet, with quotations $11.20 to $11.50....LEAD—The market was firm, but dull both here and at the West, closing at $3@$3.05....SPELTER—Market dull, closing at $4.15@$4.25.

OILS.

The market was dull, but with less selling pressure; a steady tone developed on most grades. Prime crude, bbls, 20c bid; prime Summer yellow, 23c; butter oil, 20c; prime white Summer, 20@20½c; lard oil, 42@43c; linseed oil, American raw, 33@34c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

SUGAR.

The London market was quiet and unchanged on cane. Beet was rather firmer, with present and next month 9s 1½d. The local market was dull, weak, and nominal, with centrifugal, 96° test, quoted at 3¼c; muscovado, 89° test, at 2½c, and 89° test molasses sugar at 2⅜c. Refined quiet but unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK Dec. 18.

BEEVES—Receipts, 125 cars, or 2,102 head—104 cars direct to exporters and city slaughterers and 21 cars for the market. On light receipts steers were firm and top grades a shade higher; fat cows and bulls were steady to firm, and bologna cows dull at barely sustained prices. About half a carload was held over. Ordinary to choice steers sold at $4.20@$5.15 per 100 lb; one fancy steer at $5.50, oxen and stags at $2.40 @$4.20, bulls at $2.25@$3.20, cows at $1.25@$2.55, 1 fat cow at $3.25. City-dressed beef sides slow at 6¾@8¼c per pound for ordinary to choice quality; fancy Christmas beef holding 9@9½c. To-day's cable from London quoted American steers ½c lower, at 10½@12c per lb; a few extra Christmas steers selling at 12½c, dressed weight. Latest advices quoted the market firm for live sheep, at 9@9¾c; extra wethers, 10c, dressed weight. No change in refrigerator beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 188 head, all for the market. Feeling barely steady, but all sold at $4@$7 for poor to prime veals; $2.50@$3 for yearlings and grassers, and $3.25 for a car of Western mixed calves. Dressed calves generally lower, at 7½@10½c for city-dressed veals; 6@9c for country-dressed, 4@5c for little calves, and 3½@ 5½c for dressed barnyard calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 41½ cars, or 8,194 head—10 cars direct to butchers, and 61½ cars for the market. Trade less active, at a decline of 15@25c on sheep, and fully 25c on lambs, with late sales made in some cases at a decline of 35c from yesterday's figures. Seven cars were to sell at the close. Medium to prime sheep sold at $3.25@$3.75 per 100 lb; a few choice heavy do at $4; fair to choice lambs at $4.75@$5.62½; a car of choice State lambs at $5.87½. Dressed mutton weak at 5½@7¼c; dressed lambs lower at 8@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 36½ cars, or 6 419 head. Only 3 head for sale. Market quoted weak at $3.60@ $4.10 per 100 lb; pigs at $4.15@$4.25. Country-dressed easier for heavy and medium weights; the whole range was quoted at 3¾@6c per lb.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BY-LAWS.

Four Amendments Voted On and Two Are Adopted.

Four amendments to the by-laws of the Produce Exchange were voted on yesterday, and great interest was exhibited on the questions at issue both by the conservative and progressive elements.

The balloting was in charge of R. B. Miller, George L. Lyon, Frank P. Lockitt, Frederick W. Phillips, A. L. Holmes, and George B. Ferris.

Two amendments were carried and two lost. By a vote of 470 to 197 this amendment to Section 40, third clause, was adopted:

"In case of the death of any member of the Exchange, all outstanding contracts made between such deceased member individually and other members of the Exchange under the rules of the Exchange, shall, if the Finance Committee so direct, be closed in the manner hereinabove provided on the day of the notice of such death, or either of the two business days succeeding."

The other amendment, carried by a vote of 415 to 255, applied to Section 21, in relation to sales of certificates on non-members, and the fourth clause now provides that in case any assessments levied on certificates of membership not standing in the name of a member of the Exchange shall be due and unpaid, such certificates may be sold and no notice shall be necessary except the four weeks' notice of sale posted on the bulletin of the Exchange and published as now provided.

The defeated amendments applied to the gratuity system. The first, lost by a vote of 175 ayes to 513 nays, applied to Sections 21 and 57 of the by-laws. It provided that in the case of sales of certificates the bid of the Exchange should be limited to the lien for Exchange and gratuity purposes, and that should such bid purchase the certificate such certificate be canceled, with provision for the protection of the rights of non-assenting members. Another provision was in regard to the provision for the families of deceased members. It was sought to make the gratuity money, which is from $2,000, if death occurs within one year, to $9,000, subject to the proviso: "Which money, or such proportionate part thereof as the number of subscribing memberships bear to the number 3,000, shall be paid to the persons hereinafter designated, free from all debts, charges, or demands whatsoever."

The other amendment, defeated by 213 ayes to 449 nays, was to Section 57, and read:

"Any member admitted under the agreement and subject to the conditions aforesaid by reason of the condition of his health at the time of such admission, may at any time thereafter before attaining the age of fifty years be discharged and released from said agreement and condition by vote of the Board of Managers upon recommendation of the Committee on Admissions, and his beneficiaries shall thereafter be entitled to share in the gratuity fund as if such member had subscribed to the gratuity plan on the day of such vote, and the provisions of this by-law for levying assessments shall thereupon be applicable in case of the death of any such member."

Justice Gaynor's Innovation.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 18.—Justice Gaynor decided to-day to try civil causes to-morrow, so as to end the calendar. Holding regular court on Saturday is a new idea in Westchester County. That day was devoted to Special Term work by Justice Dykman. Monday the criminal calendar will begin, and John Henry Barker, colored, murderer of his wife, in White Plains, will begin. This is a notorious case, as the prisoner kept quiet over a year. He is a desperate man, and the trial will be interesting.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Eureka Trading Company of New York City, to deal in general merchandise; capital, $12,000. Directors—Joel M. Marx, Max Goldsmith, and Rosa Weill of New York.

—Big Elm Stock Farm Supply Company of Greece, Monroe County; capital, $25,000. Directors—William B. Galt of Greece, Seymour Titus, and Charles W. Voshall of Rochester.

—Robertson of Brooklyn, to do a general baking and catering business; capital, $1,900. Directors—Peter K. Kuehnling of New York, Byron C. Davis, and Nelse O. Bagge of Brooklyn.

—Glyndon Mining Company of New York City; capital, $16,000. Directors—Albert H. Ellis, George M. Wilcox, R. W. Thompson, Jr., Howard Hasbrouck and William C. White of New York.

—George W. Carter & Sons Company of Buffalo, to carry on a general building and contracting business; capital, $25,000. Directors—George W. Carter, Frank W. Carter, and William H. Carter of Buffalo.

—E. H. Lyons Company of New York City, to do a real estate and insurance business; capital $1,000. Directors—Edward H. Lyons of New York, Emil Dreyfus of New York, and William T. Laing of Brooklyn.

—Fifth Wheel Manufacturing and Pipe Bending Company of Flushing, Queens County; capital, $150,000. Directors—Richardson C. Layton, T. W. Rydsdale of Brooklyn, and Charles J. Goulden of New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

Mr. A. Littery has sold, for Hagenauer & Wesslau, builders, the two five-story triple flats 311 and 313 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 27 by 91 by 100 each, at $64,000.

William R. Lowe & Co. have sold, for John C. Hegelein, to Max Marx, at about $7,000, the lot on the east side of King's Bridge Road, 180 feet north of Sherman Avenue, 50 by 202.

Ware & Gibbs have sold, for George F. Johnson, to Dr. Edward Curtis, the four-story private dwelling 33 West Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5, taking in part payment for the same the four-story dwelling 27 Washington Place, 25.2 by 100, which has been sold through L. J. Phillip & Co., to Joseph J. Asch, at $56,500.

Mr. W. J. Van Pelt has sold to James O'Connell and William P. Cushman five lots on the southwest corner of Perry Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth Street.

At auction, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold yesterday, at executor's sale, to Harry Newton, at $9,400, the five-story brick dwelling, 515 Fifth Street, (leasehold,) 25 by 97.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, at $17,600, the three-story stone-front dwelling 259 West Ninety-ninth Street, 18.7 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 323-327 East Ninety-fourth Street, for a one-story brick and iron stable, 25 by 100.11, and a one-story brick and iron shed, 50 by 100.11, by Henry W. Sage of Ithaca, N. Y., owner; John Debney, lessee; C. M. Aitken, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for five three-story brick dwellings, 20 by 48 each; by Bernard Havanagh of 469 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Henry B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $30,000.

King's Bridge Road, near Southern Boulevard, for three two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 63, by John F. Daw of 2,321 Washington Avenue, owner; E. Berger, architect; cost, $6,750.

Tremont Avenue, northwest corner of Clinton Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25 by 50, and a two-story frame stable, 20 by 15, and a frame shed, 10 by 15, by Peter Coughlin of 2,146 Fifth Avenue, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 500 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 74.7, by Ellen Jones of 71 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Albert Rothenal, architect; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 94.5 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame and stone workshop by Charles Hillemeler of Mount Vernon, owner; Frederick Gisin, architect; cost, $50.

Nos. 22 to 26 East Fourteenth Street, alterations to a five-story iron and brick store and lofts, by James McCreery of Inwood, N. Y., owner; W. G. Jones, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 344 East Nineteenth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, by Hugh Hamilton of 344 East Nineteenth Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 80 Amsterdam Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement, by Peter Doelger of 407 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Mrs. M. A. McEntegart, lessee; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $200.

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Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 18.

94TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; William Hall's Sons to Edward Tipping $1

94TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.8; Edward Tipping and wife to Therese Brod 95,000

42D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Cornelius J. Earley, referee, to John A. Weser 20,075

62D ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; John B. Smith and wife to Willis B. Smith 1

2D AV, s e corner of 65th St, 20x48—x irregular; John L. N. Hunt, referee, to Patrick Skelly 18,200

55TH ST, n s, 218 ft w of 2d Av, 32x100.5; August C. C. Brown, referee, to Anthony Doelger 17,000

55TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.5; same to same 56,000

LOT 410 of map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Louis E. De La Vergne.... 1,800

LOT 445, same property; same to same... 1,000

LOTS 827 and 828 of map of Section D, Vyse estate; same to same..... 1,000

LOTS 829 to 835 of map of Section D, Vyse estate; same to same..... 6,000

FORD ST, s s, 225 ft w of Webster Av, 164.7x100x165x106.6; The Northern Improvement Company to Michael O'Connell 3,500

CRESTON AV, e s, 511.2 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x141.5x25x140; Nellie Cooper to Emma Duchardt 4,000

LOTS 503 to 507, map of Unionport; Frederick G. Gross to Hermann Levy..... 400

LOTS 155 and 156, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Philip Bauman and wife.. 1,000

AVENUE H, s w corner of 5th St, 33x105, 24th Ward; Harvey Overington and wife to Isabella Wallace, one-half part..... 1

GREEN AV, or Lane, s e corner of proposed 5th St, 25x100; Solon L. Frank to Emil C. Dorschug 1

MONROE ST, 229; Henry Junge and wife to Joseph Lane..... 1

WASHINGTON St, 13; Cornelius J. Earley, referee, to Andrew J. Doyle... 14,000

315TH ST, 365 West; James Gardner to Marcella Jardner..... 1

74TH ST, s s, 542 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Isaac L. Miller, referee, to J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee..... 31,000

80TH ST, 210 West; Sarah Cotter to Edward Callahan..... 1

134TH ST, s s, 303 ft w of Willow Av, irregular; Helena, or Lena, Muller to Henry Brinckmann 1

ELM ST, w s, Lot 75, map of property of Sarah L. Haight estate, 25x100, 24th Ward; Henry W. F. and Carrie L. Fredericks to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 2

MADISON ST, n w s, 45.7 ft n e of New Bowery, 29.10x69.2x87.3x61.6; Augustus P. Greene to Nicholas T. Brown..... 1

114TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 125x100.11; James Wood and others, executors, &c., to John J. Mahoney 28,250

WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft s of 99th St, 17.10x80; Herman K. Weaver and wife to Frank M. Andrus 1

TRAFALGAR PLACE, w s, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; James P. Hogan and wife to Michael Foley 100

RAILROAD AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, 77.7x91.2x74.6x71.8; Edward Callahan to Sarah Cotter 1

134TH ST, s s, 304 ft w of Willow Av, 25x6.11x—; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to Henry Brinckmann 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Daniel O'Connor to Bridget O'Connor 1

18TH ST, 521 East; Philip Haslacher and wife to Herman and Amelia Raphael, executors, &c., (one-half part) 10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Amelia Raphael and others to Philip Haslacher, (one-half part) 10,000

Recorded Leases.

CRANE, Albert, to Charles Otten and another, individually, &c.; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 65th St, 6 1-3 years... $2,500

FIELD, Augustus M., supervisor, to Thomas S. Arnow; Lot 198, map of Adee estate, 1,000 years 3

OSHINSKY, Fanny, to Max Brown; 75 Eldridge St, 5 1-3 years 1

THE MANHATTAN WOOLENS INSTITUTION to Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Company, three and four floors, 644 and 646 Broadway, 5 years, $7,000 and... 7,250

VOOTH, Mary, to Barthold Katt; 145 3d Av, 8 years, $2,500 to..... 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUMANN, Philip, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 155 and 156, map Van Nest Park, 3 years..... $600

BERTINE, Edward D., and wife to Anna H. Rogers; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 290 ft s of 171st St, 2½ years..... 3,500

SAME to Anna H. Rogers; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 250 ft s of 171st St, 1 year..... 500

BRINCKMANN, Henry, and wife to Perpetua Trages, executor; 1012 and 1012½ East 134th St, 5 years..... 3,000

BISSELL, Helen A. and Pelham A., to Margaretta Pierrepont; 80 5th Av, 3 years 85,000

BRO, Therese, to John N. Brown and others, trustees of Sophia A. Sherman; 48 West 94th St, 3 years..... 2,500

SAME to Charles E. Strong, trustee of Kate P. Warden; 50 West 94th St, 3 years 25,000

BECK, Annie, to Henry Loh; e s Avenue A, 96.2 ft n of 3d St, lease, notes..... 862

BROWN, Nicholas T., to Augustus P. Greene; nw s of Madison St, 45.7 ft n e of New Bowery, 3 years..... 15,000

CHURCHILL, Allen E., to Edwin F. Raynor; n s of 115th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 375

CANTOR, Aron, and wife to Kathryn M. Griffith; n s of 109th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 9 months..... 3,000

De La Vergne, Louis E., and wife to Ida M. Murphy; Lots 827 to 833, map Section D, Vyse Estate, and Lots 410 and 445, map Section A, Vyse Estate, 1 year. 4,750

DAVIDSON, Solomon, to Louisa Dean; s w corner of Lexington Av and 80th St, 3 years..... 19,000

DANNEKER, Elizabeth, to Mary McCabe; s s of 80th St, 197.1 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 9,500

DOYLE, Andrew J., and wife to Samuel W. Strickland, trustee of John McNeil; 18 Washington St, 1 year..... 7,000

FISCHER, Michael, and wife to Thomas A. O'Connor; n e s of Union Av, 128.1 ft s e of Hoffman St, 3 years..... 2,000

FRIEDLAND, Fanny and Solomon, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 130½ to 132 Monroe St, installments..... 2,500

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Hiram Rinaldo; 37 Chrystie St, 1 year..... 1,750

HORGAN, Martha W., and Fannie G. Slattery to Celia M. Schell; s e corner of West End Avenue and 105th St, 1 year 2,000

HOWARD, Elizabeth S., to Mary Crosby; 311 East 14th St, 3 years..... 5,000

HASLACHER, Philip, and wife to David Price; n s of 13th St, 271 ft e of Avenue A, and adjoining lot, 1 year..... 10,000

HUNDEMANN, Wilhelmina, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 49th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

ITTNER, Ernestine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of Myrtle Av and Morris St, 1 year..... 53,000

JOHANNESEN, Anna and Frederick O., to Caroline C. Coe; e s of Fox St, 323.3 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 1,500

JUNGMANN, Julius, and wife to Jacob Bookman; s s of 61st St, 85 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

JACKSON, Charles B. and Henry A., to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as guardian, &c., of Edward W. Cameron, infant; w s of Macdougal St, 82.6 ft n of 4th St, 4 4-12 years..... 1,000

LE MOULT, Mary F. and Adolph, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of Tremont and Anthony Ave, 1 year..... 21,000

LEVY, Morris, and wife to John P. Kane Company; s w corner of Lenox Av and 137th St, 1 year..... 3,000

LANE, Joseph, to Henry Junge; 229 Monroe St, 1 year..... 1,000

MILLS, Adele, to Alice M. Law; 810 West 113th St, 3 years 5,000

O'CONNELL, Michael, to the Northern Improvement Company; s s of Ford St, 225 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years..... 2,000

PEARSALL, George H. and wife to the estate of James C. Baldwin; s e corner of William's Bridge Road and Saw Mill Lane, 9 months..... 5,000

SKELLY, Patrick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s e corner of 2d Av and 65th St, 1 year 10,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and others to William H. Hewlett; e s of Webster Av, 585.5 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 4,500

SAME to Jean B. Deane; e s of Webster Av, 627.2 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 4,500

WILLIAMS, William B., and wife to Warren B. Sammis; s of Ernescliff Place, 721.7 ft w of Lisbon Place, 2 years..... 300

WESER, John A., and wife to Samuel P. Avery; 438 West 42d St, 5 years..... 16,000

WEISS, Katie, to John Callander; w s of Matilda St, 100 ft n of Kossuth Av, 3 years..... 750

Assignments of Mortgages.

HERZOG, Paul M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... $12,000

KOSS, Charles G., to Oscar Purdy..... 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Francis K. Pendleton and another, as trustee of Thomas E. Davis's will..... 1,208

MILLIKEN, Henry T., to Rembrandt... 5,083

MAGUIRE, Thomas J., to Paul B. Pugh. 3,000

MINASIAN, George A., to Nellie J. Wheeler 200

STUART, Sidney H., to Carolina Hermann 1,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Maritime Association of the Port of New York..... 16,000

THE STATE BANK to Max Marx..... 1

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, as trustee of Andrew J. Mown, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 21,000

SAME to same..... 34,000

SAME, as trustee of Robert Brown to same 5,500

WHITE, Frank D., to Frank C. White.... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

CONVENT AV, e s, 699.6 ft n of 141st St and 425 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100x20 to 144th St, x100; Henry A. C. Taylor against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

127TH ST, s s, 322 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Jacob D. Goldberg against Amelia E. Hayes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

61ST ST, s s, 306 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Thomas Bowers against Philip and Emily Schirael, (to set aside deed.)

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100x99.11; American Lumber Company against William Walsh and others, (to foreclose mechanics' liens.)

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 53.11x82.10x61.4x94; Sophia Hencken against Patrick Donohue and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

111TH ST, 112 West; Alfred T. Foster against Alice Davies, owner; Davies & Co., contractors $62

102D ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 70 x100; William Williams & Co. against the estate of Julius Lipman, owner; A. C. Doyle, contractor..... 500

SAME PROPERTY; Light & Louther against same owner and contractor..... 150

137TH ST, s s, 218 ft e of 3d Av, 100x100.5; 37 East; Patrick Gallagher against Albert Wagner, owner and contractor..... 25,354

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 189th St, 100x100; the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor..... 91

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 64; Robert J. Anderton against Thomas W. Murray, owner; William Bloomfield, contractor. 32

WALTON AV, e s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 100x125; McPherson & Ward against Charles W. Kay, owner; James T. Ransom, contractor 240

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—HUGH L. C. STEVENS.—Schedules of Hugh L. C. Stevens, lithographer of 42 West Broadway, show liabilities, $1,310; nominal assets, $4,111; actual assets, $3,113. The assets are ample sufficient to pay all creditors in full, but were not immediately available when the assignment was made.

—RUDOLPH ARONSON.—Rudolph Aronson, the theatrical manager, yesterday confessed judgment for $2,706, in favor of M. M. O'Brien and J. G. Cannon, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank, upon a note made by the New York Casino Company, dated Dec. 17, 1892, to secure the payment of $7,000 and interest, upon which $4,749 has been paid.

—RECAMIER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday formally dissolved the Recamier Manufacturing Company, ladies' toilet preparations, formerly at 131 West Thirty-first Street, and made the temporary receiver, Charles M. Sprague, permanent receiver. Referee William G. Davies reported the liabilities at $78,900, and assets, $6,412.

—HERMAN BRANDT.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Herman Brandt, manufacturer of bonnets and hat frames at 49 East Houston Street, from Kneeland & Stewart, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy it was learned that he had given a bill of sale to Henry J. Brandt on Dec. 16. He had been in business seven years.

—J. GRAF EMBROIDERING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received two executions against the J. Graf Embroidering Company of 256 Canal Street, one for $145 in favor of Edward Moeller and the other for $618 in favor of Charles A. Sherman. Jacob Graf started the business twenty years ago. He died suddenly in October, 1895, and in February last the present company succeeded to the business with a capital of $5,000.

—BAGOT'S SONS.—Bagot's Sons, dealers in dry goods, fancy goods, and mourning goods at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, who made an assignment on Saturday last, are offering to compromise with their creditors at 83½ cents on the dollar cash in forty-five days. A majority of the committee of creditors recommend its acceptance, but the minority are in favor of 40 cents. The committee consists of Samuel J. Goldsmith, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Keene, Mr. Langfeld, and Mr. Levy. Meanwhile, judgments are being entered against the firm daily, and Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey has taken considerable stock under writs of replevin.

—FULTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William G. E. See receiver for the Fulton Construction Company of this city on the application of Valentine P. Snyder and James H. Post, stockholders. The company was organized under New Jersey laws several years ago, and constructed the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad, which the company never operated. The original capital was $100,000, but was subsequently increased to $400,000. The assets consist of railroad franchises and consents of adjoining property owners relating to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, and the Wall Street Railroad Company, which are believed to be of great value and can be sold for a considerable sum. In order to sell them it was necessary to have a receiver appointed.

—J. LICHTENSTEIN & SONS.—The books and papers of the late firm of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dealers in dry goods, formerly at 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street, who failed two years ago, have recently become an interesting subject to the creditors. When Carl Callman was appointed receiver for the firm they were turned over to him, and he placed them in a storage warehouse for safekeeping, where they have been for a long time. They are still in it, and the storage charges now amount to $208. Herman Joseph, on behalf of the receiver, applied to Judge Conlan of the City Court for permission to sell the books and papers to pay the storage charges. It was feared that a combination might buy the books to prevent them from getting into the hands of creditors who have suits against the firm in the Supreme Court, and thus destroy any evidence that might be of use in those suits. An arrangement was made on Thursday between the various interests not to have the sale, and Judge Conlan has ordered the payment of the storage charges of $208, and all the creditors who are interested in having the books preserved are to contribute and pay the amount. In the meantime, the books are placed in charge of the Southern National Bank to be kept for the benefit of these creditors who have suits now pending in equity in the Supreme Court.

Out of Town.

—R. TANNER & SON.—R. Tanner & Son of Pictou, Nova Scotia, boot and shoe dealers and tanners, have assigned. The liabilities are between $80,000 and $40,000.

—MCHENRY & CO.—The dry goods establishment of McHenry & Co., one of the largest in Ottawa, Kan., made a general assignment yesterday; indebtedness, $40,000. The creditors number about forty.

—L. HEHL & CO.—L. Hehl & Co., furniture manufacturers of Baltimore, Md., filed a deed of trust yesterday for the benefit of creditors. Frederic Leist and Rogers W. Cull bonded in the sum of $15,000 as Trustees.

Failures for the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 359 failures in the United States during the week, against 381 for the previous week, and 385, 309, 353, and 298 in the corresponding weeks of 1895 to 1892. The Middle States had 93, New England 44, Southern 63, Western 104, Northwestern 29, Pacific 20, Territories 6. Canada had 39, against 42 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

AARONSON, Rudolph—Miles M. O'Brien and others, receivers, &c..... 2,706

ACKERMANN, Bernhard L., and Henrietta Ramel—The Ulman-Goldsborough Company $3,414

BAGOT, William J.—C. Rosenbaum and another 1,484

BAGOT, Peter—E. Hardt and another 194

BAGOT, Peter—W. E. Iselin and others... 1,480

SAME—George F. Vietor and others..... 2,022

SAME—E. J. Hesslein and others 516

SAME—J. C. Wilmerding and others 134

SAME—James Rose and another 157

BALMER, George F.—Thomas R. McMann 121

BELAIS, Solomon—Bank of the Metropolis. 1,819

BISCHOFF, Max, and Leon A. Adler—E. Hardt and another 641

BLOCK, Aaron, and Morris Lapp—The People, &c. 2,000

BOYD, James R.—Kate M. Boyd..... 1,517

BRANDT, Henry—The H. B. Claflin Company 634

BRAUNE, George—Thomas W. Bracher.. 105

BROWN, Mary—S. Dairy 87

BRUMMER, Marc A.—C. Wahlig and another 371

CHASE, William M.—Burrelles Press Clipping Bureau 70

CLARK, William H.—A. J. Connolly..... 448

CLARK, Milton—James W. Elwell..... 2,098

COHN, William N.—J. H. Reed..... 253

COX, William R.—The First National Bank of Homestead 803

DANIELS, William—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company 75

DAVIS, George H.—D. Blendermann..... 33

DE FESTETICS, Gyula, and Wickliffe B. Durand—Emil A. Neresheimer and others 133

DISKER, Martin—D. Oetjen 336

DRESSER, Paul, Frederick B. Haviland, and Patrick J. Howley—Frederick R. Morse and another 386

DREYER, Louis—A. Boskowitz, as executor, &c., costs..... 86

EICHNER, Nathan—The Bowery Bank of New York, costs..... 70

EVANS, George A., and William V. McCracken—J. P. Helm..... 75,920

FLEISCHNER, Albert, and William Lanzengen—Nineteenth Ward Bank..... 424

FOLEY, Michael, and Henry Knabe—The People, &c..... 1,000

FORBES, Charles S.—R. Edwards and another 409

FORCE, Bellmer H., and Thomas A. Hoy—The Germania Bank, New York City 402

FREUDENTHAL, Julius, Ludwig B., and Samuel J.—Henry G. Wiley..... 5,280

GAMBEE, Isaac T.—S. E. Harkness..... 133

GOBLE, Herbert M.—George Barrie and another 186

GOODMAN, Moses—S. Bermuth..... 656

GRABENSTEIN, Arthur, and Gerson Levy—P. & C. Rohe..... 221

HARRISON, Foswell E.—The American Exchange National Bank..... 167

HICKS, Henry C.—J. M. Biggert..... 77

HIRSCH, Simon, and Otto Kaufman—A. Ludwig and another 298

HODGMAN, George F.—National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York City..... 5,040

HOFFSTADT, Henry—W. F. Lawrence and another 637

HULSART, George W.—H. L. Sanford and another 53

JACKSON, Lilian D.—H. F. Sirling..... 101

J. GRAF EMBROIDERING COMPANY—C. A. Sherman and others..... 568

JOHNSON, James A., and Lizzie Kellow—New York Aluminum Bearing Metal Company 224

LAMB, George W., and Harry W. Purdy—S. Robertson 502

LAMONT, E. Frederick—G. W. Albright... 417

LAYTON, Richard C.—Dame & Townsend Company 224

LE GRANGE, Bridget—S. T. Young..... 104

LESCHHORN, Frederick, and Simon H. Riegelmann—The Auger & Simon Silk Dyeing Company 479

MACK, Patrick—J. Thomas..... 109

MARTINEZ, Pedro, and Manuel Pass—M. Alvarez 228

MASTERSON, Henry—Sharon Dairy..... 49

MCCANN, Patrick H.—Max Ams and others 275

MCLEAN, Thomas—C. C. Edey and others. 312

MULDERY, John J.—J. P. Davis and others 453

NELSON, Samuel—D. Moloney..... 105

PESCODA, Jack—G. Bendish..... 80

PETERSON, Louis—J. Hopkins and another 49

PLACE, Mrs. Robert N.—Samuel Haas and others..... 70

RATHBONE, Aaron H.—L. Stieglitz..... 277

ROMOLO, Savino—J. Palmieri..... 68

SANDERS, Theodore F.—John Simmons Company 83

SCHWAB, Moritz—J. Lilienthal 211

SELLS, William—E. P. Hatch..... 265

SINGER, Benjamin W.—The United Electric Light and Power Company..... 281

SMITH, Michael J.—Park & Tilford..... 223

SMITH, Edward—Consolidated Gas Company of New York..... 104

SMITH, Bernard—The Hilson Company.... 31

STAFF, Christian—T. E. F. Randolph and others 238

SAME—The Crandall & Godley Company... 186

STEVENS, David D.—Sharon Dairy..... 50

STERN, Samuel G. and Caroline—G. H. Gossler 253

STONE, George E.—R. Luongs..... 201

TALIAFERRO, Edwin T.—W. L. Mead and others 30

THE MAYOR, &c.—W. S. Taylor..... 41

SAME—A. J. Morris..... 68

SAME—H. M. Cobe..... 44

SAME—Victoria Grossman 136

SAME—Mary M. Coulter..... 96

SAME—The D. M. Koehler & Son Company 136

SAME—O. Haag 114

SAME—R. Fleischhauer 97

SAME—C. A. McGinley..... 48

SAME—Carrie Gorish, as executrix, &c.... 200

SAME—Max Herbst 38

SAME—Caroline Stiller 95

SAME—H. W. Konig..... 217

SAME—O. R. Whitney..... 36

SAME—G. W. Knight..... 51

SAME—G. Hoeltje..... 212

SAME—I. M. Cobe..... 53

SAME—M. Josephsohn 90

SAME—J. Worth 50

SAME—Louis Kraemer 205

SAME—Ellen Sheridan, executrix, &c.... 76

SAME—Wilhelmina Meyer 219

SAME—Christian Steencken 81

SAME—Mark H. Cobe..... 63

SAME—F. Spahlinger 217

SAME—Thomas J. Kevil..... 42

SAME—L. Murley 90

SAME—E. L. Kornfeld..... 50

SAME—S. K. Simon..... 44

SAME—Sophia Roth, as administratrix, &c. 110

SAME—Julia Goldzier..... 41

SAME—Harry H. Cobe..... 56

SAME—S. B. Rosenthal..... 77

THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY—F. W. Mattocks..... 926

THOMPSON, Samuel A.—The Belle of Bourbon Company 526

THOMAS, Henry—H. Von Elm..... 50

THURBER, Francis B.—R. Stafford and others 1,358

TURNER, Wayland—

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 367 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway. } Committee.
New York, December 14, 1896.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To holders of certificates of deposit issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York for second mortgage income bonds, and the capital stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

Referring to the committee's advertisement, dated Nov. 25, 1896, notice is hereby given that the second installment of the assessment of 4 per cent. on second mortgage income bonds, and 6⅔ per cent. on stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company is due and payable on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at the offices of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New York City, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville, Fickus & Co., 75 Lombard St., London, E. C.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.
E. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New York Dec. 11, 1896.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF SECURITIES OF THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY THAT THE COMMITTEE, UNDER THE PLAN OF NOVEMBER 18, 1896, ARE STILL RECEIVING DEPOSITS OF SECURITIES OF THE SAID COMPANY, ANY STATEMENT TO THE CONTRARY BEING WITHOUT FOUNDATION OR FACT.

THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY DEPOSITED THEIR SECURITIES OR MANHATTAN TRUST CO. OR OLD COLONY TRUST CO. RECEIPTS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO DO SO AT ONCE WITH THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By order of the Committee.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary,
16 AND 18 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, DEC. 17TH, 1896.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market panicky. Money on call 1½ to 2 per cent.

Statesmanship upsets the stock market. The wholly reckless vote by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate yesterday met with quick response in Wall Street. The sequel was virtually a panic.

***

Such a description is stronger than the average Stock Exchange authority uses, but it is amply warranted, measured by all the standards that Wall Street for a long time has known. In place of dullness practically apathy, and supplanting tiresome do-nothing experiences, we have of a sudden a smash that is violent enough to knock prices down, wholly regardless of any intrinsic value. Simply unreasoning apprehension took hold of the rank and file of Wall Street's traders, and down slid the market, unstaid by a single consequential influence.

***

Some long stocks were liquidated. Stop orders were reached. Margins were exhausted. Brokers had to look out for self-protection. Customers had to sell perforce. Conspicuous stocks broke not fractionally merely, but by full points.

***

And on every side was the recollection of what happened in Wall Street just one year ago—for this is almost the exact anniversary of that terrific smashing time which put last December in history as the purveyor of the Venezuela panic.

***

It was an exceptional stock that yesterday did not fall more than a single point. The exhibit of net changes presented herewith shows that every active stock dropped considerably more than that. The leading Granger stocks are down an average of 5 points apiece. They suffered most.

***

Sugar Trust was traded in to the extent of over 75,000 shares. It declined easily about 5 points, but recovered somewhat. The manipulators engaged in toying with its quotations worked zealously to keep their grip, and they did accomplish something, though at one time it looked as if they were to succumb.

As has been pointed out here over and over again lately a tremendous effort has been made by millionaire interests to market accumulated Sugar Trust stock. Vast volumes of the stock were bought on the eve of the election, and a campaign mapped out to boost quotations largely. But no satisfactory market was presented. Instead of a disposition upon the part of the public to buy, there developed a pronounced prejudice against the stock by professional traders, and it has required capital and great adroitness to keep quotations from going to pieces.

***

This fight between the attacking traders on the one side against millionaire interests holding the stock, anxious to have it kept firm while trying continually to sell out, has been a contest notable beyond anything known in Wall Street history since the Cordage collapse of 1893.

***

Up to the time that special dispatches came pouring in from Washington in the afternoon, practically nobody in Wall Street seriously believed that any such vote as did come could be had. There was a universal feeling that politicians would not presume to set so wholly at naught the wishes and the interests of the business world. This, however, is not the first time that business interests depending on politicians have been ambushed.

***

From every part of the country come assurances that financial, commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests are not merely in improved condition, but that every man with knowledge of such conditions is confident of large betterment which will be lasting. Yet facts like these are offset by incendiary politics, for the time at least. The stock market is now at the mercy of politicians, who are gravely libeled if they are not in joint-account stockjobbing transactions.

***

Having established the legal liability of witnesses, a new Congressional committee ought at once to begin another Wall Street inquiry. It might be fruitful.

***

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1925, declined ⅜; the 4s, 1907, ⅛, and the 5s, ⅛. The sales were $4,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111½; $59,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120, and $12,000 5s, coupon, at 114.

***

In State bonds, $30,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61½.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Morris & Essex	½
Am. Tob. scrip	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. P., M. & M.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	1¼		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅜	Met. Traction	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅜	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	2	Minn. Iron	2¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	4
Am. Sugar Refs.	3⅞	Mo. Pacific	2⅝
Am. Tobacco Co.	2⅜	Nat. Lead	⅛
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	Nat. Lin. Oil	2
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	N. J. Central	2½
Bay State Gas	1¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Can. Southern	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Norf. & West., all in pd.	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	5⅝	Nor. Pac. V cfs.	1
Chicago Gas	1¾	Nor. Pac. pf. V cfs.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	4½	N. P. pf., all in pd.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	2⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4⅜	Pacific Mail	1⅜
Col. Fuel & I.	2½	P. & Rdg., all in pd.	3
Col. & H. Coal, all in pd.	½	St. L. Southwest.	⅛
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	1
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	6	Standard R. & T.	½
Consol. Gas	6½	Southern Pac.	⅜
Del. & Hudson	⅛	Southern Ry.	⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	3¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Tenn. C. & I.	⅞
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	Texas Pac.	1⅜
Erie	⅛	Union Pac.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Cordage pf.	1⅜
Gen. Electric	2⅜	U. S. Cordage gtd.	3
Ill. Central	1½	U. S. Leather	1
Laclede Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
L. E. & West.	½	U. S. Rubber	2
L. E. & West. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Lake Shore	2½	Wabash	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	3⅞	Wabash pf.	2½
Manhattan	3¾	West. Union	2
		Wheel. & L. E.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

St. P., M. & M. 1st Mon. ext. 4s	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s	1

BONDS DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. genl.	1	N. Pac. genl. inc. 3s, w. i.	1⅞
At. T. & S. F. adj.	1	Reading 1st pf. inc.	3
C. & O. genl. 4½s	1½	Reading 2d pf. inc.	3¾
Chi. & E. Ill. genl.	1	Reading genl. 4s	1¼
Chi. & N. P. 1st t. r.	1½	Southern Ry 5s	2
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	2
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	1	Tex. Pac. 2d	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. 2d	3⅜	Union El. 1st	1½
Ohio. South. 1st	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $102,358,902; balances, $6,191,230; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $230,102.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and higher, at $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific ⅝, to 56⅞; Erie ⅜, to 15⅝, and Illinois Central 1⅛, to 95½. Declined—Reading ⅞, to 13⅝; Louisville and Nashville ¾, to 50; St. Paul ⅝, to 76½, and Atchison ⅜, to 14½. Erie first preferred sold at 35 and New York Central at 97¾. British consols declined 3-16, to 110½ for money, and 110 13-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained on balance £9,000. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 10,683,000 marks. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 47½c, and exchange on London at 25f 24½c.

THE SUGAR-COFFEE WAR.

Various and many rumors are afloat in Wall Street regarding the clash between two great industrial interests—the Sugar Trust and the millionaire coffee house of Arbuckle Brothers. Whether this contest was to be a real one or not, whether it was to be an actual war, or only on paper, has up to this time been unknown. That Arbuckle Brothers were to engage in the manufacture of sugar has been known definitely, but how far their operations are to extend and the importance of their competition with the Sugar Trust has been only conjecture.

Now, however, Arbuckle Brothers are out with a significant statement. To a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES a representative of their house makes the statements quoted below. This is practically a declaration of war. The firm is inclined to credit the reported plans of the Sugar Trust for entering the coffee business—saying their information "should not be questioned"—and they announce their intention to fight by pointing out that they have their own capital to use and are not to be hampered by the clamor of outside stockholders.

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Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers' representative said yesterday:

"The story of the American Sugar Refining Company's acquisition of the plant of the Woolston Spice and Package Company of Toledo comes from a source that should not be questioned. If it is so it means that the Sugar Trust is going into the coffee business and will become competitors of ours.

"For that we care very little. It is simply a matter of business on the part of the Sugar people, just as it was with us when we decided to begin sugar refining. We are not at all concerned about it. There is one thing to be considered. We are playing with our own money, and not with that of several thousand stockholders."

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Apropos of this come a few remarks from a financier heavily interested in the Sugar Trust, who, when seen by a TIMES representative yesterday, said:

"I do not care to make any statement officially. This property is all right. We are earning money. The dividends we pay are dividends which we earn. We have just paid 3 per cent.—a rate of 1 per cent. per month; and this payment, like every preceding payment, has come out of surplus earnings legitimately available. People croaking about Sugar Trust affairs are chiefly stock jobbers whose interests are in corporations which are able to keep up even insignificant dividends by borrowing money or selling mortgage bonds.

"What Sugar Trust shares may do in the stock market isn't of any particular consequence. Our stockholders, sure of their 12 per cent. a year, can see quotations hammered down by the stock jobbers and not be much concerned. They can't get similar returns on any other safe investment. Stock Exchange traders loaded up on slim margins may be distressed by prevailing bear tactics, but that can hardly occasion any acute worriment on the part of the rest of us, who are in the company as investors and not as fly-by-night speculators.

"As to the talk about our being embroiled by new competition, there's nothing to be said. We are sure of our position, and whether in trade circles there is peace or war, we are able to take care of ourselves."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

There has been plenty of talk about in the iron market this week. Actual business has not been especially active, but the movements in the various pools have furnished plenty of topics for discussion.

The most important matter of all has been the conclusion come to by the Bessemer Steel Association, better known as the Steel Billet Pool. This is that, while the pool is maintained nominally and in form, the members are left free as to prices. The consequence has been a general break, and billets have been offered at all sorts of prices, as low as $16 per ton at mill having been named, though $17@$18 is probably nearer the correct figure. The action in this pool is further illustrated and explained by the announcement that the Carnegie Steel Company has leased for fifty years the two large Bessemer ore properties of the Rockefeller interest on the Mesabi Iron Range, the Mountain Iron and the Rathburn, at the same time contracting for the use of the new Rockefeller steamers on the lakes to transport the ore. With its Lake Superior mines, its new railroad from Lake Erie to Pittsburg, its control of the Connellsville coke region, and its enormous plant, the Carnegie Company is, therefore, in a position to furnish steel at a cost and in quantities which no other concern can approach, and will, therefore, be able to dictate prices whenever it wishes to do so.

What effect this one-man control will have on the market remains to be seen. The general opinion is that it will be disastrous to the smaller concerns. It is another step toward the concentration and centralization of the trade, with certain advantages in the way of cheapening production, but with great injury to the general morale of the trade, and in the end to the public.

The local market shows the usual dullness of the season. Buyers are taking stock and getting ready for next year, and will not be on the market in any force until after the holidays. The structural market is the most active section, and contracts are coming forward in a very encouraging way. The anticipated street railroad work is still in suspense.

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The condition of the hard coal trade is no better now than it was a week ago, and probably no worse. The same perplexities which troubled it then exist now, hence the inability to improve. The question of tonnage for the month seems to be settled, not by agreement, but by the obstinacy of one of the producers. It seems that the general understanding was that the mining in December should be on a 3,000,000-ton basis, to which all of the interests agreed but two. One of these was finally won over, but the other held out for 3,500,000 tons, and this figure seems to have carried the day. It is said some of the companies are mining on a 3,000,000-ton basis; only so long, probably, as they cannot find room for an output figured on the higher tonnage. The reason some of the producers wanted the largest possible tonnage this month was to make a good showing at the end of their fiscal year, which closes Dec. 31. The extraordinary output in November was due to the same cause, two of the companies ending their fiscal years on Nov. 30. Luckily, most of the companies run their years with the calendar year, otherwise this incentive to do a big business would revert from one to the other the whole year round.

The storm of two days ago has resulted in a more active business for the retailers, who reported a lamentably slack trade during the first half of the month. Severe as the storm was in New York, it did not extend to the coal regions in Pennsylvania, so that there was no interference with work at the mines and no curtailment of the output. The more the pity. However, it is not necessary that the miners should be made idle in this way, as it is reported that orders have already been given to stop all work at some of the collieries from two days before Christmas until the first Monday in January.

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In the Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade this month, there is little to report that is new. Most of the producers are shipping fair tonnages, though there is a general complaint of dullness in the trade. This comes probably from the hand-to-mouth way in which business has been done this year. There have been quite a number of cases where people have in previous years contracted for their entire wants for the year; these have this year bought in single cargo lots.

Business in the far East is quiet, though improved from a few weeks ago. There is still quite a demand from the Sound district, which will probably last until ocean freights from the lower ports advance sufficiently to forbid of shipments from there. New York harbor trade is steady.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade, will say to-day:

Cuban reports, unusual closeness of money in Germany, and the decision that there will be no action on the tariff at this session have not really changed the situation, but have been talked about as if they might change it. A sudden demand for gold from Germany, just before the close of the year, is not unusual, nor does it count for much. No facts, but only desires or fears, have led some to look for a change of tariff before March, and considerable speculation based on that idea has been arrested, but other business waits for gradual improvement of the consuming demand. The holiday trade is generally large, though at some points more confined to cheap goods than usual, and the influence of an increase in the working force is felt in other ways. But until the new year the only material changes expected are such as prepare for a large business next year. In the iron and steel industry these appear of the utmost importance.

Since events for some months to come will turn largely on the state of foreign trade, it is cheering that produce exports in November were $109,-001,937 in value, amounting for three months to $307,749,577, more than double the value of imports which was $151,361,351. The enormous excess, which has brought hither in three months, net imports of gold amounting to $68,640,143, besides establishing credits of many millions in London which virtually pay in advance for future imports, has not prevented, it is believed, a special shipment of gold to Germany next week, for which the German Bank pays a premium to meet demands Jan. 1, supposed to be on Russian account. London effects the shipment by borrowing more millions here, so that the amount of such sterling advances is now reckoned at $35,-000,000. More of such borrowing may cause advance in the rate of interest, realizing on exchange drafts, of which many become due before or shortly after Jan. 1, and a sharper demand on London than may be convenient. But with $2 worth of produce going out for every $1 worth of goods brought in, nothing of an ordinary nature can cause gold exports of consequence. In two weeks of December exports from New York have been 6 per cent. larger and imports here 12 per cent. smaller than last year.

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Bradstreet's will say in their report of the state of trade to-day:

Wholesale trade continues of smaller volume than expected, practically the only activity in wholesale lines being in groceries, candies, fruits, and nuts. The weather has interfered with seasonable business, which at many centres is smaller than in preceding years, in that a larger proportion of purchases are of a cheap grade of goods. There is a decrease in demand at Atlanta and Seattle, but at Nashville, Sioux Falls, Savannah, and Jacksonville jobbing lines announce an increase in demand. At almost all other points general trade remains quiet and unchanged, with retailers of holiday goods experiencing the only activity.

The downward tendency of prices pointed out a fortnight ago is continued. This includes quotations for hides, which caused boot and shoe jobbers to restrict purchases, anticipating cuts in prices for shoes; steel rails, with a drop of $3 a ton, owing to the dissolution of the pool; steel billets, with a drop of $3.25 on the failure of the combination, and Bessemer pig iron, owing to the general tendency of iron and steel. Cotton, too, is lower on confidence in a larger crop than expected; print cloths, as product of that staple, and because of the large stock of the same; anthracite coal, Indian corn, oats, and petroleum. Steady or practically unchanged quotations are reported for pork, lard, coffee, and sugar. Wheat and resin are higher.

The dry goods market is quiet for seasonable fabrics, jobbers reporting only a small reorder trade. Woolen mills report a moderate quantity of orders. At the South the decline in the price of raw cotton may affect country merchants who are still carrying that staple. An increased wheat acreage is reported from California.

Total bank clearings for the week have not changed materially, increasing only about 2 per cent. compared with last week. When contrasted with the corresponding period last year this week's total shows a falling off of 9 per cent., but an increase of 6 per cent. as compared with the like week in 1894, and of 13 per cent. with the like period in 1893. The largest bank clearings' total on record is that for the third week of December, 1892—$1,512,000,000—compared with which this week's total shows a falling off of nearly 30 per cent.

There are 359 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, 22 fewer than last week, and 26 less than in the corresponding week one year ago. As compared with the like week in 1894 this week's total shows a gain of 50, and with the corresponding week in 1893 the gain is 91. In the third week of December, 1892, there were 61 fewer failures than this week.

WALL STREET TALK.

From the standpoint of professional Wall Street, recent market conditions have developed a new leader for the speculative world.

Louis V. Bell is the man.

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Mr. Bell was much in evidence yesterday. He has been prominent in Stock Exchange transactions for years. Always a dashing trader, he never rose hitherto, however, to recognized leadership. But a month or more ago he came out boldly on the bear side of the stock market, and though he was in a small minority he stood stanchly at the front, not accomplishing enough, though, to make anybody envious of him.

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A week ago he went on record as forecasting incendiary action at Washington, and he largely increased his line of shorts. Such friends as followed him—they will be more numerous hereafter—have scored quick profits.

Louis Bell is one of the younger men of the Exchange, but he is too cool-headed to permit the wreaths and nosegays of applauding admirers to turn his head. If he is really developed into a leader, he is likely to be a leader who will last.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The following are the latest bid prices for bank shares on the Stock Exchange:

America	320	Merchants'	135
American Ex.	171½	Merchants' Ex.	111
Broadway	233	Metropolis	425
Butch. & Drovers'	135	Nassau	150
Cent. National	128	National Union	195
Columbia	175	New Amsterdam	170
Commerce	204	New York	235
Continental	134	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	285	Ninth National	110
Fifth Avenue	2800	Nat. Bank N. A.	125
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Pacific	175
Fourth National	179	Park	260
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	107
German American	108	Republic	145
Germania	300	Seaboard National	171
Greenwich	165	Second National	425
Hanover	375	Seventh National	100
Imp. & Traders'	356	Shoe & Leather	90
Irving	150	State of New York	108
Leather Manuf'rs.	175	Third National	100
Manhattan	210	Tradesmen's	93
Market & Fulton	215	United States Nat.	175
Mechanics'	190	West Side	275
Mech. & Traders'	125	Western National	114
Mercantile	172		

There were sales of 5 shares of Central National at 130 and 15 Chatham at 302.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65½c per cunce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 51@52c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 484,109.12 ounces of silver bullion, against which 484 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 474 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d per ounce.

Following is a compartive statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$51,014,868
Imports for same period	79,780,255
Net imports	$28,765,387
Net exports to date, 1895	62,919,648
Net exports to date, 1894	70,201,810
Net exports to date, 1893	10,807,300

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at 1.05, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 1,000 Creede and Creek Consolidated at .13, 500 Comstock at .06, 200 Mount Rose at .13, and 100 Portland at 1.25.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,596,813, against $1,068,669 last week, and $2,275,118 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,725,599, against $1,697,916 last week, and $2,273,570 in the same week of last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108½	110
American Bank Note		42
American Typefounders' Company	31	35½
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	
Barney & Smith common	10½	12¾
Boston & New York Air Line pf	102	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	198½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	172½	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s		105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106½	108½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	77½
Celluloid Company stock	61	64
Central & South American Telegraph	118	120½
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Georgia R. R. consol. 5s	87½	90
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	162	166
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	..	29
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	16
Consolidated Ice pf	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	102
†Cramp's Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97½	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	160	168
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112½	114
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	97½	99½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	¾	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York		203
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84½	87½
†42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	67
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av., 1st	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	113	115
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	74	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	33
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	101	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	50	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	58	60
Indianapolis Gas stock	123	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	2½	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	4
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	43½
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf	102	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	104	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	65	70
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	48	..
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	58	62
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	56
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New York	..	107
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	39	41
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	70	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	93	95
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	44	47
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	..	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	14	..
New York Biscuit Company	102½	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 6s	101	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	320	330
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15½	16¼
P., McK'sport & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	91	93½
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	30	40
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	83	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	37
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	145	155
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61½
Standard Gas	82	85
Standard Gas pf	106	109
†Standard Gas 1st	109½	..
*Standard Oil Trust	252	254
‡Steinway Railway Co.	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	92	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	42	47
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	162½	164
Third Avenue Railroad	9	12
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	..	11
Trenton Potteries	..	42
Trenton Potteries pf	30	34
Trow Directory pf	62	64
Union Ferry stock	101	103
†Union Ferry 5s	101½	..
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	..	102
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	7	9
Union Typewriter	85	87½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	67	73
Union Typewriter 2d pf	73	77
Union Electric Light & Power 1st	156	157½
Wagner Car Company	63	65
Western Gas Company	90	92
‡Western Gas Company bonds	19	20
Worcester Traction	94	95½
Worcester Traction pf	75½	79
Worth

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23d.

At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$5,000 Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1913.
22 shs. N. Y. & Northern R'way Co. common.
41 shs. N. Y. & Northern R'way Co. stock scrip.
21 shs. N. Y. & Northern R'way 1st Mtge. Bond scrip.
15 shs. N. Y. Loan & Improvement Co.
800 shs. Wyandotte Consld Gold & Silver Mining Co.
25 shs. Centreville, Moravia & Albia R. R. Co.
100 shs. Mount Hope Cemetery Asso.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co. N. Y.
25 shs. Alabama Mineral Land Co.
5 shs. Bickley Lyceum Assn., Ltd.
28 shs. Central N. J. Land Impt. Co.
$50 Central N. J. Land Impt. Co. scrip.
6 shs. East Tenn., Va. & Geo. R'way Co. 1st pfd.
18 shs. Palmesville & Youngstown R'way Co.
4 shs. Pitts., Palmesville & Fairport R'way Co. pfd.
50 shs. N. Y., Susquehanna & Western Coal Co. pfd.
2 shs. Rochester Land Co.
461-1,000 sh. Rochester Land Co. Scrip.
25 shs. Rochester Gas & Electric Co. common.
2,425-1,000 sh. Rochester Gas & Electric Co. scrip.
25 shs. Rochester Gas & Electric Co. pref.
2,425-1,000 shs. Rochester Gas & Electric Co. scrip.
$3,000 Ohio Central R. R. Car Trust Certfs., Series B., I. (Central Trust Co. Certfs.,) indorsed, $1,181 paid.
220 shs. Boston & Mex. Oil Co.
100 shs. Crescent Mining Co.
100 shs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co. pref.
175 shs. N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R. common.
$7,500 State of South Carolina Revenue Bond Scrip, March, 1872.
10 shs. Federal Valley Coal Co., (due bill of W. R. Attley.)
25 shs. Federal Valley Coal Co.
50 shs. Marrietta Run Coal & Coke Co.
50 shs. Marrietta Run Coal & Coke pref.
$1,000 Marrietta Run Coal & Coak Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1913, Mch, 1895, coup.
$5,000 Lake Erie, Alliance & So. R'way Co. Income 6 p. c. Bds., 1917, July 7, 1888, coup.
$15,000 Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co. Income Bds., (Western Division.)
200 shs. N. Y., Penn. & Ohio R. R. Co. (Non-voting Beneficiary Certfs.)
$2,000 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Central Trust Co. Receipts.)
16 shs. Mexican Telephone Co.
8 shs. Mexican Central Tel. & Tel. Co., (Mexican Telephone Co.'s Receipts.)
$5,000 Kansas Pacific R'way Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c., (Mercantile Trust Co. Receipts.)
(By order of Administratrix.)
20 shs. Long Island Bank, B'klyn.
50 shs. St. Louis Southwestern R'way pref.
100 shs. Kanawha & Michigan R'way Co.
20 shs. Kings County Water Supply Co.
100 shs. Satemo Gold Quartz Co.
100 shs. Red Elephant Mining Co.
50 shs. Lake Erie, Alliance & So. R'way Co.
50 shs. Cleveland, Youngstown & Pitts. R'way Co.
50 shs. Albia & Centerville R'way Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
12 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
25 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
14 shs. 9th National Bank.
41 shs. Clinton Bank.
$1,000 Suffolk Gas Co. of Suffolk Co., N. Y., 5 p. c. Gold Bond, 1920.
5 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. pfd.
25 shs. Union Ferry Co.
$1,000 Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo R. R. 5 p. c. Bd, 1931.
100 shs. Hocking Valley & Toledo R. R. Co.
230 shs. Interior Conduit & Insulation Co., (old stock.)
36 shs. Interior Conduit & Insulation Co., (new stock.)
$1,125 Interior Conduit & Insulation Co. Convt. Scrip.
$6,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Impt. Mtge. Bonds, 1984.
50 shs. General Electric Co.
60 shs. Edison Light & Power Co. (of San Francisco, Cal.)
$5,000 Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
10 shs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co., N. Y.
6 shs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co., N. Y.
2 shs. Reserve Co., N. Y.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association.
30 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. Co. pref.
$10,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1915.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City.
jy25-law6mS

MILLER, ANTON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON W. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 141 East 40th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1896. MATILDA E. MILLER, EDWARD MILLER, WILLIAM S. MILLER, Executors. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executors, 155 Broadway, New-York City.
n28-law6mS

PULLAR, JOHANNAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNAH PULLAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting, business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1896. FEODOR VON RAITZ, Executor. GEO. W. GALINGER, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. d12-law6mS

ROBIDOUX, SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX, late of the City of New-York, County of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clarence E. Mundy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of September, 1896. STEPHEN N. HAVILAND, Administrator.
s19-law6mS

SCOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of their attorneys, Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—GEORGE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New-York City.
o10-law6mS

SCOTT, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the office of Porter & Kilvert, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1897 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1896. THOMAS J. BRIGGS and WARREN C. BRIGGS, Executors. PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executors, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.
s26-law6mS

SMITH, DENIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DENIS SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Knox & Woodward; Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. MARY E. SMITH, Administratrix. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
o31-law6mSa

WATSON, EMILY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY C. WATSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of November, 1896. JOHN M. BOWERS, CHARLES E. RHINELANDER, Executors. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors.
n7-law6mS

WILCOX, VINCENT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT M. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gerrit Smith, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. ELIZABETH B. WILCOX, GERRIT SMITH, V. FISKE WILCOX, Executors. JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street.
o24-law6mS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 18, 1896.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	9	10	600	American Cotton Oil..	10	10	9	9¼	-3/4
	50½	51½	345	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	50½	50½	50½	50½	-1
	10¼	10⅝	7,718	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	12	10	10¼	-2
	24¼	25¼	1,604	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	26⅜	27	24¼	24⅝	-2⅝
	108⅞	100	77,049	American Sugar Refs.	112¼	112⅝	108	109	-3½
	100	101¼	350	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
	85	90	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	.....
	74⅝	75	4,020	American Tobacco	76	76¼	74¼	74¼	-2⅝
	100½	102	305	Am. Tobacco pf.....	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	+1/2
	.....	.....	1,000	Am. Tobacco, scrip....	60½	60½	60½	60½	+1½
	12¼	12⅝	2,955	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd	13⅜	13⅜	12¼	12⅝	-1⅜
	20½	20¾	4,088	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	22⅝	22⅝	20⅜	20⅝	-2⅜
	14¼	14⅜	900	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15½	15½	14⅜	14⅜	-⅞
	10¼	10½	2,320	Bay State Gas.....	11¼	11¼	10¼	10½	-1½
	47⅛	48	360	Canada Southern.....	48¼	48¼	47½	47½	-½
	14½	15¼	10	Central Pacific.....	15	15	15	15	.....
	15	15⅜	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio....	15⅞	15⅞	15	15	-1⅛
	69½	69½	43,275	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	74⅝	74½	68½	69¼	-5⅝
	70¼	70¾	13,140	Chicago Gas.....	73⅝	73⅝	70	70⅝	-3½
	70½	70¾	42,191	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	74⅜	74⅜	70	70⅝	-4½
	130	131⅜	258	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	131	131	130½	130½	+⅛
	100¼	100⅝	2,850	Chicago & Northw....	102½	102¾	100¼	100¼	-2⅜
	64	64⅛	10,003	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	68	68¼	64	64	-4¼
	23½	25⅛	1,425	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27	27	25	25	-2
	22¼	23½	1,005	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	24	24	22	22	-2½
	5	6	300	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5	5	5	5	-½
	16	16¼	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18	18	16½	16½	-1½
	50	55	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf..	48	48	48	48	-8
	144½	148	820	Consolidated Gas Co...	150	150	145	145	-6½
	.....	125	445	Delaware & Hudson....	125	125	124⅜	124⅝	-⅝
	156	158	300	Del., Lack. & West....	158	158	155	155	-1
	11⅜	12⅜	50	Denver & R. G.....	12	12	12	12	.....
	40	42½	300	Denver & R. G. pf.....	43¼	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	-⅞
	.....	.....	105	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	100	100	100	100	-⅞
	13⅞	14⅛	425	Erie	14½	14½	14	14	-⅛
	.....	.....	116	Erie 1st pf.....	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	-1⅜
	29⅞	30	11,047	General Electric.....	32¼	32¾	29	30	-2⅜
	92	94	150	Illinois Central.....	92	92	92	92	-1½
	41	42	325	Illinois Steel Co.....	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	+1¼
	7¼	7⅝	200	Iowa Central.....	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	-⅛
	2	3	100	Keokuk & Des Moines.	3	3	3	3	.....
	23	24	590	Laclede Gas.....	24	24	23½	23½	-½
	16½	18	100	Lake Erie & Western.	18	18	18	18	-½
	68	69½	670	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	69¼	69¼	-1
	152	154	356	Lake Shore.....	153	153	152⅝	152⅝	-2½
	45½	45⅞	15,470	Louisville & Nashville.	49⅜	49⅜	45½	45⅝	-3⅞
	87½	87⅝	17,330	Manhattan Con.....	90⅜	91¼	87¼	87⅝	-3⅝
	105	106	550	Metropolitan Traction.	108½	108½	106	106	-2
	1	1½	200	Mexican National ctfs.	1	1	1	1	.....
	17¾	19½	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	18	18	18	18	-1½
	54	56	300	Minnesota Iron.....	55½	55¼	55	55¼	-2¾
	12¼	12½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	12¾	12¾	-¾
	24¼	25	1,345	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	28¼	28¼	24	24½	-4
	18	18½	6,648	Missouri Pacific.....	20½	20½	18	18	-2⅜
	160	164	200	Morris & Essex.....	162	162	162	162	+ ½
	23	23¼	1,095	National Lead Co.....	24	24	23½	23¼	-⅞
	85	86	420	National Lead Co. pf.	87½	87½	86	86	-2½
	.....	.....	100	National Linseed Oil..	12	12	12	12	-2
	101	102½	965	New Jersey Central....	103	103	101	101	-2½
	94	95	1658	New York Central....	95	95½	95	95½	+¼
	11½	12	250	N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	-⅛
	9	10	100	N. Y., Sus. & West..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+1/2
	24½	25	610	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	25½	25½	24	24	-1¼
	14⅜	15⅜	300	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	-1⅜
	4¾	5	350	North American.....	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾	.....
	12	12½	888	Nor. Pac., V. ctfs....	13⅛	13¼	12¼	12¼	-1
	29¾	31¼	1,870	Nor. Pac. pf., V. ctfs.	32	32½	30¾	30¾	-1½
	12	12½	450	N. P., all in. pd.....	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
	21½	22	750	N. P. pf., all in. pd..	22¼	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	-1
	14	15	925	Ontario & Western..	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	-1
	36	39	4	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	36	36	36	36	.....
	22½	22⅝	1,810	Pacific Mail.....	24¾	24¾	22½	22⅞	-1⅝
	24¼	24⅝	37,704	P. & R., all in. pd....	27	27⅛	23⅛	24⅜	-3
	150	153	169	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	153¼	153¼	153¼	153½	.....
	182½	..	100	Rensselaer & Sara...	184½	184½	184½	184½	.....
	4¼	4⅜	384	St. L. & San Fran....	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	.....
	35	36½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	36	36	36	36	+1
	3½	4	100	St. Louis Southw.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	-⅜
	9	9¾	300	St. Louis Southw. pf..	9½	9½	9	9	-⅜
	112	115	120	St. P., Minn. & Man..	113	113	113	113	+ ½
	46¼	47	2,425	St. Paul & Omaha.....	48⅞	48⅞	46¾	47¼	-1
	81½	9	480	Standard R. & T.....	9⅝	9⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
	14½	15¼	300	Southern Pacific.....	15½	15½	15	15	-⅜
	8½	8⅝	3,565	Southern Railway.....	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	-⅜
	24½	24⅞	9,952	Southern Railway pf..	27¼	27⅝	23¼	24½	-3¼
	24	24½	9,300	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26⅜	26½	24	24	-2⅞
	8⅛	9	1,200	Texas Pacific.....	9⅜	9⅜	8	8	-1⅜
	8¾	8¼	4,450	Union Pacific.....	9	9⅛	8	8½	-1
	5	5¼	845	United States Cordage.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	-⅛
	10	10½	100	U. S. Cordage pf.....	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	-1⅜
	20	21	300	U. S. Cordage gtd.....	20	20	20	20	-3
	7¾	8½	640	United States Leather.	8½	8½	8	8	-1
	57⅜	58½	7,262	U. S. Leather pf.....	60½	60½	58	58	-2½
	24¼	24⅜	1,470	United States Rubber.	26⅛	26⅛	24½	24⅜	-2
	80	81	422	U. S. Rubber pf.....	81¼	81¼	80¼	80¼	-1
	5⅜	6¼	560	Wabash	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	-⅜
	14¼	14⅝	3,000	Wabash pf.....	15⅜	15⅜	14½	14⅝	-2¾
	97	100	5	Wells-Fargo Express..	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	.....
	.....	.....	186	Western Union Tel....	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	.....
	81½	81¾	11,617	W. U. Tel., ex div....	83¼	83¼	80⅞	81⅝	-2
	6⅞	7⅛	4,435	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅛	-⅛
	2	2½	100	Wisconsin Central....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
	Sales.....		392,177						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s
2,000 ..... 116½
Am Spirits M Co 6s
5,000 ..... 72½
3,000 72
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 73½
At, T & S F gen 4s
20,000 ..... 79½
10,000 ..... 79½
6,000 ..... 79½
500 ..... 79½
500 ..... 79½
7,000 ..... 79½
20,000 ..... 79½
3,000 79
5,000 ..... 78¾
10,000 ..... 78⅝
36,000 79
6,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 ..... 78½
10,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 ..... 78½
5,000 ..... 78⅝
1,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 ..... 78¼
10,000 78
10,000 ..... 77¾
10,000 78
Adjustment 4s
35,000 ..... 42¼
43,000 ..... 42⅜
22,000 42
5,000 ..... 42½
3,000 42
500 ..... 41¾
17,000 42
5,000 ..... 41⅝
5,000 ..... 41¾
6,000 ..... 41¾
15,000 ..... 41½
9,000 ..... 41⅝
15,000 ..... 41½
11,000 ..... 41⅜
6,000 ..... 41¼
Atlantic & Pacific inc
10,000 ..... 1⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000 ..... 116¼
2,000 ..... 116½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
3,000 ..... 100½
Bur, C R & N 1st
4,000 ..... 104½
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000 ..... 110½
5,000 110
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 118
C & O Pur M'y F'd
5,000 ..... 105¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ..... 108¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
8,000 ..... 73¼
7,000 73
5,000 72
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000c 99⅜
8,000 ..... 99½
2d consol 4s
1,000 87
5,000 ..... 87½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
5,000 118
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
7,000 ..... 88½
18,000 ..... 88½
1,000 100
Chicago & Mil 1st
10,000 ..... 107½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 ..... 41½
10,000 41
5,000 ..... 40⅝
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000 ..... 139¼
S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000 111
Chi & N W S F 6s
5,000 114
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
6,000 ..... 104½
2,000c 104½
3,000 ..... 104⅜
2,000 104
Registered
5,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 101
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000 94
1,000s3 94
Chi & W Ind G M
10,000 ..... 127½
Chi & W Ind G M
10,000 ..... 117¼
C, C, C & Ind 1st
5,000 ..... 106½
Col, H V & T G M 6s
10,000 ..... 84½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000 84
Del, S S & A 5s
8,000 102
2,000 ..... 101½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000 ..... 106¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 ..... 90½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 75
Elliz, Lex & B S 5s
5,000 99
Erie gen lien 3-4s
1,000 ..... 64⅞
Erie 1st con 7s
5,000 ..... 138½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
2,000 ..... 90½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
5,000 108
Int & Gt Nor 3d
4,000 23
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
4,000 96
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 117½
L S & M So 2d coup
5,000 118
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
6,000 104
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
5,000 ..... 116⅜
Louis & Nash, Nash & Dec 1st
1,000s20F 111
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 ..... 95¼
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 119¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 71¼
11,000 71
Mich Cent cons 7s
3,000 115
Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
3,000 ..... 114½
3,000 ..... 114¼
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
10,000 97
Atlantic & Pacific inc
10,000 ..... 1⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000 ..... 116¼
2,000 ..... 116½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
3,000 ..... 100½
Bur, C R & N 1st
4,000 ..... 104½
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000 ..... 110½
5,000 110
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 118
C & O Pur M'y F'd
5,000 ..... 105¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ..... 108¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
8,000 ..... 73¼
7,000 73
5,000 72
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000c 99⅜
8,000 ..... 99½
2d consol 4s
1,000 87
5,000 ..... 87½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
5,000 118
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
7,000 ..... 88½
18,000 ..... 88½
1,000 100
Chicago & Mil 1st
10,000 ..... 107½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 ..... 41½
10,000 41
5,000 ..... 40⅝
Chi & N W cons 7s
1,000 ..... 139¼
S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000 111
Chi & N W S F 6s
5,000 114
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
6,000 ..... 104½
2,000c 104½
3,000 ..... 104⅜
2,000 104
Registered
5,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 101
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000 94
1,000s3 94
C, St P, M & O cons
2,000s3 ..... 127½
Chi & W Ind G M
10,000 ..... 117¼
C, C, C & Ind 1st
5,000 ..... 106½
Col, H V & T G M 6s
10,000 ..... 84½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000 84
Del, S S & A 5s
8,000 102
2,000 ..... 101½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000 ..... 106¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 ..... 90½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 75
Elliz, Lex & B S 5s
5,000 99
Erie gen lien 3-4s
1,000 ..... 64⅞
Erie 1st con 7s
5,000 ..... 138½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
2,000 ..... 90½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
5,000 108
Int & Gt Nor 3d
4,000 23
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
4,000 96
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 117½
L S & M So 2d coup
5,000 118
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
6,000 104
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
5,000 ..... 116⅜
Louis & Nash, Nash & Dec 1st
1,000s20F 111
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 ..... 95¼
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 119¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 71¼
11,000 71
Mich Cent cons 7s
3,000 115
Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
3,000 ..... 114½
3,000 ..... 114¼
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
10,000 97
Mo, Kan & East 1st
1,000 90
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 81½
3,000 81
Mo, K & T 2d
500 59
12,000 ..... 57½
2,000 57
1,000 ..... 56½
1,000 56
7,000 ..... 55½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
1,000 117
Mutual Union Tel 6s
2,000 ..... 111½
Nash, C & St L con
10,000 ..... 98½
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000 106
N Y, C & St L 4s
8,000 ..... 103⅞
2,000 104
15,000 ..... 103⅞
2,000 ..... 103½
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs, small
200 ..... 135½
N Y, O & W con 5s
7,000 108
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
5,000 ..... 80½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
2,000 ..... 102½
Nor Pac 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 115½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,500 ..... 85⅝
6,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 85
3,000 ..... 85½
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
4,000 ..... 53¼
21,000 53
10,000 ..... 52⅜
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
1,000 ..... 50¼
5,000 ..... 50⅜
5,000 ..... 50⅝
30,000 50
8,000 ..... 49½
5,000 49
Nor Pac Term 1st
2,000 107
Ohio & Miss con S F
1,000 105
Ohio & Miss 2d
5,000 115
Ohio Southern 1st
5,000 93
Ohio Southern G M 4s
10,000 ..... 75⅝
5,000 ..... 17½
Trust Co certfs
16,000 17
Oregon R & N 1st
5,000 ..... 113⅜
10,000 ..... 113½
Oregon R & N 4s
1,000 80
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 ..... 112¼
Trust Co certfs
1,000 111
Pac of Mo 2d ext
5,000 ..... 104½
People's G & C of Chi 2d gtd 6s
1,000 104
Penn Co gtd 4½s
5,000 ..... 111⅝
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
20,000 45
10,000 44
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ..... 33⅝
10,000 33
15,000 ..... 32¾
5,000 ..... 32½
6,000 32
5,000 ..... 31⅝
5,000 ..... 31½
5,000 ..... 31¼
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
5,000 ..... 31¼
2,000 ..... 31½
5,000 ..... 31¼
6,000 80
Rich & Danv 6s
4,000 ..... 120½
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000 ..... 75⅝
2,000 76
4,000 75
St L & S F 4s
1,000 65
15,000 ..... 64¾
St L S W 1st
2,000 ..... 68½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
8,000 ..... 56⅝
4,000 ..... 56¾
2,000 ..... 56½
St P, M & M 1st, Montana Cent 6s
5,000 108
Mont Cent 6s
5,000 ..... 115½
Mont ext 4s
5,000 87
So Pac of Cal 1st
5,000 ..... 106½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 91
1,000 ..... 90⅝
30,000 90
11,000 ..... 89⅝
6,000 ..... 89½
4,000 ..... 89½
61,000 89
Standard R & T 6s
4,000 72
2,000 ..... 72¾
2,000 72
2,000 71
Tex & N O cons 5s
8,000 93
5,000 ..... 92¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 85⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc
8,000 ..... 20½
5,000 ..... 20¼
5,000 20
2,000 ..... 19½
Tol, Peo & West 4s
5,000 ..... 70½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
1,000 68
Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 72⅝
12,000 ..... 72½
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
64,000 102
Union Pac 6s, 1898
1,000 ..... 103¼
3,000 103
Union Pac 1st, 1899, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 103
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
5,000 100
Union Pac ext S F 8s
1,000 ..... 87½
U P, D & G 1st
10,000 35
U S Leather Co 6s
2,000 ..... 111½
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 106⅜
6,000 ..... 106⅝
5,000 ..... 106⅝
10,000 ..... 106⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 70½
2,000 70
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000

DAHLGREN WRITES RAINES

BUILDING DEPARTMENT NOT TO ENFORCE MORAL IDEAS.

But the Attorney Shows What It Has Done in Regard to Raines Hotels, and Much for the City's Safety.

A short time ago the Raines investigating committee wrote to John Vinton Dahlgren, attorney to the Department of Buildings, inquiring as to the violations by saloon keepers of the provisions of the building laws. To this letter Mr. Dahlgren replied fully yesterday in a communication addressed to Senator John Raines, as Chairman.

After referring the committee to certain provisions of the law affecting the erection of hotels or the alteration of other buildings so as to change them into hotels the attorney said:

"From this very brief résumé of the law you will see, as an actual fact, that a majority of the structures which are converted into hotels in order to secure the privilege of selling liquor on Sunday under Section 31 of Chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896 do not fall within the purview of the building laws of this city, and that this department has no power to interfere with them.

"I would illustrate this with the statement that all buildings four stories in height, erected prior to April 9, 1892, may be altered so as to be occupied for hotel purposes without practically doing anything as far as the building laws are concerned."

Since May 1, 1896, the day the liquor tax law went into practical effect, Mr. Dahlgren reports that 214 hotels have been altered to comply with the requirements of the law; in 48 cases alterations are in progress, and 32 plans for alterations have been disapproved. Out of 328 cases passed upon by the Building Department twelve attempts were made to use the structures illegally. He adds:

"At the present writing, I have in this office twenty-nine cases, in all of which it is my intention to compel the owners to comply with the laws relating to buildings in this city. In quite a number of these cases the owners preferred to stop using their buildings as hotels rather than change them, as provided by law.

"This, in my opinion, is an excellent showing, as I am convinced, and I believe that you will also be, on an application of the provisions of law above referred to, that these cases show that the building provisions are being practically complied with."

The effort to "throw blame" upon the Building Department "for the alleged non-enforcement of the liquor tax law," he declares is unreasonable. He says:

"The prime purpose in the passage of the Raines act was the regulation and control of the liquor traffic, a matter affecting the moral welfare of the people, and upon this ground its constitutionality was upheld by the Court of Appeals. The Department of Buildings was created for an entirely different reason. The object of its creation was the physical safety of the people. To hold it responsible, consequently, for the non-enforcement of a law which the Legislature did not intend it to execute is not only anomalous, but unreasonable and unjust."

He suggests that the following provision might be added to the Raines law, if it is thought advisable to amend it at all:

"In the City of New York it shall not be lawful for any keeper of a hotel to sell liquor, as herein provided, unless he shall have first obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings of the Department of Building a certificate in writing, signed by the said Superintendent, and having the seal of the said department impressed thereon, to the effect that the building in which the said liquors are to be sold conforms to the laws relating to the construction of buildings in the City of New York."

"This amendment, I am satisfied," Mr. Dahlgren says, "will put a stop to all abuses of Chapter 112, as the certificate of the Superintendent of Buildings will be of equal necessity to the liquor tax certificate itself before the privilege of using the place on Sunday for the sale of liquor can be claimed."

A remarkable effect of the Raines law, he thinks, has been to "increase the safety of the city," and he explains that "many liquor sellers who have desired to secure the privilege of selling on Sunday have made the requisite fire-proof changes in just such buildings. The result has been an increased security against a conflagration in the city of New York."

Mr. Dahlgren said last night that he wanted his letter to emphasize two things—one, that he strongly favors the principle of the Raines law, which is that the control of the liquor traffic should be held by the State and not by the community, and the other, that the Building Department is not called upon to enforce the observance of moral ideas.

"That department," said Mr. Dahlgren, "was created as a safeguard to the citizens against unsafe buildings. It has nothing to do with any moral aspects of the Raines law. If the present law is to be amended, it might be well to require that the rooms of Raines law hotels shall be increased in cities from ten to twenty, and in the country from six to twelve.

SENATOR RAINES PLEASED.

He Says the Law Will Be Amended This Winter.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Senator John Raines, author of the Raines liquor-tax law, was at the Capitol to-day. He said that the investigation as carried on by the special Senate committee of which he is the Chairman had been most satisfactory, and that it has given the committee ideas that will so amend the law this Winter as to prevent fake hotels from getting licenses as genuine hotels, and will eliminate the so-called "social clubs," purposely organized to evade the law. Amendments defining a hotel and guest and to tax clubs may also be enacted this Winter.

Liquor-Tax Certificates Attachable.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Special County Judge Carnahan this morning decided that liquor-tax certificates are subject to the claims of creditors. The decision was the result of an action brought by Bridget McCormick against John A. Buckley, proprietor of a hotel. The tax certificate was handed over to satisfy the judgment.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Senator Raines to Offer an Amendment to the Present Law.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Senator Raines intends to offer an amendment to the ballot law, providing for the registry of those voters who may be unable to be at home when Registry Boards sit for registration of voters. The Constitution provides for personal registration, and Senator Raines will suggest an amendment providing that such persons as cannot be present to register on days named for that purpose, may appear before Town of City Clerks, and have their names registered by these officials, who will have them certified to the Registry Boards when the latter meet.

"No fraud can be perpetrated by this method," said Senator Raines, "and the law will provide all persons entitled to vote with a way to get their names on the list without causing them hardship or great inconvenience."

Strawboard Trust.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—At a meeting of several Indiana and Ohio strawboard manufacturers, held here yesterday, it was decided to call a full meeting of manufacturers, to perfect an organization of strawboard manufacturers throughout the country, to control the output and fix prices. It was stated that during the last year the consumption had been only about one-third of the output.

THE SOUTHERN FOOTBALL TRIP.

Yale Men Do Not Want the University's Name Used for It.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18.—The proposed trip of the so-called "Yale consolidated football eleven" to the South as far as New Orleans, projected by Harry R. Durant and G. Foster Sanford, two former Yale players, is censured harshly to-day in The Yale Alumni Weekly, which contains sharp editorials, adverse criticisms in the news columns, and letters from former Yale players and alumni condemning the scheme. The cutting editorial says:

"We learn with real satisfaction of the attitude of the Yale football players toward the proposed trip. Such a stand, reinforced by a vigorous expression of Yale sentiment, will repress this habit of using the name of Yale to carry this, that, and the other irresponsible enterprise. It is no light thing to play thus fast and loose with the name of Yale, and because there is no law that prevents the indiscriminate use of the university's name to further the success of any scheme, mercantile, athletic, or literary, the more necessary is the cultivation of a strong spirit against its appropriation."

A letter from Albert Lee, '91, is published on this general topic. In part he says: "No man may plume himself with a university 'Y' and go unrebuked, but it would seem as if any one might rush into print with any kind of material and advertise his product with the name of the college. I dare say there is no way of preventing any one from publishing the Yale Faro Bankers' Guide, the Yale Drink-Mixers' Handbook, or the Yale Card Sharps' Vade Mecum, but there is an effective and substantial method of discouraging speculators from adopting the revered name of St. Elihu as a cloak for their ventures. There is certainly no copyright on the name of Yale, but its honor and integrity in bookdom should be upheld."

The Alumni Weekly is the official graduate and undergraduate organ. Walter Camp is one of its editorial Advisory Board. It was stated to-day that the management of the Yale football eleven had "advised" all candidates for next year's team not to take part in any trips similar to the Southern venture, and it was also stated that no member of the present Yale 'Varsity eleven would make the trip.

Wallace S. Moyle of this city, coach of the Brown eleven, to-day received a telegram from members of the Brown team who have partially agreed to go on the proposed Southern trip. They inquired whether they should take the trip. Mr. Moyle immediately telegraphed back that they must not if they wanted to retain their amateurship, as the presence of Coach Sanford of the Cornell team, of Coach Morris of the Lehigh eleven, and Coach Hammond of the Perdue College team will make it an eleven composed of professionals and amateurs together. There is practically no doubt that the Brown men will decline to go.

It was learned to-day that the Cornell football management had declined to allow Wickoff of the Cornell eleven to make the trip for the same reason.

HACKENSACK'S TROUBLES.

Bells Ring, Steam Whistles Blow, and No One Will Catch Dogs.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 18.—The position of dogcatcher here has been vacant for a long time, and the Village Improvement Commission has been trying for three months to find a man who is willing to fill it and catch all stray dogs found wandering about the village.

The dog nuisance here is very bad, the people think. Within a very short time the board has wrestled with such questions as the alleged nuisances of having the chimes of Christ Church rung early in the morning and having the freight trains of the two railroads drill at night. Another alleged nuisance was the pumping of water from sewer trenches. The trenches filled with water when dug if it was not at once pumped out, and the steam pumps had to be kept going all night that the men might go to work in the morning. The residents near the pumps did not like it.

The board last night held a special meeting on the dog difficulty. They have sent men out searching for a dogcatcher, and have made their wants known in the newspapers here, but without result, for the meeting last night brought out not a single applicant for the position, despite a liberal scale of fees offered.

The Commissioners talked the situation over gravely last night, but did not reach a solution of the difficulty. It was said a man living in another village wants the position, but the Commissioners hope they will yet be able to find a man living in Hackensack whom they can endow with the rank and title of official dogcatcher.

KNOLLWOOD CLUB'S PLANS.

It Will Probably Purchase the Club Property It Now Leases.

The Knollwood Country Club, which has at Elmsford an eighteen-hole golf course said to be the best in this country, will probably purchase the property now leased from Augustus T. Gillender.

C. V. V. Sewall, J. Borden Harriman, Nathaniel C. Reynal, and Tracy Dow, a special committee, met Thursday evening at Mr. Reynal's residence, 263 Madison Avenue, and prepared a plan. They propose that a corporation be organized to buy the property. A meeting will be held Dec. 31 to consider the matter.

The property consists of eighty acres overlooking the Hudson and the surrounding country. Besides the clubhouse, there are several cottages, stables, and greenhouses on it. Plans have been prepared for an addition to the clubhouse to cost $10,000 and to contain nine new bedrooms, a number of bathrooms, and about fifty new lockers.

Christmas Tree Society's Appeal.

Mrs. Frank Sittig, President of the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society, asks aid in behalf of the needy children of that city. This organization is the only one of its kind in the country, and it exists that poor and neglected little ones may have something to cheer them at Christmastide. Many of these waifs are supplied with toys, mittens, comforters, and dainties through the interest taken in them by the kind-hearted members of the society. Ornaments for the tree and contributions are requested to be sent to Mrs. Sittig, 378 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. The Vice Presidents of the society are Lieutenant Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff, Edwin Knowles, and Mrs. Charles M. Whitney; the Treasurer is George E. Van Nostrand; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Frank E. Miller; Recording Secretary—Albert A. Day; Chairman of Entertainment Committee—George W. Blair. There is a Ladies' Executive Committee, of which Mrs. Sarah B. Huyler is Chairman. Gen. Horatio C. King is Chairman of the Gentlemen's Executive Committee and members of this committee are ex-Mayor Schieren, Leonard Moody, Robert F. Clark, and the Rev. Dr. H. M. Farrar.

Iron Pool to Meet in New York.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 18.—All of the interested iron and steel manufacturers in this city have received notice from Secretary Griscom that the pool will meet in the Waldorf Hotel, New York City, next Monday. According to a local manufacturer, the meeting has been called for the purpose of finally deciding whether the pool should remain in existence.

Wayne County Apple Crop.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 18.—There are 1,200 apple evaporators in full blast in Wayne County. The total output will be at least 35,000,000 pounds, which required 5,000,000 bushels of the fruit. This, added to the green stock barreled, makes a grand total of 6,000,000 bushels harvested in the county. One firm shipped 104 cars of dried apples, 2 of which went to Australia.

LEGAL NOTES.

Moses Solomon, on his appeal from his conviction at the General Sessions for petit larceny in having misappropriated moneys he collected for his employer, claimed that he was entitled to use the money as an offset against deductions made from his salary on previous occasions. The Appellate Division, in affirming the conviction, declares that this alleged defense was an afterthought not suggested on the trial, and that the record clearly shows an intent on the part of Solomon to embezzle the money. There was no testimony which would justify the finding that such deductions had been made, and if there had been there was no such agreement or understanding shown with regard thereto as would have warranted the defendant in retaining this money.

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The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the appeal of Jared Flagg, Jr., from his conviction in the Court of General Sessions for maintaining a public nuisance, by letting premises to disorderly persons, because of his failure to proceed in the matter. Instead of using the time extended to him by the indulgence of the court in getting his appeal ready for argument, he has resorted, the court says to various dilatory motions, evidently with the intent to postpone the hearing of the appeal.

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Among the defenses interposed by the Manhattan Railway Company to a suit begun six years ago by R. F. Shepard for damages as abutting owner was that the Western Union Telegraph Company, predecessor in title to plaintiff, had conveyed the premises with a reservation to itself of all claim or right of action for damages, present or future, done to the property by the railroad. Four years afterward the Western Union applied on petition to be put in as plaintiff and in control of the action, or, failing in that, to be made defendant. The application being denied, the Western Union brought suit for reformation of the terms of the reservation in its deed, and when Mr. Shepard's suit was called for trial before Justice MacLean yesterday the railroad company asked for a postponement until after the determination of the action by the Western Union Company. Justice MacLean denied the motion, holding that the Western Union controversy was a separate one, and might well be left to be contested by the parties selected by that company as defendants.

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Jacob Hirsch, in seeking to realize upon a judgment he had secured against the Long Island Land Company, a New Jersey corporation, found that the whole of certain lands which it held in this State, and which represented its entire capital stock, had been transferred by the corporation for a nominal consideration to Theodore C. Gross, a Director, who held all the company's stock; and that both he and Lauriston W. Winchester, a co-Director with him, and who is now deceased, were cognizant of the existence of Hirsch's claim at the time, but fraudulently concealed the fact from the other Directors. Hirsch then brought suit in the Supreme Court against Gross and Winchester's administrators, to call them to account, charging that the officers of the corporation had undertaken to give away its entire capital, and that no action to redress the wrongs complained of would be brought by the corporation. A demurrer by defendants was yesterday overruled by Justice Beekman. The defendants' counsel made elaborate argument that an action under the New Jersey law against the Directors to make good this depletion of capital could not be entertained, but Justice Beekman holds that the complaint states a cause of action entirely irrespective of the New Jersey statute. The complaint showed that while this corporation is a foreign one, all of its capital was invested in this State, its field of operations was here, and its business was exclusively conducted here, and therefore the jurisdiction of the court to entertain such an action was complete.

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The Court of Appeals, in deciding against Archbishop Corrigan on his appeal from a judgment against him in the ejectment action brought by Marie E. Upington to recover possession of lands in the Twenty-third Ward of this city, passed upon interesting questions under the provisions of our statute of wills, upon the construction of which there was much doubt. In 1862 Mary McDonough Davey conveyed these lands to Archbishop Hughes upon condition that he "shall consecrate or cause to be consecrated the said property for the purpose of erecting a church building, and shall within a reasonable time erect, or cause to be erected, such building." By her will, Mrs. Davey gave to her residuary legatee all property and estate, real and personal, not effectually and lawfully disposed of therein. The plaintiff, heir at law of Mrs. Davey, based her claim upon the breach of the express condition in the deed, the property not having been consecrated within a reasonable time, nor up to 1891, when the suit was begun. The Court of Appeals, Justice Gray giving the opinion, holds that the common law rule that a right of re-entry for breach of condition subsequent annexed to the fee of real estate could not be assigned or devised, has not been changed by our statute of wills, and that such right of re-entry can only be reserved to and exercised by the grantor and his heirs at law; the heirs acquiring the right, not by virtue of the law of descent, but merely as the representatives of the grantor. The action could, therefore, he maintained, as the right of re-entry, being non-devisable, did not pass to the residuary legatee in the grantor's will. The court held further that the condition in the deed was not a covenant merely personal to the grantee, and that his successors in interest were bound by it after his death.

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What constitutes a clear marketable title by adverse possession for over twenty years was the main question for decision on appeal from the second trial in the suit brought by William Simis and others, executors, against Daniel McElroy for damages for defendant's failure to perform a contract for the purchase of the premises 176 Lexington Avenue, New York City. The action was brought originally by plaintiffs' testatrix, and on her death her executors were substituted. A judgment for plaintiffs on the first trial was reversed because of serious defect in the record title, as then proved. On the second trial the plaintiffs relied wholly upon title by adverse possession. Justice Williams, in giving the court's opinion on this appeal affirming judgment for defendant, says a good title means not only a title valid in fact, but a marketable title, that can again be sold to a reasonable purchaser, or mortgaged to a person of reasonable prudence. The plaintiffs' testatrix having alleged and relied upon a good record title, and that alone, at the time of the tender and refusal, the plaintiffs should not have been heard to allege on the trial that, although she had no good record title, still she had a title by adverse possession which was good and marketable. The parties should not be permitted to change their position in this manner. Justice Ingraham, concurring, holds that the evidence did not show the plaintiffs had a good marketable title by adverse possession. Assuming, he says, that the evidence was to justify a finding that plaintiff or her grantors had been in actual possession for thirty-two years, proof of that fact alone was not sufficient to make out a title which a vendee was bound to take. The first record of plaintiffs' title was a deed in 1856 to Appleby by one who, upon the record, had no title to the premises, and was not, so far as appears, then in actual possession; and after that there was a series of conveyances from Appleby to plaintiff's testatrix and possession under such conveyances down to the time of the execution of the contract. But there was no evidence as to the real owners of the property, whether they were residents, or were under disability, or whether any facts or circumstances existed which could prevent the running of the Statute of Limitations, or would create a good title in the plaintiffs by adverse possession. The burden was upon the plaintiffs to show these facts in these respects.

James R. Roosevelt's Return.

James R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Legation at London, was a passenger on the White Star Line steamship Germanic, which arrived at her dock yesterday morning. Mr. Roosevelt had suffered from an attack of nervous prostration, and his trip home is for the benefit of his health. Though the passage had been a rough one, he said he had benefited by it. He will remain in this country three weeks, and will visit Washington before his return, though not on any Government business. Mr. Roosevelt left for Hyde Park, on the Hudson, later in the day.

THE FIRST CHOATE CLUB

WAS ORGANIZED DOWN TOWN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Its Members Are Prominent in City Republican Circles—The Union League's Committee of Fifty Announced.

Leading supporters of the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate yesterday organized a Choate Club, in accordance with their plan of campaign as outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES two days ago.

The Committee of Fifty from the Union League Club was also named. It includes some of the more prominent members of that organization. A number of the Committee of Fifty are also prominent in organizing the Choate Club, which has the same object in view, but will work independently of the representatives of the league.

The formation of the Choate Club was perfected in the Mutual Life Building at 4 o'clock. Those who attended did so in response to the following invitation:

Dear Sir: You are invited to be present at a meeting at Room 325 in the Mutual Life Building (entrance at 32 Liberty Street) at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 18, to arrange for the formation of a Choate Club to further the movement for the election of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate to the United States Senate. This invitation is issued on behalf of the following gentlemen, who have agreed to join in the formation of the club:

Robert C. Alexander, William B. Bristow, Ernest L. Conant, Paul D. Cravath, Henry E. Howland, Charles E. Hughes, J. Noble Hayes, Seth Low, Edward Mitchell, Herbert S. Ogden, Elihu Root, Charles Stewart Smith, Wager Swayne, Edmund Wetmore, and David Willcox. Yours truly,

ERNEST L. CONANT,
Temporary Secretary.

There was a brief discussion of the candidacy of Mr. Choate at the meeting, after which it was determinel to organize for a campaign in his behalf. A resolution was adopted declaring the purpose of the club to be "to further the movement for the election of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate to the United States Senate."

It was said that movements are on foot to organize similar Choate clubs in Brooklyn and other cities and large towns throughout the State. The following were elected officers of the club:

President—Edmund Wetmore; Vice Presidents—Cephas Brainerd, J. Adriance Bush, Henry E. Howland, Seth Low, Edward Mitchell, Elihu Root, Wager Swayne, and Charles Stewart Smith; Secretary—Ernest L. Conant; Executive Committee—Paul D. Cravath, Chairman, Edward Mitchell, Charles Stewart Smith, Edmund Wetmore, and David Willcox.

The question of how to begin the campaign was discussed. It was decided to hold a public meeting in support of Mr. Choate's candidacy at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening, when a number of prominent Republicans will make addresses. Headquarters for the club were found in Room 54, on the seventh floor of the Equitable Building. Secretary Conant will be in charge.

The Union League Committee.

The committee of fifty from the Union League Club, authorized by the club last week, was made public yesterday. Each member was notified of his appointment and consented to serve before the list was considered complete. The fifty are:

W. D. Guthrie,	Henry E. Howland,
R. C. Alexander,	Alfred M. Hoyt,
D. F. Appleton,	Cyrus J. Lawrence,
S. P. Avery,	Francis H. Leggett,
John S. Barnes,	Lowell Lincoln,
Charles C. Beaman,	C. Adolphe Low,
George Blagden,	Edward Mitchell,
James O. Bloss,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
William Brookfield,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
J. A. Bush,	D. B. St. John Roosa,
Richard Butler,	Elihu Root,
James C. Carter,	George P. Rowell,
W. F. Cochran,	William D. Sloane,
Paul D. Cravath,	Charles S. Smith,
Howland Davis,	George W. Smith,
Bayard Dominick,	Isaac T. Smith,
Dorman B. Eaton,	Robert A. C. Smith,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Henry Stanton,
Sigourney W. Fay,	Wager Swayne,
B. T. Fairchild,	F. H. Von Stade,
Pliny Fisk,	Frederic C. Wagner,
Charles E. Gregory,	Salem H. Wales,
James D. Hague,	Loomis L. White,
Eugene D. Hawkins,	W. Hull Wickham,
Joseph W. Howe,	David Willcox.

Under the resolution which authorized this committee, the members are expected to go to Albany to work with members of the Legislature in Mr. Choate's interests.

The Union League Club appointed a committee to visit Albany in 1884 and work for William M. Evarts in the Senatorial fight of that year. Levi P. Morton was a leading candidate. The Union League Club made a winning fight, and Mr. Evarts was elected.

MAY DECLARE FOR CHOATE.

Republican Club Will Probably Go on Record Monday Night.

The Republican Club, it was said last night, may take a hand in the movement for Mr. Choate. A meeting of the club will be held Monday night at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue.

Some of the prominent members propose to present a resolution pledging the club to support Mr. Choate's candidacy. The men who usually attend meetings of the club and take the lead in its doings are anti-Platt. Among them are William Brookfield, Senator Frank D. Pavey, Edwin Einstein, Henry L. Einstein, John Sabine Smith, and Wilbur F. Wakeman.

The club has on its membership rolls, however, a considerable number of Mr. Platt's warmest supporters. It was said last night that they had learned of the proposition to endorse Mr. Choate and would try to head off any such action. A lively meeting is expected.

Some of the members of the Legislature are sending replies to Senator Pavey in response to his appeal for their support of Mr. Choate. Assemblyman-elect H. S. McKnight of the Second District of Queens County sent a letter in which he came out for Mr. Platt as follows:

Frank D. Pavey:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter, asking me to support the Hon. Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill. I heartily indorse what you say concerning the qualifications which should be possessed by his Republican successor. While I am an admirer of Mr. Choate, and respect his ability as an orator and a lawyer, I think there is one other man in the Empire State who deserves the highest honor which can be conferred upon him by his party and his State. I refer to the Hon. Thomas C. Platt. But for his far-sightedness in seeing what the issue would be in the late campaign, and his firmness in compelling the National leaders to take an unequivocal position in favor of sound money at the St. Louis Convention, our party, instead of to-day preparing to partake of the fruits of victory, would be draining the bitter dregs from the cup of defeat; the country, instead of looking forward to four years of prosperity under the McKinley Administration, would have been to-day in the throes of financial panic and disaster.

The man who has the proud distinction of averting such a serious condition of affairs if he had never done anything else for his party and his country, merits the highest honors which his party can bestow upon him. I have no information that leads me to believe that he will accept the Senatorship, but should be consent to do so, my vote shall be for Thomas C. Platt, and in so casting it, I shall feel that I am but expressing the wishes of my constituents.

Very truly yours, H. S. McKNIGHT.

Bay Side, L. I., Dec. 17, 1896.

Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga is in this city. The Choate boomers have appealed to him. He declared openly for Mr. Platt.

"I believe," he said, "that Mr. Choate could argue a case before the United States Supreme Court better than Mr. Platt, but in view of the existing condition, I believe Mr. Platt is better qualified to represent this State in the United States Senate."

BROOKFIELD FOR CHOATE.

He Says Politicians Should Keep Hands off in Erie County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—William Brookfield of New York City arrived here early this morning from Canton, Ohio, where he went to call upon President-elect McKinley.

Speaking of Joseph H. Choate's candidacy for the United States Senatorship, he said: "I am for Choate all the way through. As for the Choate campaign in Erie County, I am satisfied that political leaders and political factions should keep their hands off it, and let public sentiment work its course. If politicians will leave the matter alone, I think that there is a sufficient public sentiment here to induce at least a majority of Erie County's representatives in Albany to vote for Mr. Choate."

Mr. Brookfield was in Buffalo for a few hours last Monday night, and had a short conference with several leaders of the regular Republican organization, and as a result, it is understood representatives of the Choate movement in New York City will be here early next week to open his campaign for Senator.

John R. Hazel, Chairman of the Republican General Committee, declines to discuss the situation.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There are to be fewer professional beggars this year in this city than ever before. "There are very few beggars in New York, always considering the size of the city," says Chief of Police Conlin. "There are many less here in proportion than in either Paris or London." The beggars of the professional variety begin to come into New York as soon as the weather grows cold, and they are most numerous about holiday time, when people are apt to be generous. Last year a squad of special men was sent into the shopping district to look out for them. This year the work will be better done, for the Captain of every precinct has been notified that he, with his detectives and patrolmen, will be held responsible for all beggars found within his jurisdiction, and as there are from four to eight detectives in the precincts to two last year, beggars will be likely to have hard luck. The man with his empty sleeve pinned to his breast and the woman with a baby in her arms sitting on the curbing grinding out distressing noises from a wornout hand organ belong usually to this class of professional beggars, they say at Police Headquarters, and if arrested are often found to have about them comparatively large sums of money. Very few of the people who have regular stands on public thoroughfares, they say further, are really worthy of assistance. The people of worth in need find more quiet means of supplying their wants. Chief Conlin's idea is that these professional deceivers divert much money which should go to relieve the needy into unworthy channels. The combination and agreement of the Magistrates of the city to send all professional vagrants coming before them to the workhouse will simplify the work of the police. It is said that while there are few professional beggars in the city there are very many unfortunate persons who would not beg publicly, but who are almost entirely supported by the supplies given them by charitable ones whom they visit at regular intervals for food and cast-off clothing.

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A man in a down-town street has a large stock of goods displayed on the sidewalk. It is an unusually large sidewalk establishment, and contains almost everything in the way of small wares, from caps, slipper soles, and cotton handkerchiefs to jewelry. The latter is also varied, and rings of all kinds, gold and silver, can be found, and diamonds—the latter an inch in diameter—and costing 25 cents. All these goods will have to be moved in a few days if the owner does not sell out. That is what he is trying to do, and he has a sign up to that effect. It is written on cardboard, and reads, "Removable Sale."

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Mrs. Freeth, the fortune teller at the Professional Woman's League fair, which closed recently, was very fortunate in her prognostications, and made a reputation thereby. She has received letters from several people, saying that future events which she foretold for them have come to pass. One of these is Miss Cissy Fitzgerald. "You are to make a long journey," said Mrs. Freeth to Miss Cissy. "Oh, to England," that young woman replied. "No," said the fortune teller, "it is not over water, it is over land, and I should say probably to San Francisco." "The very last thing I expect to do," was the reply. But it was only a few days ago when the fortune teller received a letter signed Cissy Fitzgerald, which read: "I have just signed a contract to go to San Francisco."

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There is a sign in a window on Chambers Street, "Bicycles to Export." It would seem that there is a special characteristic in "bicycles to export," and there is—they are cheap. These cost $25, and this one attractive feature seems to have given them an entrée into Europe, and people of Haiti, Copenhagen, and the countries of South America are riding twenty-five-dollar bicycles.

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Much of the English beef for which the British Islands are noted comes from America. People going up and down the North River can see boatloads of this English beef going to the White Star Line docks. The cattle come originally from the West, and are kept at the abattoir at Jersey City until ready for shipment. They cross the river in old ferryboats made over for the purpose—the partitions torn down and pens, each containing some twenty-five animals, put up in their place. From 300 to 350 animals go over in a ferryboat, and perhaps from 800 to 1,000 head of cattle are carried on one ship. The buyers must have their beef "in the hoof," and then they make English beef of it as they please. Cattle were hoisted on board ship some years ago. Now they all go over a gangplank, which is one of the conveniences of the ferryboat. It stands up on end at the rear of the boat when not in use, and is lowered to the ship by machinery when wanted.

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There is a window on East Houston Street which usually attracts the attention of the passer-by. It is filled with large urns of graceful shape and made of various materials. Some of them are of bronze, some of dark mottled green stone, and others of ordinary silver. They all have covers, and there is some question at first as to what use they can be put. Another feature of the exhibit in the window is what appears to be another small window, not more than three feet high, the frame, or molding, of gilt. This is a "niche" door, and the urns are cinerary urns, in which the ashes of a body are placed after cremation. In the "niches" in the crematory the urns are designed to stand. The latter are all about the same size—2 feet high—and range in price from $7 to $45. There are over twenty crematories in the United States. Washington, D. C., was one of the last cities to have one. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the President, is one of the believers in cremation in that city.

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A very small and very ragged little newsboy boarded a Ninth Avenue car at the South Ferry in Brooklyn the other evening. It was about 6 o'clock when the cars are crowded and when they make short stops. The boy sold a paper to a young man, who gave him 10 cents. "Can you change it?" he asked. "Wait a minute," said the boy, and he dashed from the car. He was not much more than a baby, and as he left, the car started. A man and woman sitting on the opposite side of the car looked across and smiled knowingly. The young man returned the smile as he looked from the car window. He thought that a paper had cost him 10 cents. But he had hardly had time so to think when the boy was before him, handed him the change, and jumped off, though the car was then going at a good rate of speed.

GOFF CRITICISES LAWYERS.

He Asks the Grand Jury to Investigate Their Methods.

Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday afternoon charged the Grand Jury about the evil practices of certain lawyers.

"My attention has been brought to the practices of certain lawyers who solicit trade in the Tombs," he said. "It is your duty to protect the unfortunate prisoners. It is charged that some lawyers have in their pay some of the employes of the prisons, and complaints have been brought to me by reputable lawyers that it is impossible to get a practice in face of the methods pursued by these other men.

"Some lawyers employ men known commonly as runners. The latter are not lawyers, nor even students. These practices are immoral, if not illegal. The greatest harm falls on the relatives of the prisoners. These lawyers solicit the relatives of prisoners and try to secure money. The lawyers get the cases postponed in court so as to have further time to squeeze money from the people.

"It has become a disgrace, and has driven reputable lawyers from the degradation of criminal practice in this court. The time was when the greatest legal practitioners appeared in this court. That time, unfortunately, has gone. Prisoners have told me that some of the employes of the prison have forced them to employ certain counsel when they had money to pay."

The Recorder asked the Grand Jury to hold a special session Monday afternoon to investigate the matter.

Pleasant Ball at Sherry's.

The first ball of the series of the subscription dancing class recently organized by Mrs. John S. Foster, Mrs. J. M. Varian, and Mrs. Alfred M. Snedeker, was held at Sherry's last evening. The guests were received by Mrs. George Evans, Mrs. Albert O. Brown, Mrs. Joshua M. Varian, Mrs. John S. Foster, Mrs. Charles Gulden, Mrs. John A. Douglass, Mrs. Alfred Snedeker, and Mrs. W. Wall Weaver. The supper was served early, as many of the young people left for the Columbia University junior ball.

Among those present were Miss Ella Wilson, Miss Minnie Stone, Miss Harriet Gulden, Miss Dunlop, Miss Beatrice Brosseau, Miss Hague, Miss Marion Varian, Miss Katherine Bell, E. B. Mowbray, Miss Bertha Ireland, Miss Bush, Miss Nora Pitou, Miss Ballin, Miss Alice Livingston Titus, Miss Hatte, Miss Wilson, Stanley Foster, Adolph Hupfel, H. V. Keep, Miss Moser, Miss Ireland, Miss Lauterbach, the Misses Willis, Miss Van Sickle, Miss Prince, the Misses Chatillon, Miss Marie Holmes, Miss Wilmerding, and Miss Mills.

Z. Van Loan, James N. Pomeroy, James K. Hackett, Sterling Postley, Miss Postley, W. C. Robbins, Henry W. Eaton, John V. McDonald, Robert W. Whitford, Charles W. Child, Miss Child, Frederic Durland, George B. Wingate, Schuyler S. Wheeler, Arthur Van Brunt, George W. Betts, Charles Cordier, Miss Cordier, Miss Alice Betts, Alfred B. Carhart, J. N. Cooper, J. Claflin Thompson, Willet Hall, L. F. Newkirk, W. C. Roberts, Dean Nelson, Frank E. Hayward, George Bush, James Wilson, H. D. Mills, and George T. Greene.

Nursery Children Entertain.

A pleasant entertainment was given last night by the children of the Bethany Day Nursery, at 402 East Sixtieth Street. The little ones sang, recited, and acted in tableaus, and were cheered enthusiastically. There was a play in three acts, portraying the sale of Joseph into bondage, and his subsequent life. Other features in tableaus were Daniel in the Lion's Den and Li Hung Chang's welcome to America. The entertainment was managed by Mrs. E. Umstead, matron of the institution, which belongs to the Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

Auction Sale of Kid.

For the first time in the history of the glazed kid trade, a peremptory auction sale of 10,000 dozen glazed and mat kid in large lots, suitable for boot and shoe manufacturers, will be made in this city on Monday next, the consignments being from a number of houses, one of which, however, furnishes more than half of the total stock.

The manufacturers of this particular leather will watch the result of such a departure from the regular channels of business with great interest.

Abscess, Not Appendicitis.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 18.—Augustus W. Cutler, the former member of Congress of this city, for nearly three weeks has been under treatment for what was supposed to have been an attack of appendicitis. Dr. McBurney, the New York specialist, was finally called, and he showed that the ex-Congressman was a sufferer from an abscess, much to the surprise of the local physicians.

Dr. Stryker on Civil Unity.

Dr. Melanchthon Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, addressed the Patria Club at the Waldorf last night, upon "Civil Unity." He spoke in behalf of Christian Socialism, which, he said, was at the base of everything political. He condensed its doctrine into two sentences: "What a man can, he ought. From every one according to his capacity and to every one according to his needs."

Allen C. Ady Sentenced.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Allen C. Ady was to-day sentenced to serve eighteen months in the State prison for obtaining money fraudulently. Notice of appeal was made, but Judge Duncan refused to admit him to bail, so he was sent to jail. Ady was a large real estate owner and builder, but failed a year ago for over $200,000.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW ENGLAND, light rain or snow in the early morning, followed by fair weather in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, slightly colder Saturday night, winds shifting to westerly.

EASTERN NEW YORK, generally fair during the day, possibly local showers in the early morning, slightly colder, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY and DELAWARE, cloudy, followed by fair, slightly colder, northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, slightly colder Saturday night, northwesterly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair weather, slightly colder in eastern portion, northerly winds.

EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, colder in northern portion, northerly winds.

GEORGIA, ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally fair, northerly winds.

EASTERN TEXAS, fair, probably threatening in extreme southern portion, slightly warmer, easterly winds.

WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

NEW MEXICO, fair, southeasterly winds.

INDIAN TERRITORY, OKLAHOMA, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, winds shifting to easterly.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, cloudy, followed by fair weather, slight changes in temperature, northerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, threatening, followed by fair, colder, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, probably light snows along the lakes, colder, northwesterly winds, decreasing in force.

INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, probably cloudy in the morning, northerly winds, becoming variable.

LOWER M

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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DE TOCQUEVILLE.

A Translation of His Memoirs Relating to France from 1848 to 1851.*

About three years ago, when "The Recollections of Alexis de Tocqueville" were published in the original French, a notice of them was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, with extracts. The translation now before us gives the fuller opportunity of understanding events which, antedating the fall of Louis Philippe, conclude with M. de Tocqueville as Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Barrat as President of the Council. Some interesting passages from the book will be given below:

Born in 1805, Alexis Clérel de Tocqueville was sent on a mission to this country in 1831 to study our general penal system. On his return he wrote a treatise on this subject, and in 1835 he published "American Democracy," which produced so marked an effect that he was elected to the Academy of Moral Science in 1839, and two years afterward became a member of the French Academy. His appearance in French politics began in 1839. In 1848, when Louis Philippe stepped off his throne, and during the revolution of February, de Tocqueville was in the prime of his life.

In this struggle de Tocqueville certainly did his best to serve his country, and his only endeavor was to keep the republic "within a wise and moderate course by steering clear of the twofold perils of Caesarism on the one hand and revolution on the other." It was both "a dangerous and thankless enterprise." He seems to have presaged how ephemeral would be the duration of the republic of 1848. After the fall of the Ministry in 1851 he protested against the coup d'état, and was imprisoned. When released, he went first to Normandy and then to Sorrento "in search of peace and repose." It was in Italy that he wrote the volume under notice. His editor, the Comte de Tocqueville, tells us that the notes were jotted down "at intervals on odds and ends of paper, and it was not until the close of his life that, yielding to the persuasion of his intimates, he gave a reluctant consent to their publication."

What strikes the reader, knowing the sincerity of the man who writes, is the truthfulness of the account of what actually passed in Paris before and after 1848. What he sees himself he dwells upon. He is little given to hearsay, for he writes: "I shall violate the law I had imposed upon myself to speak upon the word of another." He takes nothing at second hand. The "recollections" may not mean exactly the history of the entire Revolution of 1848, but they trace de Tocqueville's own actions, and the volume mirrors his ideas about the principles of those who took a part in it.

De Tocqueville does not accept the somewhat cut-and-dried historical theory, those "absolute systems which represent all the events of history as depending upon great first causes linked by the chain of fatality, and which, as it were, suppress men from the history of the human race." Chance, he thinks, plays a great part in all that happens on the world's stage, and yet he is forced to acknowledge that "antecedent facts, the nature of institutions, the cast of minds, and the state of morals are the materials of which are composed those impromptus which astonish and alarm us."

The Revolution of 1848, de Tocqueville thought, arose partly from well-known causes, but they were precipitated by accident. Paris had become the principal manufacturing city of France, and was the centre of a population of workmen in a measure foreign to it. Economical and political theories, so numerous as to be countless, were the disturbing influences. De Tocqueville tells of that "democratic disease of envy" which was silently permeating the people. Then there was contempt for the governing class. There had come about also centralization of the revolutionary movement in Paris, and the demagogues believed that if they could overturn Paris the whole country would be at their mercy.

There is a certain vein of irony that runs through these recollections, and being a man of assured ability and knowing the world, the author indulges in comparisons that are not always flattering to France or Frenchmen. He has his strong dislikes and has little if anything to say in favor of either Lamartine or Thiers. He writes that to Lamartine's ineptness were due the bloody scenes of the Revolution of 1848. He has a fair word to say for Louis Napoleon—but rather in a social sense than otherwise. The demagogues he held in horror, and he was never afraid of them, for he was thrown in with many such.

De Tocqueville, when describing as an eye witness the terrible scenes in Paris, sometimes indulges in an amusing story, for in the middle of a tragedy, by some curious twist of the brain, what is farceful will be impressed on the mind. M. de Tocqueville certainly was a brave and plucky man, and was never afraid to face an emergency. He carried pistols, and was often ready to fight for his life. He draws a ludicrous picture of the theatrical Feast of Concord, held in the Champs de Mars, with its car and the oxen whose horns were to have been gilded, and how all the members of the Assembly went armed—some with swordsticks, others with daggers—and how Edmond de La Fayette had "a ball of lead sewn into a short leathern thong," a kind of neat life-preserver, and you are informed that all the members of the Assembly went armed for months. Barrot, Bastide, Bedeau, Berryer, Blanqui, Louis Blanc, Bugeaud, Cavagnac, Cremieux, Dufaure, Falloux, Fancher, Guizot, Hébert, Lamonciere, Marrast, Molé, Montalembert, Oudinot, Persigny, Ruhliere, Sand, Wolowski, all pass under notice with quick and sharp-drawn sketches.

Aside from wearisome details others have published on the vexed subject of that part of French history which, beginning say in 1847, concluded in 1851, we must deem these recollections the most valuable of contributions. No one can question de Tocqueville's sincerity, or his wish to be accurate. He seems to have been conscious that no man is perfect, for he every now and then indulges in a strain of self-depreciation. It was probably some years before his death (April 16, 1859,) that he wrote: "I was not long in discovering that I did not possess the necessary qualities to play the brilliant rôle I had imagined; both my qualities and my defects were impediments. I had not the virtues necessary to command respect. I also ended by perceiving that I was absolutely lacking in the art of grouping and leading a large number of men. I have always been incapable of dexterity, except in tête-à-tête, and embarrassed and dumb in the presence of a crowd."

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France from 1789 to 1830.

Our history from 1789 to 1830, if viewed from a distance and as a whole, affords, as it were, the picture of a struggle to the death between the Ancien Régime, its traditions, memories, hopes, and men, as represented by the aristocracy, and New France, under the leadership of the middle class. The year 1830 closed the first period of our revolutions, or rather of our revolution; for there is but one, which has remained always the same in the face of varying fortunes, of which our fathers witnessed the commencement; and of which we, in all probability, shall not live to behold the end. In 1830 the triumph of the middle class had been definite, and so thorough that all political power, every franchise, every prerogative, and the whole Government was confined, and, as it were, heaped up within the narrow limits of this one class, to the statutory exclusion of all beneath them, and the actual exclusion of all above. Not only did it thus alone rule society, but it may be said to have formed it. It ensconced itself in every vacant place, prodigiously augmented the number of places, and accustomed itself to live almost as much upon the Treasury as upon its own industry.

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The Middle Class.

The particular spirit of the middle class became the general spirit of the Government; it ruled the latter's foreign policy as well as affairs at home; an active, industrious spirit, often dishonorable, generally sober, occasionally reckless through vanity or egoism, but timid by temperament, moderate in all things, except in its love of ease and comfort, and wholly undistinguished. It was a spirit which, mingled with that of the people or of the aristocracy, can do wonders; but which, by itself, will never produce more than a government shorn of both virtue and greatness. Master of everything in a manner that no aristocracy had ever been or may ever hope to be, the middle class, when called upon to assume the government, took it up as a trade; it enriched itself behind its power, and before long, in their egoism, each of its members thought much more of his private business than of public affairs, and of his professional enjoyment than of the greatness of the nation.

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Talking with Louis Philippe.

I was then Director of the Académie Française, and I had to bring to the King's notice some matter or other which concerned that body. After treating the question which had brought me, I was about to retire, when the King detained me, took a chair, motioned me to another, and said, affably: "Since you are here, Monsieur de Tocqueville, let us talk; I want to hear you talk a little about America." I knew him well enough to know that this meant, I shall talk about America myself. And he did actually talk of it at great length, and very searchingly; it was not possible for me, nor did I desire, to get in a word, for he really interested me. He described places as though he saw them before him, he recalled the distinguished men whom he had met forty years ago as though he had seen them the day before; he mentioned their names in full, Christian name and surname, gave their ages at the time, related their histories, their pedigrees, their posterity with marvelous exactness ,and with infinite though in no way tedious, detail. From America he returned, without taking breath, to Europe, talked of all our foreign and domestic affairs with incredible unconstraint, (for I had no title to his confidence,) spoke very badly of the Emperor of Russia, whom he called: "Monsieur Nicolas," casually alluded to Lord Palmerston as a rogue, and ended by holding forth at length on the Spanish marriages, which had just taken place, and the annoyances to which they subjected him on the side of England. "The Queen is very angry with me," he said, "and displays great irritation; but, after all," he added, "all this outcry won't keep me from driving my own cart."

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Paris During a Revolution.

The boulevard, which we followed, presented a strange spectacle. There was hardly a soul to be seen, although it was nearly 9 o'clock in the morning, and one heard not the slightest sound of a human voice; but all the little sentry boxes which stand along this endless avenue seemed to move about and totter upon their base, and from time to time one of them would fall with a crash, while the great trees along the curb came tumbling down into the roadway as though of their own accord. These acts of destruction were the acts of isolated individuals, who went about their business silently, regularly, and hurriedly, preparing in this way the materials for the barricade which others were to erect. Nothing ever seemed to me more to resemble the carrying on of an industry, and, as a matter of fact, for the greater number of these men it was nothing less. The instinct of disorder had given them the taste for it, and their experience of so many former insurrections the practice. I do not know that during the whole course of the day I was so keenly struck as in passing through this solitude in which one saw, so to speak, the worst passions of mankind at play, without the good ones appearing. I would rather have met in the same place a furious crowd; and I remember that, calling Languinais's attention to those tottering edifices and falling trees, I gave vent to the phrase which had long been on my lips, and said: "Believe me, this time it is no longer a riot; it is a revolution."

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Class Passions.

In France a Government always does wrong to rely solely for support upon the exclusive interests and selfish passions of one class. This can only succeed with nations more self-interested and less vain than ours; with us, when a Government established upon this basis becomes unpopular, it follows that the members of the very class for whose sake it has lost its popularity prefer the pleasure of traducing it with all the world to the privileges which it assures them. The old French aristocracy, which was more enlightened than our modern middle class and possessed much greater esprit de corps, had already given the same example; it had ended by thinking it a mark of distinction to run down its own privileges, and by thundering against the abuses upon which it existed. That is why I think that, upon the whole, the safest method of Government for us to adopt, in order to endure, is that governing well, of governing in the interest of everybody. I am bound to confess, however, that even when one follows this course, it is not very certain that one will endure for long.

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First Movements During a Revolution.

I know the men of the people in Paris too well not to know that their first movements in times of revolution are usually generous, and that they are best pleased to spend the days immediately following their triumph in boasting of their victory, laying down the law, and playing at being great men. During that time it generally happens that some Government or other is set up, the police returns to its post, and the Judge to his bench; and when, at last, our great men consent to step down to the better known and more vulgar ground of petty and malicious human passion, they are no longer able to do so, and are reduced to live simply like honest men. Besides, we have spent so many years in insurrections that there has arisen among us a kind of morality peculiar to times of disorder, and a special code for days of rebellion. According to these exceptional laws, murder is tolerated and havoc permitted, but theft is strenuously forbidden; although this, whatever one may say, does not prevent a good deal of robbery from occurring upon those days for the simple reason that society in a state of rebellion cannot be different from that at any other time, and it will always contain a number of rascals who, as far as they are concerned, scorn the morality of the main body and despise its point of honor when they are unobserved.

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The Party Leader.

The trick of the trade in a party leader is to be able to mix continually with his followers and even his adversaries, to show himself, to move about daily, to play continually now to the boxes, now to the gallery, so as to reach the level of every intelligence; to discuss and argue without end, to say the same things. These are all things of which I am quite incapable. I find it troublesome to discuss matters which interest me little, and painful to discuss those in which I am keenly concerned. Truth is for me so rare and precious a thing that, once found, I do not like to risk it on the hazard of a debate; it is a light which I fear to extinguish by waving it to and fro. And, as to consorting with men, I could not do so in any habitual and general fashion, because I never recognize more than a very few. Unless a person strikes me by something out of the common in his intellect or opinions, I, so to speak, do not see him. I have always taken it for granted that mediocrities, as well as men of spirit, had a nose, mouth, and eyes, but I have never, in their case, been able to fix the particular shape of these features in my memory. I am constantly inquiring the name of strangers whom I see every day, and as constantly forgetting them, and yet, I do not despise them; only I consort but little with them, treating them as constant quantities. I honor them, for the world is made up of them, but they weary me profoundly.

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George Sand.

One of my friends asked her one day what she thought of my book on America, and she answered: "Monsieur, I am only accustomed to read the books which are presented to me by their authors." I was strongly prejudiced against Mme. Sand, for I loath women who write, especially those who systematically despise the weaknesses of their sex, instead of interesting us by displaying them in their true character. Nevertheless, she pleased me. I thought her features rather massive, but her expression admirable. All her mind seemed to have taken refuge in her eyes, abandoning the rest of her face to matter, and I was particularly struck at meeting in her with something of the naturalness of behavior of great minds. She had a real simplicity of manner and language, which she mingled, perhaps, with some little affectation of simplicity of dress. I confess that more adorned she would have appeared more simple.

*THE RECOLLECTIONS OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Edited by the Comte de Tocqueville, and now first translated into English by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, with a portrait in photogravure. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.50.

WALTON'S ANGLER.

A Copy of the First Edition Sold in London for More Than $2,000.

The feature of most interest in recent London book sales was the disposal about three weeks ago of a copy of the first edition of Walton's "Complete Angler," (1653,) one of the rarest of first editions. The London Times explains the history of the book, from the collector's point of view: Until the early part of this century, this little volume, originally published at 1s. 6d., was among "uncollected" books. In Longman's "Catalogue" of 1816 a copy was offered at 4 guineas, and since that date its upward tendency has been maintained. Utterson's copy in 1852 realized £11 15s., which was regarded then as very high.

Twenty or thirty years ago this little book was worth about £30. In 1879 Mr. Quaritch catalogued a fine copy in red morocco extra at £52, and to this he appended an apologetic footnote to the effect that it was twenty years since a copy "last occurred for sale," excepting that which was included in the set of five editions sold at Tite's sale for £68, and afterward at Crawford's for £100. In April, 1889, Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold a copy in their rooms for £180; in March, 1891, Messrs. Sotheby knocked down a copy, in the original binding, for £310, but with this was included a copy of the "Compleat Angler," 1676, with Cotton's additions, (in itself worth less than £20.) In May, 1892, another copy came up for sale at Sotheby's, but its title page was repaired, and some of the leaves were "shaved"; it measured 5 7-16 inches by 3⅜ inches, and was eventually sold for £210. The copy sold recently was perfectly clean and large, its measurement being 5⅝ inches by 3½ inches; but two leaves were slightly torn, and it was in the original sheepskin cover as issued. Bidding started at £150, and eventually reached £415.

Sale of Washington's Letters.

At Sotherby's, in London, there were sold a few weeks ago thirteen letters of George Washington. The earliest date was 1786, and the latest was 1794. The major part of the letters were addressed to Arthur Young, who was Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Ford, in his recent work, tells of the high respect in which Washington held Arthur Young. The letters brought altogether £470. They have all been published.

A FRIEND OF GIBBON.

The Letters of Maria Josepha Holroyd

Written in Her Girlhood.*

Maria Josepha Holroyd, whose letters are collected in this handsome volume, went through the stirring days of her girlhood with her eyes wide open and her quick mind ready for impressions. The Holroyd family, of which Lord Sheffield was the head, are perhaps best known to the modern world as the friends of Gibbon, the historian, who said of Maria, "Lord Sheffield's eldest daughter is indeed a most extraordinary young woman," and whose letters to her combine admiration and respect. It is a pretty coincidence that Maria had also a maiden aunt to whom she appears almost as lovingly inclined as was Gibbon toward that Catherine Porten who took a mother's place in his delicate childhood.

The larger number of Maria's letters are addressed to her "Aunt Serena," and we find her at eleven writing to the lady of forty: "You say you felt like a young woman again when you was drinking tea out of doors at Miss Cooper's. Pray, how long is it since you was an old one?"

The kind and sprightly little girl did not flag in her devotion to this aunt as she grew older and made her plunge into the excitements of what was then a much disturbed world. It is from the letters to Serena that we get the graphic pictures of "Crazy Paris" when the Holroyds stopped there on their way to visit Gibbon at Lausanne in 1791. It was while they were in Paris that that extraordinary piece of French fantasy, the apotheosis of Voltaire, occurred, and Maria's clever pen describes it with much vivacity; but her opinion of it was the opinion natural to a clear-headed English girl. "Never did I see, and I could never have imagined, such a piece of folly as the whole ceremony was."

When they arrived at Lausanne they found a much more peaceful scene, but Maria's critical taste was not altogether pleased by her surroundings. Writing still to Serena, she says: "I own my surprise is very great that Mr. Gibbon should chose to spend his days here in preference to England, for there does not appear to me anybody with whom he can converse on equal terms, or who is worthy to hear him; but it is a proof how much pleasure flattery gives the most sensible people. This is the only advantage this place can have over England for him. However, he is so much attached to the place and the people that he cannot bear the slightest joke about them." She, nevertheless, ran across sufficiently distinguished personages during her stay. Mme. Necker, once the "beautiful, intelligent, and accomplished Susan Curchod," she describes as "very learned," and "rather a fine woman, much painted, and, when she is not painted, very yellow, but upon the whole better looking than I expected." Necker she thinks "a very vulgar-looking man, very like the print of him in 'The Importance of Religious Opinions.'"

Mme. de Staël also was then at Coppet: "She is uglier than Lady K. Douglas, but so lively and entertaining that you would totally forget in five minutes whether she was handsome or ugly. They seem to be very fond of one another. Mme. de Staël is perfectly wild, and must keep up her papa and mamma's spirits very much."

Another "perfectly wild" but much less attractive visitor at Lausanne was Lady Webster, afterward Lady Holland, and Miss Maria expresses her disapprobation of this flighty personage with no little vigor. "If anybody ever offends you so grievously that you do not recollect any punishment bad enough for them, only wish them on a party of pleasure with Lady Webster!"

A number of this lady's letters are included in the collection, and show the light audacity of her mind in decidedly unpleasing contrast to Maria's soberer but not less caustic wit. The following will show that delight in quizzing which, according to the Princess Liechtenstein, was accompanied with a capacity for "carrying a disagreeable thing off cleverly." "The Bishop has just left me," she writes to Maria from Nice, "and I promise you I was sententious enough with him for a week. I am sure he will think me a very learned dame, as during his visit there arrived an electrical machine. He saw my telescope and took from my table a book, 'L'electricité des Météores.' I thought by his mode of looking at it that Monseigneur was no great 'physician,' and I tried his knowledge by dashing away about 'La Foudre ascendante et descendante,' electricity, comets, and the Lord knows what; but, though I was very soon 'au bout de mon Latin' yet I found Monseigneur had none to boast of, so I think my impudence and his ignorance have established me a fine reputation." These ways were not Maria's ways, and her last word about Lady Webster after her elopement is: "So Lady Webster has ended with éclat, as I alway thought she would."

We get more than one glimpse of the frailties of greatness through Maria's outspoken little pen; for example, this picture of poor Gibbon playing his little part of idol to the Swiss:

"Mr. Gibbon had a large dinner yesterday, where Lally (of whom Carlyle wrote, 'A young Lally has arisen, demanding redress in the name of God and man') was the principal actor, and, contrary to the Swiss custom, the company staid all the evening, and I never passed one more pleasantly. Sir G. and Lady Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Wallace, the late Attorney General's son; Mr. Ellis, Sir J. Macpherson, and Lally dined here. M. and Mme. de Silva, her 'Cavaliere Servente,' and Schomberg came in the evening, and did not go till 10 o'clock, a late hour in this good sort of country. Lally is always in very high spirits or very low ones; we were very lucky yesterday; he amused us without ceasing, introducing a great many stories and productions of his own, and did not seem in the least alarmed at engrossing the whole conversation; indeed, we all listened to him as we would to an actor on the stage, and thought as little of interrupting him. He is a companion that would not suit Mr. Gibbon constantly, as he does not much like playing a second part. Vive les Suisses for that! who, when the 'King of the Place,' as he is called, opens his mouth, (which you know he generally does some time before he has arranged his sentence,) all wait in awful and respectful silence for what shall follow, and look up to it as an oracle!"

Not the least interesting letters in the book among those from outside friends are the ones written by the Count de Lally to Lord Sheffield and to the Princess d'Hénin, one of the emigres "to whom Sheffield Place became a second home during their exile in England." These letters are in French, and are full of dramatic eloquence. On the 3d of August, 1792, he writes with prevision: "Si le premier coup est porté, ce dont je veux m'obstiner à douter encore, il est certain qu'il sera le signal d'un massacre abominable, né de la fureur, de la crainte, et du désordre de toutes les idées," which "massacre abominable" took place a week later.

In the family letters vivid glimpses of the fortunes—or the misfortunes—of the poor "émigrés" are mingled with social and household details and matters of public importance in the most charming confusion. In one letter we hear that "Pauline brought a letter in her shoe from Paris to Mme. d'Hénin from some of her friends there, saying that the poor little King is very well treated, even spoilt; that the separation of him from his mother was a dreadful thing to both—the poor little fellow will never walk anywhere but in the places his mother used to frequent—but he never mentions her name," and the next letter tells of card parties at Tunbridge Wells. "I, who am a professed gambler, you know, like these parties very well," Maria confesses to her dear Serena. "I get a game at cassino which is a treat, but I am afraid you will be shocked when I tell you we play half crowns; however, I have not been a loser, tho' not much of a winner yet."

Of Sir Joseph Banks, who had years before inspired her with a love of botany, and whose beautiful and eager face Sir Joshua Reynolds so nobly rendered, she writes in 1795: "The Red Ribbon has made no alteration in Sir Jo. in any other respect than that there is a red ribbon across his waistcoat. He sprawls upon the grass, kisses toads, and is just as good humored a nondescript of an Otaheitan as ever."

In another letter she begs Serena to "Quick! as fast as you can turn Heaven and Earth to get la 'Vie de Madame Roland.' We have just got it and some Passages are Rousseau-like and find their way perpendicularly to one's heart. The strength of mind she shows is wonderful, and in every way, even in those parts to which you will not assent and in others in which you will be shocked, still I am certain you will find great entertainment and pleasure."

Serena proved somewhat prudish concerning Mme. Roland, and Maria was obliged to be severe with her; but a more absorbing topic soon occupies both their minds. We find Serena writing in all haste from Bath in 1796:

"As I think you are a dear impetuous animal, I will not wait till to-morrow, though too late and too tired to say all my say at once, and yet as I can say from my heart that I approve, I think that will be worth sending. * * * From all I have heard of his disposition, I own it did not seem to me as if you were congenial souls—but possibly he is the more likely to make you right than if you married a wild animal like yourself."

"The Man" was the "eldest Son to Sir John Stanley, Bart., of Cheshire" and had "the most amiable feeling heart a Man can be possessed of"; after a struggle with the word "obey" Maria "went through the Ceremony very boldly," and on the threshold of her married life her readers are obliged reluctantly to leave her.

The beautiful workmanship of the book is what is expected from Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., and the cover is distinguished by reproductions of silhouette portraits of Gibbon and Lord Sheffield taken in 1791.

*THE GIRLHOOD OF MARIA JOSEPHA HOLROYD, (Lady Stanley of Alderly.) Recorded in Letters of a Hundred Years Ago; from 1776 to 1796. Edited by J. H. Adeane. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Odin, Luther, Johnson, Burns: I hope to make it appear that these are all originally of one stuff; that only by the world's reception of them and the shapes they assume are they so immeasurably diverse.—Carlyle.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

An American Woman in Japan.*

It does not, we believe, appear from this volume how long was the author's sojourn in Japan. But evidently she does not aspire to emulate Miss Bird in the thoroughness of her investigations, although in truth some of Miss Bird's "Unbeaten Tracks" have since her visit been very well worn. The later American traveler made little more than the ordinary tour of Japan. She did not go very far afield, nor did she either take with her or acquire any pretentious social theories. Such a tour has been so often recorded that one would say that a new record of it would have little interest; but, as a matter of fact, Mrs. Baxter's book is extremely interesting. It is interesting in the main because it records, in the simplest and most straightforward way, the impressions that Japanese scenery and life made upon the writer. It answers precisely those questions which an intelligent American who had staid at home would be apt to ask of an intelligent American who had traveled in Japan. The intelligent reader, without specialties, who wants to know what a tour in Japan is like, what impressions he himself would receive from it, is more likely to have his curiosity assuaged in this volume than in any other upon the same subject that we recall.

Much of the attractiveness of the volume comes from its unpretentiousness. The author does not pretend to any special knowledge of any special Japanese subject, in art, or religion, or trade, or politics, but simply reflects the impressions of a traveler who travels with open eyes and an open mind. The things which most bookmaking travelers omit, either because they seem beneath the dignity of a literary record, or because in truth they do not notice them, are the things in which this traveler sets down, and in this way she conveys a much more vivid notion of what a tour in Japan really is than more pretentious travelers. Her style is so straightforward that it does not seem to be a style at all, but it conveys her meaning with accuracy and completeness. The interest of the text is much enhanced by the illustrations. For the most part they are half-tone reproductions of photographs which have been well chosen, well taken, and well printed. A few are engravings, and these are not nearly so good; some of them, indeed, are quite unworthy of the volume in which they appear. But these are not many in number, and upon the whole "In Bamboo Lands" may be cordially recommended to readers who wish to know about traveling in Japan.

Life Afloat.*

There is one thing which the most self-assertive man not a seaman must look at with wonder and declare his inability to accomplish, and that is to bring a ship into dock or take her out again. That manœuvre fills the landsman with wonder, for here, as Lieut. Commander Kelley expresses it, "are unfolded the mysteries of the art, and here are exercised all the higher qualities of the sailor." We must think of the bulk to be moved and the narrow quarters. We listen to the sharp orders from the bridge, echoed by the high-pitched answers from the mate. There are strainings of hawsers, but a perfect calculation has been made of just what can or cannot be done. When, now, the ship's prow points toward the open river, the bell somewhere goes "ding ding" and out goes the huge iron mass of a vessel, "rounding the jagged corner in the hedge of stone," with "a foot or two to spare." There is cause for congratulation, and no wonder the pilot says to the Captain: "Not a bad job, Sir; seemed ticklish a bit for a minute when they 'eld on to the spring so long, Sir; but 'ere we are, bung up and bilge free." Of course, the Captain smiles, for it is a true compliment.

The author introduces the reader to the ship's company on board a great Atlantic liner, and you are presented to Captain, officers, and the quartermasters, and everybody, "clear-headed, brainy, driving men, all these masters, bearing patiently a responsibility that needs an iron will and a courage faltering at nothing." No man is Captain of a great steamer who has not distinguished abilities, both nautical and administrative, and the apprenticeship is slow and arduous. Promotion comes tardily, and weary are the years of waiting, and then, as the author bluntly and justly puts it, "in no other trade or profession is equal ability so badly paid."

Lieut. Kelley's description of the engine rooms and the stokeholes of a great steamer is excellent. Here in this engine room cranks whirl, screws churn, pumps pulsate and throb, and you hear the mechanical music of an orchestra of 50,000 horse power. It is "a symphony of steel and steam." The author notes that the engineers are the greatest travelers on this earth, and he tells of one who, having made his one hundred and fifty-fourth round trip, had covered a distance of over a million of statute miles. With Lieut. Kelley you have left the Liverpool docks and you follow him as a passenger until some one shouts out: "There she is, Fire Island Light, right over the starboard bow," and your cruise is over.

You may have read, providing you are past a certain age, "Midshipman Easy" or "Tom Cringle," and you catch the sea ways of the past, but in "The Ship's Company" you are with the craft of to-day. There are chapters on yachting, on Midshipmen old and new, a capital account of superstitions of the sea, a well-drawn description of Tahiti, "the Basket of the Sea," one on "The Rigor of the Game," "The Spirit of Libogen," and, at the conclusion, the "Queer Pets of Sailor Jack," and here conspicuous is the account of Denis the pig, who was nearest and dearest to an entire man-of-war's crew.

Lieut. Kelley is full of vigor and go, and his volume is an excellent one. The illustrations by Thulstrup and Zogbaum are very good.

*IN BAMBOO LANDS. By Katharine Schuyler Baxter. Illustrated. New York: The Merriam Company.

*THE SHIP'S COMPANY, AND OTHER SEA PEOPLE. By J. D. Jerrold Kelley, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Anatole France Translated.*

Sixteen short stories by Anatole France have been translated by Mr. du Bois with sympathy and often with surprising success. The bouquet of the original has been happily preserved in many of them, with an approach to the exquisite literary facility of the French artist in words. Some of Mr. du Bois's work, however, has been marred by haste. Errors and incongruities of language that would not count for much in the translation of matter of greater importance, here are distressing blemishes. "The Duc of Orleans" is a preposterous mixture of two languages. Speaking on the day of the fall of the Bastille, an old man refers to an event that happened "thirty-one years ago, Feb. 17, 1868." This error is unaccountable. The printer may have substituted an 8 for a 7 in the century number, but even then the date is incorrect. These are samples of a few mistakes in the translator's work.

The charm of Anatole France lies almost wholly in his literary manner. The matter of these stories is rarely charming. The first of them, describing a meeting of Pontius Pilatus in his old age with a person who had known him well in Syria, is the sort of thing that would shock people who are not likely to seek literary diversion in the tales of Anatole France. It is, as a matter of fact, an ingenious and well-wrought modern antique, in which the historical spirit of its author is clearly manifested. The various sketches of the mediæval saints and the later ghost stories are singular combinations of sentimentalism and cynicism, while the tales of the Revolution in France have the charm of actuality, though the personages are not very distinctly portrayed.

A Romance of Epilepsy.*

San Francisco is the place, and an epileptic little girl, facetiously called Marm Lisa, because she is the nurse of two naughty children, is the heroine of Mrs. Wiggin's latest tale, which is written in her accustomed facile way, and is rich enough in Christian sentiment and Dickens-like humor to serve well as a Christmas book. The humor relates to the wicked twins, Atlantic and Pacific, and their world-reforming aunt, Cora Grubb, who devotes her life to "isms" and meetings, and is in favor of vegetarianism, single tax, universal peace, dress reform, emancipation of woman, massage, and the Eldorado face powder, while she neglects her household duties. The sentiment involves the charity kindergarten conducted by an earthly saint of the feminine gender, wherein the children of the sandlots are taught to wash their hands and to embroider on cardboard.

Marm Lisa is an odd and pathetic figure, seemingly doomed from her birth, but saved for some useful purpose, perhaps, by the ministrations of the aforesaid earthly saint, who is a very nice girl. There is a promise in the story of some sort of dramatic development which is not forthcoming. But there is a fire, by way of catastrophe, and an act of heroism by the epileptic patient, which completes her transformation.

"Marm Liza" is, in short, a sweet, wholesome story, with no large share of incident, which will appeal strongly to tender-hearted and sympathetic persons. It is doubtful, of course, if such tales serve any purpose other than to compel their readers to shed sympathetic tears over imaginary sorrows; but art, after all, is its own purpose. Mrs. Wiggin has written more important books, but her reputation will not suffer at all because of "Marm Lisa."

Mrs. Whitney's Letters to Girls.*

Mrs. Whitney writes to the daughters of the generation of girls who counted among their dearest friends "Leslie Goldthwaite," "Faith Gartney," and all "The Other Girls" of her creation. Her books were as dear to these as Miss

*TALES FROM A MOTHER-OF-PEARL CASKET. By Anatole France. Translated by Henri Pene du Bois. New York: George H. Richmond & Co. $1.25.

*MARM LISA. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

*FRIENDLY LETTERS TO GIRL FRIENDS. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. 16mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Edgeworth and Miss Sedgwick were to her—nay, dearer, for they are full of the rich spiritual life especially conspicuous by its absence in Miss Edgeworth's stories. Mrs. Whitney's influence has always "made for righteousness." We can imagine no better friends for girls than her Faiths, Says, Leslies, Barbaras, Bel Brees, and the rest. We are at times distinctly conscious of a lack of fineness of fibre in Miss Alcott's girls, never in Mrs. Whitney's. Miss Alcott's maidens are rather too forthputting in their love matters to suit old-fashioned notions of feminine delicacy; Mrs. Whitney's charm us by that sensitive withdrawal, that modest withholding we should like to see in our own girls. "The race of violety girls is extinct," laments a clever French woman. We find them always in Mrs. Whitney's books.

Several of our "modern methods" and "new movements" were foreshadowed long ago in her stories. Luclarion Clapp was the forerunner of the "slum sisters," if not of the college settlements. Bel Bree worked out "the servant problem" to the solution so many good women are now reaching; that "living out" ought to be "living in," and that service is as honorable as any other trade or profession for women. Nay, if Desire Ledwith's "Hill Hope" did not suggest Mrs. Ballington Booth's "Hope House," it surely holds the germ of that noble enterprise.

Therefore, whatever Mrs. Whitney has to say to girls may be read by them—and by men and women—with the certainty of finding something helpful and true, something to live by. Patience, sincerity, simplicity—these are the key notes of the little volume before us. Abhor shams, eschew strivings and strainings; live naturally, unfold like a flower; be content to wait as well as to work; let the roots of all living strike deep down into the growth-giving soil of religion—these are some of her sorely needed messages to the fin de siècle girl, the "new woman." Unfortunately, it is to be doubted whether this is just the sort of book the girl of to-day will read. Mrs. Whitney has the defects of her qualities. The touch of mysticism, the glint of the Swedenborgian "inner light," which gave an added charm to her earlier volumes, have robbed her later writings of point and directness, enveloping them in a glittering haze of indistinctness. Her analogies are often obscure and too long drawn out. A bright, eager girl would be likely to push aside the "Friendly Letters" as "tiresome" before reaching the end; or, if she honestly desire guidance, to be somewhat bewildered by the vagueness of the advice, and to say to herself: "What, after all, are we to do about these things?"

Written in the manner of "The Other Girls" rather than of "Patience Strong's Outings," the volume would have found more readers. As it is, it will repay both girls and their mothers for the reading, and still more for the living up to the standard it sets.

Yellow Still Incomprehensible.*

It is a mistake to lose your temper over "La Gambogi," with which yellowishness Mr. Max Beerbohm, in his story called "The Yellow Dwarf," has daubed or dubbed "The Yellow Book." On the cover three minks in flowing skirts, resembling women but slighty, are tearing along parallel with a conventional hedge, ornamented with several knife-cut toy trees, transplanted there from Nuremberg. But why should the minks be on the full cry, howling for all they are worth? In the black heavens there are strange things afloat. A gale of wind has unloosed the family wash—but, no—Nellie Synett, the designer of this marvelous cover, meant them, not for kitchen towels scurried about by the wind, but for birds, and with flopping wings, and that is why the mink-women are so frightened. It is real fun, and a mental relaxation, to assort pictures to text. You may in some few instances, if you persevere, but then you generally can't, and so the object of "The Yellow Book" is accomplished. There are really about three good prints in the book—those by Patten Wilson,—and the rest are of the bad worst sort. The meekest man who looks at prints must get a little out of sorts here, for he simply wonders why good ink and nice paper and honest labor could be wasted on such poor truck. Can there be any human being on this earth who has even a meagre conception of art, (ruined as he may be by New York cheap illustrated journalism,) who would not say: "These things are absolutely worthless"? The man who does know some little must ask himself, "Do English people find a shred, a fragment, a filament of what is good in such flabby, weak, babyish stuff?" The text is not agreeable. Mr. Max Beerbohm's "The Happy Hypocrite" has the sole merit of having invented "La Gambogi." "The Elsingfords," which tells about a horrid American woman, who, with no motive in view, saw her English husband die of consumption, and then took it as a matter of course, has no grain of reason for it. Mr. Henry Harland's "The Friend of Man" is a good story, with an unfortunate finale. All the poetry is of the squib kind, with flashes of damp powder. Curiosity has sometimes made a success of what is incomprehensible, and this the Volume IX. of "The Yellow Book" is, then, a ninth wonder of the world.

*THE YELLOW BOOK. An Illustrated Quarterly. Vol. IX. 1896. John Lane, The Bodley Head. New York:

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The "Jack" of Alphonse Daudet is the story in which the French romance writer's fame was established. It is now published by the Macmillan Company in two volumes of the new and attractive series of Daudet. The translation is by Laura Esnor. The volumes have many good illustrations.

De la Motte Fouqué's "Sintram and His Companions," and especially his "Undine," are two books which the world is always reading. The publishers of a new edition of these masterpieces are the Messrs. E. & J. B. Young & Co. Charlotte M. Yonge has written the preface, and the illustrations are by Gordon Browne. There will always be tears in the eyes of people when they think of Undine—"the poor, deserted Undine"—now become the spring which empties itself into the lake.

With grand initial letters and plentiful margins, as impressive as paper and type can make it, Copeland & Day of Boston present Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese." The ornamental designs are by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. The edition consists of 750 copies. This book makes the third volume of the series of "English Love Sonnets" issued in this manner by Copeland & Day.

"Three Little Folks," being verses, for children, is a juvenile written by Clarence Hawkes and published by the Picturesque Publishing Company of Northampton, Mass. The volume has for illustrations many photographs and drawings. The verses are well turned, and adapted to the requirements of boys and girls.

Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey's "Letters to Young Shooters," (Longmans, Green & Co.,) though giving ample descriptions of the methods of getting your birds, particularly ducks and geese, is more comprehensive than that. The volume contains accurate descriptions of the wild fowl that frequent the British Islands. The author says he has spared no trouble to give the wild-fowl shooter just the information he wants, and such facts "as a sportsman has wished for when he is intent on using his gun." The volume is handsomely illustrated with drawings of the boats, punts, guns, and ammunition to be used in wild fowling.

Mr. William Furneux, whose "British Butterflies and Moths" is a standard work, presents his "Life in Ponds and Streams," the Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. being the publishers. The study of fresh-water life is fascinating and instructive, and the materials for it are readily obtainable. This book is intended to direct young observers to the study of many wonderful creatures in ponds and streams, and to show them how, on carrying the creatures home, they may be reared and cared for in the aquarium. The volume is made up in the best manner, and has many woodcuts, with colored plates.

An excellent collaboration is that of Elizabeth Robins Pennell and Mr. Pennell in Washington Irving's "The Alhambra," the lady writing a graceful introduction and her husband contributing the illustrations. Mrs. Pennell writes that the success of "The Alhambra" was immediate. It raised a popular storm of applause in England and America, even in a time when the French romanticists thought they had the only audience. Mr. Pennell's sketches, with his thin, delicate lines, are more impressive than the heavier touch of many other artists. The publishers of this volume are the Macmillan Company.

Mr. Henry Frowde of 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, who represents the American branch of the Oxford University Press, has now ready "The Treasury of American Sacred Song," with notes explanatory and biographical, selected and edited by W. Garrett Horder. This collection is the result of years of careful research, and the volume has a fuller presentation of American and other sacred verse than has been before assembled. Another notable book issued by Mr. Henry Frowde is "The Oxford Thumb Edition of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.'" It is from its size that it is called the "thumb edition," the booklet being 2 1-8 by 1 3-4 and 1-2 inch thick. Type, paper, impression, and binding are perfect. It is even illustrated, and the editing has been done by Edmund Venables, late Canon of Lincoln. The representative of the Oxford University has also the Oxford editions of the poets, Burns, Byron, Wordsworth, and Scott. These are miniature volumes, ranging from 4 3-8 by 3 inches and 1 5-8 inches thick to 7 3-8 inches by 5 3-8. There is a miniature Shakespeare of the same size. All these books are printed on the Oxford India paper, which has the peculiar qualities of great strength, whiteness, and extreme lightness. Every one of them is singularly adapted to the holiday season.

Very beautiful in type, paper, and general form are two volumes just published by the Macmillan Company, "The Prelude or Growth of a Poet's Mind" of Wordsworth's and "The Life of Lord Nelson," by Southey. What is surprising for such excellent bookmaking is the low price, which is 50 cents per volume.

"Ye Gentlewoman's Housewifery," containing "scarce, curious, and valuable receipts for making all sorts of viands," also "sundry Salutary Remedies of Sovereign and approved efficiency" and "choice secrets on the Improvement of Female Beauty," all taken "from old and good sources," has been compiled by Margaret Huntington Hooker, and may be had at the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Co. There are in this book many old-fashioned methods of cooking things as the "family cullis," the "cockaleekie." You may know how to "collar eels" and to dress "cod's zoons," or to make "a water sokey," and then the way to construct "a cawdle." If Mrs. Hannah Glass the revered is not exactly resuscitated, still the housewives of today may learn how to concoct many dishes from this savory volume. To eat things as your great-grandmother cooked them must be something worth living for. The book is excellently well made up and printed.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have for sale "Walks in Florence and Its Environs," by Susan and Joanna Horner. This book, written some years ago, has in the present edition been entirely recast, and adapted to the Florence of today. In the second volume may be noted the illustrations of the arms of the municipality and guilds, with selections of those of the most distinguished of the old Florentine nobility.

Among the importations of Messrs. Scribner's Sons is "English Essays," with an introduction by J. H. Lobban. In the volume may be read all the best-known essays, beginning with wise Francis Bacon and concluding with the humorous Charles Lamb. Mr. Lobban says the essayists of The Spectator "quickened the seventeenth-century lay figure into life by endowing it with human emotions and passions." The essay was, then, one of the characteristic literary forms of the last century, but we do not care so much for it to-day. And maybe they are not produced for the want of proper appreciation.

A pretty book is Louise Chandler Moulton's "In Childhood's Country," and the verses run happily and trippingly. Ethel Reed makes the pictures, and very good ones are they. Just a little posterish at times, but with that quality which would astonish a child. Maybe you cannot begin too early with the poster. Nothing can, however, be more taking than the picture on this cover of a child driving the cats. It is admirable, as is the inside lining of the volume. The book belongs to the "Yellow Hair Library," and its publishers are Copeland & Day of Boston. As to the big regulation poster Ethel Reed has made for this special volume, it is a fine bit of work.

The Messrs. Scribner's Sons offer a new edition of H. C. Bunner's "Poems." The present volume includes the "Airs from Arcady," "Rowen" of 1892, and a selection from "The Ballads of the Town," together with later lyrics and those fine lines read by Bunner before the Army of the Potomac only last year.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Edited by the Comte de Tocqueville, and now first translated into English by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.50.

LIVY. Book I. and Books XXI. and XXII. Edited by John K. Lord. 16mo. New York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.20.

THE STORY OF CANADA. By J. G. Bourinot. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE. By Lindley Miller Keasbey. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

THE LIFE OF HORATIO, LORD NELSON. By Robert Southey. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Poetry.

THE PRELUDE; OR, GROWTH OF A POET'S MIND. By William Wordsworth. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

AN AUTUMN SINGER. By George M. Gould. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

THE LOVER'S YEAR BOOK OF POETRY. By Horace Parker Chandler. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Vols. I. and II. $1.25 each volume.

Miscellaneous.

JOINT METALLISM. By Anson Phelps Stokes. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Thomas C. Devlin. 12mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

SELECTIONS FROM LHOMOND'S URBIS ROMAE VIRI INLUSTRES. Edited by George Meason Whicher. 16mo. New York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 50 cents.

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. 1895. Prepared Under the Direction of Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Bureau. 8vo. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Company, State Printers.

NEW YORK CHARITIES DIRECTORY. 1897. A Classified and Descriptive Directory to the Philanthropic and Educational Societies and Institutions and to the Churches of the City of New York. 16mo. New York: The Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

LETTERS TO YOUNG SHOOTERS. By Sir Ralph Payne-Gallway. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., $5.

PREMIER PRIX D'OPERA. By Pierre Sales. 12mo. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. 3f. 50c.

THE BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL COOK BOOK. By Fannie Merritt Farmer. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

THE STORY OF A TRAIN OF CARS. By Wallace Peck. 12mo. New York: Authors' Publishing Association. 50 cents.

PROPERTY OF DAN GILBAR. By Henri Bloch. 12mo. New York: Authors' Publishing Association. 50 cents.

THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN GIRL. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo. New York: John Lane: The Bodley Head. $1.50.

RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. By Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2

THE MASTERY OF BOOKS. By Harry L. Koopman. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 90 cents.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. 1789-1896. Edited by Theodore F. Rodenbaugh, Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, and William L. Haskin, Major First Artillery. 8vo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

Fiction.

NAN AT CAMP CHICOPEE; OR, NAN'S SUMMER WITH THE BOYS. By Myra Sawyer Hamlin. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

THE DEPUTY OF ARCIS. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50

A PRINCETONIAN. By James Barnes. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

WRECKED ON SPIDER ISLAND. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

WITH LAFAYETTE AT YORKTOWN. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

WORK OF STUDENTS IN ROME.

It is always interesting to study the first fruits of a new art venture or movement, and the groups of art students, collectors, and connoisseurs who have assembled this week at the galleries of the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, where a collection of architectural drawings and sketches by the pupils of the American Academy in Rome are displayed, have found that this exhibition amply justifies the wisdom and good judgment of those who founded the institution.

While the idea of an art school in the Eternal City in which American artists and art students might live and find a home while studying the monuments and art of Rome was first broached by a few American architects, its practicability and importance were almost immediately recognized by their fellow-painters, sculptors, and archaeologists, so that the combined efforts of people interested in all these branches of art resulted in the opening of a really beautiful building in the Villa del l'Aurora, in Rome, a year ago last October. Mr. Austin W. Lord, who had charge of the temporary quarters which the academy occupied in Rome for a year before it moved into its new and present building, and who is now in this city, states that the Villa is on the high road toward being the academy that its projectors anticipated, and that the future of the enterprise is a bright one. The students at the academy are Americans who win prizes here or in Paris in architectural, sculpture, and pictorial art competition. In the department of architecture these prizes are competed for by graduates of American architectural schools and of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris. The annual prize is $1,000 a year for three years. The students in sculpture are those who have won two scholarships, which bring an income of $1,000 a year and run each for four years. These scholarships are derived from a bequest of $100,000 made by the late William H. Reinhart of Baltimore. The pictorial art students are those who win the Jacob H. Lazarus scholarship, which also carries an annual income of $1,000.

It is, perhaps, not unnatural that some of those American architects who studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and those more directly under their influence should not at first have entirely favored the idea of the American Academy in Rome, but it is creditable to the intelligence and fair-mindedness of this element that it has begun to recognize the importance and utility of the new institution and to see that Paris and its opportunities for a higher art education can be well supplemented by opportunity for like study in Rome. It may be said, therefore, that the higher art interests of America are now not only interested in, but enthusiastic regarding, the new academy.

The drawings of Messrs. Percy Ash, Harold Magonigle, John R. Pope, and W. S. Aldrich are those which make up the present display at the Fine Arts Galleries of American students' work in Rome. A supplement to the exhibition are the praiseworthy sketches by Mr. George W. Breck which won him the prize of a three years' course at the academy. Of the work shown now it may be said that that of Mr. Harold Magonigle is the best. It includes architectural sketches in color and black and white and some very able drawings of the best-known monuments of Greece and Italy. Mr. Magonigle evidently brings to his work much taste and refinement, and his execution is sustained and virile. Mr. Aldrich stands next to Mr. Magonigle in the excellence of his work, and some of his drawings, especially those of farmhouses and outbuildings in Italy and France, show rare artistic appreciation. The work of Messrs. Pope and Ash, while, perhaps, hardly up to the standard of that of Messrs. Magonigle and Aldrich, is still so far superior to the average work of architectural students that it richly deserves praise. It does not require any particular architectural education or discernment to see in the work of these students the direct result of the opportunities and benefits which the new academy has afforded them.

Another year it is hoped that the results of the academy students' work in the departments of sculpture, pictorial art, and even archaeology may be shown.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and a lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1896.

First Editions.

The observing person who notes the changes of fashion in book collecting long since had been impressed by the growing popularity of first editions of authors who wrote in the English tongue. The books which Heber and Huth gathered together—by Heber several houses full—and whose praises Dibdin sounded in many stately tomes, awaken less and less enthusiasm when shown in private libraries, less and less breathless suspense when exposed in the pulpit of the auction rooms. The era of favorite English authors in first editions is well upon us and seems destined long to remain with us. Never again will a Valdarfer Boccaccio find a Dibdin to celebrate its sale; nor will its sale again found a club.

In this country the change began with collectors who hunted for Americana and for Hawthornes and Longfellows —"Fanshawe" and "Grandfather's Chair," or "Voices of the Night" and "Copias"—but it naturally expanded to the authors of England. Having already embraced Thackeray and Dickens, it went backward to the Elizabethan writers and the writers of Commonwealth and Restoration times. As Mr. Foote had led in one advance, so was it Mr. Ives who was chief among pursuers in the other.

In the sale at the Sewall dispersal of Milton's "Paradise Lost" for $395 we saw to what heights the craze had been carried here. In the sale about the same time in London of Walton's "Angler" for more than $2,000 we see where it had landed our English cousins. Each book has advanced enormously in market value within a generation. We have no exact quotations for Milton at hand, but Walton's book thirty years ago was worth only about $150, which was then thought to be a great price, as indeed it relatively was.

It is improbable that we have reached the limit of values for such books. With the advance of time they are likely to grow more scarce rather than more common. Such copies as a sale at advance in price may bring to light will be more than offset by the copies that pass out of the market and into public or private collections. What would increase values more than these facts would be the offering of copies in more perfect condition than previous ones. Any sought-for classic, when found in spotless condition, may always be depended on to fetch far more than an imperfect copy; to fetch double would be no uncommon result. Fielding's "Tom Jones," for example, in the original boards, the six volumes all in good condition, sold a few years ago for three times the sum paid more recently for the same edition in diamond calf and also in sound condition, but of course with the edges of the leaves trimmed down by the binder.

It is not alone sufficient that a book shall be famous; mere fame will not make a first edition worth any large sum. Besides being famous, the book must also be rare. Hawthorne's "Fanshawe" has slight fame—hardly more than the fame which the author's name gives it, for it has little worth as literature, and Hawthorne did his best to suppress it. The fame of "The Scarlet Letter," meanwhile, is wide; but in the auction room "Fanshawe" would probably fetch ten times what "The Scarlet Letter" would bring. There has never been any great price realized for "Childe Harold," because the edition was large and copies are common; but Byron's "Hours of Idleness" or his "English Bards" is sure of a good price any day. To this rule there would seem to be some exception in the case of Thackeray and Dickens; but there has lately been a decided recession in the Thackeray and Dickens wave of enthusiasm, and collectors now demand copies in the original paper covers—advertisements and all included in the demand.

An interesting phase of collecting is the care devoted to the newer authors—to Andrew Lang, to Kipling, to Stevenson, for aught we know to Barrie and Maclaren, the cause of which would seem to lie in a faith that the fame of these writers will grow with time and their books become more and more sought after in first editions. But this is probably a delusion. The books of these writers were published in large editions. Kipling's first book appeared, we believe, in India, and is no doubt very scarce already, and one or two of Stevenson's doubtless are scarce; but for their other works the future would seem to hold forth no great allurement for the collector who hopes to see a profit. Moreover, it remains for time to tell which of these newer writers are destined to receive the plaudits of posterity.

The Deluge We Might Have.

The enormous output of books in late years surprises every one; few facts are more familiar, few are more commonly remarked, and few arouse such confusion of mind as to where they come from, why they exist, and how they find buyers and readers. In the year 1895 no fewer than 5,580 new books were published in England, besides 935 new editions of old books. In a single month THE NEW YORK TIMES has received more than 400 books for review.

The output is indeed so large that one might be tempted to infer that the proportion of books published to manuscripts offered for publication is becoming every year much larger than it formerly was. But the fact appears to be that this proportion instead of changing in that way is changing in the other direction. With all the increase in publications, there has also been increase in writing. Frederick Macmillan, at a recent dinner in London, stated that his house in one year had accepted only 22 books out of 315 that were submitted; while Mr. A. Chatto, in a published interview, affirmed that his house accepted an average of only about 13 for every 500 submitted.

Surrounded as we have been by a flood, we have therefore to thank the publishers that we are not in the midst of a deluge. Assuming that Mr. Macmillan's ratio is the ratio of all publishers, and provided all submitted manuscripts had been published, but excluding the unknown factor that the same manuscript was often submitted to several publishers, we should have had instead of 5,580 new books, 72,540; while the same computation, with Mr. Chatto's figures as a guide, would have given us 212,040 books, or nearly 700 for each day of the year, exclusive of Sundays!

The causes of this increase in the number of books are not far to seek. Cheapness of production—cheaper composition, cheaper paper, cheaper binding—is a great one, but a greater is the increase in the number of those who read. Popular education here shows some of the results of its work. But who shall say why 313 persons should continue to write books when only 22 can have them accepted, or why 500 should write them when only 13 can hope for acceptance? Is this also due to the spread of popular education and the resultant ambition to write?

The ability to write has become a common accomplishment; that is, the ability to write what is fairly grammatical. Scores of persons who write books which they hope to see published probably do not realize that something more than correct sentences is necessary. Provided they have a subject, with some knowledge of it, all that remains necessary from their standpoint is to write correctly. They do not know that correct writing no more makes a good writer than correct use of mechanics' tools makes an architect. No mere grammarian ever was an artist in words; indeed, the greatest artists in words have sometimes not been grammarians at all.

The future probably holds for us little hope that the number of books will decline; on the contrary, they are more likely to increase in number with the years. But we need not despair; despair remains only for the librarians—for Mr. Spofford and Dr. Billings. The great public will be protected, for the good books will live, and the bad ones will surely die—and the death will be a natural one. There were millions of houses in the ancient world, but only one Parthenon. Italy has had millions of buildings, but the Pantheon, St. Mark's, and St. Peter's still stand, as they will stand for some ages longer. We may get our 5,000 or our 10,000 books each year, but it will still remain true that not more than one really great book can be produced in a century or so. Europe waited several centuries to get her Dante, her Shakespeare, her Molière, her Cervantes. Meanwhile, with the second great ones came whole regiments of lesser men, who had their brief reward, and then went each his silent way, book in hand, into the unknown beyond.

Although the time should soon come when Sir William Johnson's services to Anglo-Saxon civilization will be commemorated in a fitting monument, the grave at Johnstown has in recent years been carefully looked after. Johnson was originally buried in a vault of St. John's Church, but in 1836 the church was burned down and rebuilt in a different place. The vault, thus left outside the church, was opened in 1862 and the body placed in a sarcophagus. More recently the Historical Society of Johnstown has caused the corners of the vault to be marked by marble posts and a marble slab to be set up. The sod is kept in good order and on Memorial Day the grave is decorated with flowers.

THE AUTUMN ACADEMY.

Its Closing This Evening.

This evening the fifteenth annual Autumn exhibition of the Academy of Design will close. It has been open since Nov. 23, and has been in every way much more successful than its predecessors of the past two or three years. Some twenty-six pictures have been sold for a total of nearly $4,000, while the attendance has been nearly double that of last year, with a corresponding increase in receipts from this source.

The pictures sold have been for the most part representative examples of such well-known artists as J. G. Brown, Bristol, C. W. Eaton, Bolton Jones, Henry P. Smith, and others. The number of collectors who find their galleries incomplete without representative canvases from the easels of the men above named, and others of like standing, is constantly increasing, and even those collectors who devote their attention more especially to foreign pictures have come to recognize the value of the products of a number of American brushes. This of itself is not only of great benefit to the Academy exhibitions, but to the cause of American art in general.

On this closing day of the Academy it may not be amiss to review briefly the display, of which an advance notice was given in THE NEW YORK TIMES just previous to its opening. The exhibition, like all its predecessors, has afforded an opportunity to the artists for a display of the results of their Summer work. This was the prime cause for the institution of an Autumn exhibition in 1881, and the fact that it has now become a permanent feature of the art year in New York is evidence of the good judgment of the Academy in projecting it. Landscapes and marines, as is natural, always predominate in the Autumn exhibition, as portraits are apt to do in the annual display in the Spring. As a rule, even the portrait painters who are at all versatile find their brushes best employed during the Summer months in landscape and marine work, and it is interesting to see how brushes and palettes which the public generally associate with portraiture adapt themselves to another line of subjects.

It may be said in general that while the Autumn exhibition this year contained no especial works of great merit, or which may be called record-breaking ones, its general average was somewhat higher than usual. With one or two exceptions, to be noted later, the best men sent representative canvases, and several of the younger artists made a decided step forward in the works which they displayed.

The best landscapes shown were those by W. Merritt Post, "A March Day"; Charles Warren Eaton, "The October Moon"; M. T. Walker, "A Country Road"; G. Wiegand, "Afternoon, Staten Island"; John J. Redmond, "Moonlight"; J. H. Boston, "The Town Road"; M. De F. Bolmer, "Shadows on the Marshes"; Emil Prinz, "Landscape and Cattle"; L. E. Van Gorder, "In the Orchard"; F. B. Williams, "October Day, Vermont"; H. Bolton Jones, "The Brook"; James M. Hart, "Bavarian Tyrol"; John W. Bolles, "In the Catskills"; Leslie Caldwell, "On Cape Cod," and Edward Gay, "Mother Earth." Of these Mr. Hart's fine and strong "Bavarian Tyrol," Mr. Bolmer's characteristic "Marshlands," under cloudy skies, richly and strongly painted, with splendid distance and atmosphere, and Edward Gay's "Mother Earth," a scene in a wheatfield with reaping machines at work, well conceived and virile in execution, with superb air and sky, were easily the best.

James G. Tyler, F. K. M. Rehn, Carlton C. Chapman, and W. S. Hazeltine were to the front among the marine painters represented. Tyler's "Raging Main," with a full-bowed old bark under full sail, plunging through a tumbling sea and heeled over by half a gale, was one of the best of the latest produotions of his brush. Rehn had a characteristic seascape, with good feeling and atmosphere, but with water still a little soapy, a defect which Mr. Rehn is not always able to overcome. Hazeltine's three examples were all good, but the best was a large if somewhat too photographic picture of the "Faralloni—Capri."

Charles Naegele, who has shown marked improvement in his work during the past few years, sent to the exhibition the best canvases he has yet produced. A portrait of Mr. Alfred Pearsall was an excellent likeness, well modeled and fresh in color. His other work, a figure piece entitled "The Young Mother," was an extremely clever study of a woman's back, the flesh tints very warm and soft and the drawing and modeling admirable in every way. Those interested in Mr. Naegele's career have every reason to be delighted with these canvases. One of the three places of honor in the south room was given to W. R. Leigh's full-length seated "Portrait of Miss C." The artist depicted his subject in a light Summer dress, with hat, and seated in a wood. The pose, drawing, and expression were good, as was also the treatment of the background and the effect of sunlight through the leaves. An outdoor portrait requires very careful handling, and Mr. Leigh on the whole deserves congratulations on his success. W. H. McEntee's "Portrait of a Coquette" was also one of the features of the south gallery. This was well drawn, good in coloring, and had excellent action. Other good portraits were those of "Judge Gray," by A. J. Conant, an excellent likeness, somewhat too thinly painted; a portrait by James E. Maxfield, and one of Mrs. E. by George Hughes. A small portrait of Mr. R. P. Hughes by H. F. Waltman deserved special mention for its rich color and strong drawing.

The time-worn criticism relative to the occupation of good places on the line by certain old members of the Academy, whom the art public no longer takes seriously, applied of course to this as to all Academy exhibitions, but it must be admitted that these glaring examples of bad art were not as many or as offensively conspicuous in the exhibition which closes to-day, as usual. A certain number of impossible landscapes, filled with "light that never was on sea or land," were of course in evidence, but it is an encouraging sign that these grow fewer at each succeeding Academy display. There were other recognized artists who nodded at this exhibition, notably Mr. J. Wells Champney, whose "Midsummer Morning," a full-length nude, was far below his usual standard of merit, and recalled earlier Academy days.

With the closing of the Autumn Academy there will come only the students' exhibition, which opens for a week on Dec. 24 in the old building, until the annual water-color exhibition, which will begin this Winter on Feb. 1.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

A very good collection of Americana, containing pamphlets, views, maps, &c., was sold this week by Messrs. Bangs & Co. The attendance was large and the competition keen. Among the rarest books were the following, with the prices paid for them: "A New and Accurate Account of the Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia," London, 1732, $7.50; "American Almanacks—from 1735 to 1759," inclusive, Boston, $37.50; "Lloyd's Evening Post and British Chronicle from June, 1762, to June, 1768," $10.25; "Biblia; Das ist, Die Ganze Göttliche Heilige Schrift," &c., Germantown, Christopher Saur, 1776, $23; "History of North America"; with copperplate engraving of "Americans Throwing the Cargoes of the Teaships Into the River," London, 1789, $27; Esquemeling's "History of the Bucaneers of America," London, 1699, $13; Peter Force's "Tracts and Other Papers," Washington, 1836, $26; "American Archives," reprint from the originals of 1774-1783, Washington, 1848-55, $18.45; "A Brief and True Report of the New-Found Land of Virginia," T. Hariot, Frankfort, 1590, $13; "Massachusetts's Charter and Laws," early colonial printing, 1726 to 1733, $15.50; "New York Imprint American and British Kalendar for Year 1782," New York, printed by H. Gaine, $25. Among more modern books were "American Catalogue," F. Leypoldt, $33; "Le Peintre Gravure," Adam Bartsch, Leipsic, 1854-70, $27.50; "Collection of the Works of Gérôme," $31.50; "Etching and Etchers," Philip G. Hamerton, $15; "Some Account of London," Thomas Pennant, $21; "The Complete Works of Meissonier," $21; "Report on the Scientific Results of the Exploring Voyage of the Challenger," London, 1884-7, $84; "L'Oeuvre de Rembrandt," by Charles Blanc, Paris, 1880, $30; "Vedute Delle Ville," Florence, 1757, $27.

At another London sale the following rare books were sold: "Workes of Geffrey Chaucer," 1561, £11 10s.; "Shirley's Poems," 1646, £11; Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," edition of 1681, £10; "Lord Herbert of Cherbury's Occasional Verses," 1665, £12 15s.; "Gray's Poems," with a signature of Cowper, £13; Turberville's "The Booke of Faulconrie," 1575, £38; Wynkin de Worde's "Floure of the Commaundementes of God," 1521, £54; the Hakluyt "Principal Navigations," &c., with the original of the suppressed voyage to Cadiz, 1598-1600, £20; "The Chronicles of England, Scotlande, and Irelande," 1577, a perfect copy, first edition, £106; Sir Thomas More, with the eight pages of youthful poems, with printer's corrections, £14.

Rose Aylmer.

Ah, what avails the sceptred race,
Ah, what the form divine!
What every virtue, every grace!
Rose Aylmer, all were thine.
Rose Aylmer, whom these wakeful ey-
May weep, but never see,
A night of memories and sighs
I consecrate to thee. —Landor.

Books impart sympathetic activity to the moral power. Go with mean people and you think life mean. Then read Plutarch and the world is a proud place, peopled with men of positive quality, with heroes and demigods standing around us, who will not let us sleep.—Emerson.

The reciprocal civility of authors is one of the most risible scenes in the farce of life.—Johnson.

A Present for One Dollar.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with the Review of Books and Art, for one year to any address for one dollar, containing the latest and fullest news of literature and art.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

In The Academy there is a clever description of Rudyard Kipling as a journalist, written by one of the editors of the paper he worked on, The Civil and Military Gazette: "As a journalist, he was the man whom all editors seek and few find. He was a staff in himself. He distrusted his own powers, it is true; so much that to demand a leading article from him filled him with anguish. He said it was 'above him,' and he scarcely wrote five in as many years. But for every other kind of work, from writing editorial 'notes' to putting side heads to paragraphs, or reporting a police-court case, he was as willing as he was gifted. To every grade of work he brought a brilliance of happy thought which placed his topic in its brightest light, a dead-sure aim with words which made his headlines fit his matter with that complete aptness which satisfies the editorial heart; a command of abrupt turns of expression which supplied humorous side headings to small paragraphs in such taking ways that the reader could not help but read; but more than all, he exhibited a conscientious industry and an inexhaustible pluck in his work which made his friends many times fear that the quick wheels of his mind would one day whirr and stop."

There has been some curiosity awakened as to the delay in the publication of a biography of Lord Tennyson, and there was a report that in the Tennyson family there had been some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of using some portions of the biography. The Academy states that all such rumors are unfounded, and that the delay has been caused by "the magnitude of the work."

London makes a grand show with the holiday numbers of its illustrated journals, and sometimes for the preparation of them an entire year is required. The present installment, to be had of the International News Company, consists of The London Graphic, Illustrated London News, Black and White, Lady's Pictorial, Holly Leaves, Sketch, Chatterbox, Christmas Box, Father Christmas, Le Figaro Illustré, (English and French text,) and the Christmas number of The Art Journal. The large detachable prints, in the best style of color, are a "Symphony," "Flaming June," by the late Lord Leighton; "Once Upon a Christmas Time," "Wellington at Waterloo," "An Eastern Song," "Motherless," "Snapdragon," and many others. Where go these colored prints? All over the world. They are to be found in the cabin of the most remote settlement of Hudson Bay or in the bungalow in far-distant India. One's sympathy goes out with such prints, for they recall to many the remembrances of a Christmas at home.

The Century Magazine has now ready for delivery the bound volume, containing the numbers for the last six months. In it may be found the conclusion of Prof. Sloan's "Life of Napoleon" and the last half of Mrs. Ward's "Sir George Tressady." Mary Hallock Foote's "The Harshaw Bride," W. D. Howells's "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy," and Amelia E. Barr's "Prisoners of Conscience," are the novelettes. An important series of papers in the same volume is Mr. James Bryce's "Impressions of Africa." The notable single papers are many, the contributors being Flinders Petrie, Miss Thornton, Eliza Scudmore, and Marion Crawford. The illustrations, by the best American and foreign artists, follow the text.

Mr. Zangwill, the continuous, the irrepressible, it is said is going to bid The Pall Mall Magazine adieu, to be succeeded by Mr. Quiller Couch.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus, according to The Academy, have sold 130,000 copies of Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White" in the sixpence edition.

In the Christmas number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly there will be a capital short story entitled, "A Christmas Compact," by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, and an article on Cornell University by Herbert Crombie Howe. For the January number Mr. Frank Lee Farnell, the editor of the monthly, will write an article on "Books as Christmas Presents."

Messrs. Henry G. Allen & Co. of New York have ready an important volume entitled "Misraim," which presents the history of Egypt and Egyptian art, and describes all the wonders of Egyptian architecture. The work is of sufficient size to enable the reader to study in detail the exact form of ornamentation, hieroglyphics, and decorations, and the latter in their colors. Save in public libraries, Napoleon's "L'Expedition de l'Egypt" Lepsius and Champollion are not readily obtainable. For "Misraim" all the more valuable and interesting plates found in these and other leading Governmental works have been selected. There will be a collection of plates never before obtainable in one volume. Photogravure will not be used, but the illustrations are hand engraved and properly colored. The historical and descriptive text accompanying each plate is by Dr. Samuel Birnion. The work promises to be a superb one, as both type and paper were made specially for it. The edition is certainly limited to 800 copies. Dr. Binion's ability to make such a volume is attested by the late Amelia B. Edwards.

George Routledge & Sons are the publishers of a very good book of adventure, written by Lieut. Col. Percy Groves, and entitled "Scotland For Ever." The period of the story is during the first part of the French Revolution, and the opening shows two lads, who drift in an open boat, and are captured by a French chassemarée. The lads witness a sea fight. They are carried to St. Malo, but afterward are released. Both lads enter service, one in the army, the other in the navy, and rise to distinction.

The Christmas number of The Sportsman's Magazine is its third issue, and a most interesting publication it is. That leading authority, Mr. Charles F. Holder, tells of the "Big Fish of Santa Catalona," which is the tuna. Tiger hunting, goat hunting, and fox hunting are among the many subjects treated. The sportsman learns all about guns or boats and has lessons given him not alone in taxidermy, but what often is just as useful, photography. Athletics find their proper place in "Current Topics." Besides this, The Sportsman's Magazine is well illustrated. One article in this number, giving hunting reminiscence of Gen. Custer, is well worthy of mention.

An interesting topic, almost an unknown one, Mr. Poultney Bigelow will write about in the January number of Harper's Magazine. The subject is "Portuguese Progress in South Africa." Mr. Caton Woodville will furnish the illustrations. In "The Martian" the locality of the hero is changed from Paris to Antwerp. Mr. Smalley contributes to the same number "English Society."

Mary E. Wilkins's "John Henry" will appear in the Christmas number of Harper's Round Table. It is a story of New England.

Mr. W. H. Hagemann of 160 Fifth Avenue offers a splendid set of Cooper's novels, bound by Tout & Sons of London and tooled with special regard to the character of the work. Then there is Duruy's "History of Rome," translated by Mr. Ripley and edited by Prof. Mahaffy. This is the "edition de luxe," of which but few copies were printed. Mr. Hagemann offers many rare books, poems, biographies, travels, fiction, and dictionaries.

In the coming number of Harper's Weekly there will be "A Sioux Indian Episode," written by Col. Guy V. Henry, United States Army, and illustrated by Zogbaum.

Edward A. Macdowell, who was recently called to fill the Chair of Music at Columbia University and who was honored with the degree of Doctor of Music at the sesqui-centennial celebration of Princeton University, is the subject of a sketch by Henry T. Finck in the January Century. Mr. Macdowell is a New Yorker by birth and is only thirty-five years of age. Most of his life has been spent in Europe.

With its headquarters at Oxford, the first number of a new English magazine is announced, the name of which is The New Century Review. It is to be a monthly international journal of literature, politics, religion, and sociology. It is to be entirly independent. The object of the promoters is to provide a scholarly and cosmopolitan review at a popular price, which will be sixpence. The prospectus shows a long list of the best English writers as contributors.

There is some discussion as to the authenticity of a letter said to have been written by Walter Scott in 1823 and addressed to Samuel Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year." According to the account, Warren, being then engaged in the composition of his "Diary of a Physician," wrote Scott as to the best method of publishing his work. In Walter Scott's answer these words appear: "I am not the author of those novels which the world chooses to ascribe to me." "The Diary of a Physician" first ran through Blackwood in 1830 and 1831. Had Warren been seven years in writing the fiction? The Scott letter is in the possession of the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector of St. James's Church, New York City.

Gordon L. Warner of Brooklyn is the publisher of a calendar for 1897, which has for title "Many Gems." The compiler, Anna Olcott Commelin, has made selection from all sources, and her range of subjects is of the widest. What is the oldest and the newest wisdom of the world is found in "Many Gems," and there are contributions from Buddhist and Hindu sources.

From the Boston Journal we learn that Louise Chandler Moulton is suffering from nervous prostration; that Edward E. Hale is taking up his former work and republishing it. Mr. Arlo Bates, whose excellent book, "Talks in Writing English," was so full of good common sense, intends to follow it up with "Talks on the Study of Literature," and besides that has a novel on the stocks, but thinks it may be long before the launching of it. The enterprise on the part of The Boston Journal in getting these notes at first hand is commendable. "Show up your wares, gentlemen and ladies of the pen," it seems to say; "those of past manufacture, and your newest things for the future."

The Boston Journal has been tracking literary lions and lionesses to their lairs, and so we learn that Richard Harding Davis is dramatizing his novel "Soldiers of Fortune," and is writing a new story, "The King's Jackall." As to his future intentions, he may go to Cuba or to Egypt. Mary E. Wilkins, having turned out two novels this year, thinks she may now take a vacation. Prof. Brander Matthews (and that Prof. sometimes sounds as if the vagabond muse of Romance resented the title) is working on a story, in the same lines as "His Father's Son," and "expects to gather in a second series of vignettes of Manhattan." Col. T. W. Higginson is the busiest of men, for he quotes for the benefit of The Boston Journal that good old rhyme to be found in the New England Primer of 1690:

"My book and heart
Must never part."

So Col. Higginson is working up the last volume of "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors, 1861-5," besides his series "of cheerful yesterdays" for the Atlantic, and for the Harpers a "Book of the Heart. Essays on Literature and Life."

"Father Prout" never will die. The London World notices an obituary, in which it was printed that the deceased "had for great-uncle the witty Father Prout." The "witty father" never existed, but the Rev. Francis Mahony did, and some fifty years ago he wrote a book called "'The Reliques of Father Prout, P. P.," and in that volume may be found "The Shandon Bells,'" and their chimes you may still hear.

Mrs. Brookfield, whose death has been noted, knew Rogers, Macaulay, Hallam, and Dickens, and was on intimate terms of friendship with Thackeray. She was the wife of the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, the rector of Somerby. She had an admirable memory, and delighted in telling her reminiscences of the past. Many of the Thackeray letters received by her, with the Thackeray illustrations, are today among the memorabilia of a Philadelphia collection.

The Chinese geography still quoted by the Chinese scholars, some acquaintance with which book is necessary if they wish to carry off a degree, is a wonderful composition. Besides many terrestrial wonders, no small portion of the book is devoted to anthropological research. It is stated by this authority that there are people with three heads, others with only one leg, or one eye, but the most abnormal creature is a man with a hole right through his body. The advantage of this peculiar construction is expatiated upon. With a man having such a hole, you may run a bamboo through him, and, thus suspended, there is no use for a palanquin.

The following, taken from Notes and Queries, is highly complimentary: "Two instances of our fast-growing lack of cosmopolitanism are in my mind. One occurred some years ago at the Custom House of Niagara, American side, the officer there demanding duty on a copy of 'David Copperfield' that I had purchased at a Montreal book store, on the ground that the author of the volume in question was an American, inasmuch as Dickens was somewhat familiar to him as a name through his daughter having read aloud to him 'heaps from that fellow's works'; but the set of my countryman Howells's works—he, too, by the way, very much of a full-blooded Yankee—printed in exquisite taste at Edinburgh, which I had really no legal right to bring into the United States, was permitted to pass free, simply because this ignoramus had never 'heard of that fellow.'" Great authors have no nationality.

On the first of January, the Rev. Dr. Pelletreau of Ballston Spa will publish the initial number of a new monthly paper devoted to literary, social, and domestic topics. It will contain thirty-two columns of printed matter, and will be known as The Register. In the first issue will appear the opening chapters of a new novel written by Dr. Pelletreau and entitled "Dahlonega." It will run as a serial through the whole or greater part of the year. The author's previous works of fiction are "Sylvester Romaine" and "Candles and Scandals."

A paper of marked interest in the forthcoming number of Scribner's Magazine describes "The Slaughter of Armenians in Constantinople." The writer of the article vouches for its accuracy. Something else that Scribner's will do will be to make its appearance in an entirely new dress of type.

The January Scribner's Magazine will have the first chapters of Mr. Richard Harding Davis's new novel, which is to be illustrated by Gibson. One essential new feature in an illustrative sense will be a series of frontispieces of subjects taken from well-known novels. The first will be "Mr. Micawber's Gauntlet." Mr. Eyre Crowe, who was Thackeray's secretary, is to present an article called "Thackeray's Haunts and Homes."

Mainly with the view of opening natural water communications between South Africa and the ocean, Dr. Aurel Schulz and Mr. Augustus Hammar have been making explorations. A book written by these travelers, to be called "The New Africa," embodying their views, is to be published shortly by Mr. Heinemann. The explorations of the Chabé and Okovanga Rivers will be the novel points of it.

A magnificent volume will be published on the centenary of the birth of William I., giving the life of the Emperor, who made the Germany of to-day. The biography is to be written by Dr. Onken of Giessen, and the artistic illustrations will be made under the direction of Profs. Roese, Thall, and Grand.

Conan Doyle, at a dinner given to Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, made a clever speech. His experience was "that most of those who wrote felt irresistibly inclined to write, but that they were waiting to find some one who was irresistibly inclined to read what they had written. He believed that it was a fact that 100 years ago the average annual output of novels was about sixteen. Now it averaged two or three a day the whole year round. And yet, in spite of this huge output, and in spite of the pressure of that competition of which he had spoken, there was never a time when the critics and the public were more generous in recognizing and hailing any imaginative work which bore any sign of the true touch.

The Verger and How He Verges.

Verger (to lady visitor, pointing out his colleague)—That is the other verger, Mum.

Lady—Oh! I thought you were the only verger?

Verger—No, Mum; he verges up one side, Mum, and I verge up the other.

I despise that bastard poetry which sucks the parent stem and grows green without ever producing fruit.—Mauric Jokai.

A Gift-Book for Everybody

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A Classified History of the World, embracing Science, Literature, and Art. Brought down to the close of the year 1894. Compiled by JOSEPH H. WILLSEY. Edited by CHARLTON T. LEWIS. Large 8vo, 954 pages. Gilt Top. Bound in Cloth, $8 00; Three-quarter Leather, $10 00.

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Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

The English Merchant Service.

Clark Russell in The English Illustrated Magazine for December.

Horatio Nelson was sent on a voyage in a small ship to the West Indies. She was, probably a snow. She was commanded by Mr. John Rathbone, who had served as Master's Mate under Capt. Suckling. Nelson was absent on this voyage about a year. I confess, as one who has served under the red flag, that I love to think, and am honored by thinking, of Nelson as a merchantman. The famous Cook was also a merchantman. Indeed, some of the finest seaman and greatest heroes of naval story have come out of our mercantile marine. But it is scarcely necessary to say this, seeing that the merchant service very greatly antedated the establishment of the Royal Navy. Even in Elizabeth's time one cannot think of Hawkins, Frobisher, Drake, and the many other stars of that splendid galaxy of sea-chieftains as Queen's men in the sense that a Royal naval officer is now a Queen's man. They were buccaneers; the merchants found them ships; the Cinque Ports and the 'longshore yielded them crews who were composed of merchant sailors. The navy grew out of the mercantile marine, and glorious as is the white flag, not less honorable is the red, whether for its memories of heroic combat or for its faithful discharge of the duties of that peace whose victories are not less renowned than war's.

Certain Delusions.

E. L. Godkin in The Atlantic Monthly for December.

The word "capitalist" is simply another word for the man who saves, and who finds out what the public will buy. This faculty for saving and for finding out what the public wants is a rare faculty. It is so rare that I believe reliable statistics prove that 95 per cent. of men in business—that is, of men who employ others—fail. They fail through their incapacity or want of diligence. Only an infinitesimally small number of them achieve fortune. They may be called the explorers of the race. We profit by their errors. For, one who invents a sewing machine or a telephone, ten thousand lapse into poverty. Nothing requires a more delicate combination of qualities than the création and conduct of a great business. The conditions of success are often too minute for observation. The life is full of terrible anxieties, especially in what is called "hard times," when money is difficult to get. The penalty of failure is tremendous, and yet the number of us who are ready to tell the capitalist how to carry on his business, how to pay his men, whom to employ, and on what terms, is very large. If those who can carry on business themselves were only one-thousandth part as numerous as those who can tell how it ought to be carried on by others, the happiness of man would be well assured.

Baseball in the Desert.

From The Sportsman's Magazine for December.

Jimmy hit the ball, a slow one, and simply sent it out of sight. Away over Bob Pettit's head it flew as though bound for the middle of Sahara. Two hundred and fifty yards from the infield squatted the Bedouins, still chattering and gesticulating like crazy men. Whether or not they saw the ball coming, I know not, but that one of them will never forget his introduction to the league baseball, however, I am certain. It struck him squarely upon the top of his black head, and then bounded forty feet into the air.

The blow was, of course, a hard one, but the terror it inspired was far greater than the shock. An unearthly howl broke from his lips as the Bedouin followed the ball into the air, and the bedlam that instantly broke loose was exceeded only by the scene in front of our hotel that morning. Had the sphinx herself charged into their midst, those white-robed desert angels could not have become more panic-stricken; and when a few seconds later Ned Hanlon plunged into their demoralized ranks after the ball, they fairly howled in their fright, and fled in every direction like frightened children. Within thirty seconds there was not an Arab in sight, and it was fully ten minutes before they plucked up courage enough to steal around the edge of the farthest sand-dune and take up their former positions.

Princeton During the Revolution.

From The Forum for December.

There were but broken sessions of the college. Each army in its turn drove out the little group of students who clung to the place. The college building became now a military hospital and again a barracks for the troops—for a little while, upon a memorable day in 1777, a sort of stronghold. New Jersey's open counties became for a time the Revolutionary battleground and field of manoeuvre. Swept through from end to end by the rush of armies, the State seemed the chief seat of the war, and Princeton a central point of strategy. The dramatic Winter of 1776-7 no Princeton man could ever forget, lived he never so long—that Winter which saw a year of despair turned suddenly into a year of hope. In July there had been bonfires and boisterous rejoicings in the college yard and in the village street at the news of the Declaration of Independence—for, though the rest of the country might doubt and stand timid for a little to see the bold thing done, Dr. Witherspoon's pupils were in spirits to know the fight was to be fought to a finish. Then suddenly the end had seemed to come. Before the year was out Washington was in the place beaten and in full retreat, only three thousand men at his back, abandoned by his Generals, deserted by his troops, hardly daring to stop till he had put the unbridged Delaware between himself and his enemy. The British came close at his heels and the town was theirs until Washington came back again, the third day of the new year, early in the morning, and gave his view halloo yonder on the hill, as if he were in the hunting field again. Then there was fighting in the very streets, and cannon planted against the walls of Old North herself. It was not likely any Princeton man would forget those days, when the whole face of the war was changed and New Jersey was shaken of the burden of the fighting.

How Football May Cripple or Kill.

From Outing for December.

The new rules have effectually dispensed with momentum plays, but it cannot be said that they have put a stop to mass plays, and substituted for them the open plays that depend for their success upon speed and accuracy. The rule that not more than four men shall bunch inside the tackles, has not prevented the tackles from playing very close to the guards, and the ends very close and a little in the rear of the tackles, so that we have a very compact formation not unlike the opening wedge. This formation is being used very extensively, and generally takes the form of a revolving mass play on the tackles. It is practically a mass play of the kind so much objected to in past years as dangerous, uninteresting, and harmful to the game, because of teaching teams to rely on main strength instead of on quickness and good team play. Princeton and the Carlisle Indians have used this play the majority of the time when they have had the ball, and it certainly is hard to distinguish it from the old play of previous years, in which the ends dropped back with the half backs, and we had mass plays of all sorts on tackle and guard. Whether the present rules were really intended to put a stop to these revolving wedges, and failed because they were not worded with sufficient care, can hardly be known until the rulemakers disclose what their intentions actually were. To the average student of the rules it certainly looks as if these had failed to accomplish their purpose, and would need revisions before another season. At any rate, the play which seems to gain most ground just at present is an old-fashioned revolving mass play in the tackles, and just so long as it gains most ground it will be the most used.

A Public School in Germany.

From The Educational Review for December.

It was 8 o'clock, and school was about to begin. At a signal from the teacher the boys arose in their places and with bowed heads stood in reverential silence while one of their number recited a short prayer. As soon as the boys were again in their seats the teacher began the recitation, and I began to gaze about the room. There were nearly fifty boys seated on ten plain board benches with the same number of equally long and plain desks in front, an almost exact reproduction of the furniture of the New England district schoolhouse of a generation ago.

The teacher's desk, which stood upon a high and very small platform, was equally inexpensive and devoid of ornament. The walls and ceiling of the room were of a soft brown color slightly tinged with green, while the benches and desks, including that of the teacher, were stained a darker brown, excepting the tops of the desks, which were painted a dull black. There were windows on only one side of the room, and the seats were so arranged that the rays of light fell upon the pupils' books over the left shoulder. There was only one blackboard in the room, and that was a small wooden one which was placed behind the teacher's desk and was accessible only to a person standing upon the teacher's platform. Crayon marks upon the blackboard were removed by means of a moist sponge, never with a dry eraser. In many of the schoolrooms which I subsequently visited there were a few good pictures to be seen and the tint of the walls varied somewhat, but in all essential features that first schoolroom was typical of all that I saw afterward.

Football and Scholarship.

From Harper's Weekly.

We are quite ready to believe that university and college authorities are looking more sharply after the scholarship of their athletes. There is certainly no incompatibility between excellence in athletics and excellence in the class-room. The history of college teams and crews proves this to be true. There are men who have just come from the football field who stand high in their classes, and who have lost nothing in scholarship rank by reason of the games and matches that they have played. There is at least one of these men who stands easily at the head of his class. Faculties realize that they must see to it that there shall be no loss of scholarship and no discredit to scholarship by reason of intercollegiate athletics. Only the other day the Ohio University authorities compelled the captain of the football team to resign his captaincy because he had fallen behind in his studies. No doubt, in recent times, there has been a disposition on the part of professors, most of whom are human and proud of their institutions, to overlook ignorance and stupidity when manifested by a strong-armed oarsman, a cool-headed quarter back, or a cunning pitcher, but the day of the scholar is surely coming again; for, while professors who are fit instructors of youth are proud of their teams, and dearly love a victory of brawn for their colleges, at the bottom scholarship is really their ideal, and they will make it the ideal of the institutions in which they teach. The time will come, we have no doubt, when the athlete will be subordinated to the scholar in even the most bubbling of undergraduate minds, and then we can say: "What if there was too much worship of brawn for a time? It followed the worship of what was considered mind, but was really sentimentality, and some of it maudlin at that. Out of all has come a practical exposition of the old Roman ideal, a sound mind in a sound body."

Factory Wages in Russia.

From The Catholic World for December.

As for the distribution of wages, the pay of a woman amounts to three-quarters of that of a man, that of a boy or girl of twelve to seventeen years to one-half, that of a child under twelve years to one-third of a grown man's wages. The advantage arising for the factories from women's and children's wages is such that no humanitarian attempts have been as yet able to solve that harassing problem in any civilized country. But as the wages of workingmen in Russia are absolutely reduced to a minimum, and scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together for more than thirteen hours' daily toil, it is a cruel and gross injustice to cut working women's wages by a third, since the first necessaries of life are alike in men and women regardless of sex. The monthly wages of an adult laborer, man or woman, in England are 2¼ times, (f24.05 per cent.,) in America 4 4-5, (379.14 per cent.) times, greater than the wages of a like laborer in the Moscow factories. Since, however, the duration of working time in the three countries is different, Mr. Dementieff has reduced the comparison of wages per hour, and come to the conclusion that wages in England are by 284.5 per cent., in Massachusetts by 423 per cent. higher than those in the Moscow factories. If we make a good allowance for the higher cost of living in America—which, however, is to be understood cum grano salis, only the luxuries of life being dearer here, not the necessaries like meat, flour, bread—still no comparison can be drawn between the mode of living of an American and a Russian laborer.

Thoreau at Cape Cod.

From The Atlantic Monthly for December.

In Cape Cod Thoreau gave his natural drollery full play—an almost antinomain liberty, to take a word out of those ecclesiastical histories, with the reading of which, under his umbrella, he so patiently enlivened his sandy march from Orleans to Provincetown. "As I sat on a hill one sultry Sunday afternoon," he says, "the meeting-house windows being open, my meditations were interrupted by the noise of a preacher who shouted like a boatswain profaning the quiet atmosphere, and who, I fancied, must have taken off his coat. Few things could have been more disgusting or disheartening. I wished the tithing-man would stop him." Charles Lamb himself could not have bettered the delicious, biting absurdity of that final touch. It was not this Boanergian minister, but a man of an earlier generation, of whom we are told that he wrote a Body of Divinity, a book "frequently sneered at, particularly by those who have read it." The whole Cape, past and present, was looked at half quizzically by its inland visitor. The very houses "seemed, like mariners ashore, to have sat right down to enjoy the firmness of the land, without studying their postures or habiliments"—a description not to be fully appreciated except by those who have seen a Cape Cod village, with its buildings dropped here and there at haphazard upon the sand.

The Problem of Longevity.

From The North American Review for December.

As to the question of marriage, the Registrar General for Scotland published some tables of statistics in 1867 to prove that married men live longer than the unmarried. Scientific critics in England and other countries, however, have questioned the accuracy of these tables, not holding that they were deliberately and of intention false, but that the experiment was not conducted on fair or just principles. These contestants may have been bachelors of centenarian proclivities, and, having a reputation to sustain, they would naturally examine a married man's tables with close and scrutinizing suspicion. For, say the opponents of this theory, if a man lives longer by reason of marrying one wife, could he not then double his age or his chances of longevity by marrying two? Perhaps wives are to be taken, however, like those of Henry VIII. of England, only one at a time, though he had six, and then did not live to be a centenarian. The reasons given by old people for their long length of years are often seemingly absurd. The Scientific American of Dec. 16, 1893, had an account of Miss Eliza Work of Henrietta, N. Y., who was within six weeks of being 100 years old. "The reason I have lived so long is that I have never drunk tea nor coffee, and, above all, never got married, and I have always been hearty and healthy, too." At the age of ninety-one she traveled alone to her native place in Vermont. She has always been a hard worker, never had occasion to use glasses, and her teeth are of original growth. Her brother lived, she stated, to be 101, and she thought he would have lived much longer if he had never married. He drank tea and coffee, too. People who drink such things, Miss Work thought, and then aggravate the case by getting married, ought not to expect to live long. And yet Miss Work, being herself a centenarian, knows, perhaps, almost as much about the case as physicians.

The Educational Ideal.

From The Review of Reviews for December.

Our present system of elementary education does not rise to the moral requirements of the age; it stands too largely for the development of the memory for the purpose of mere money-making, to the neglect of the nobler spiritual qualities. It too often leaves out the cultivation of the heart and the training of the hand, the quickening of the conscience and the growth of the moral perception. Such a system is not education in any large sense; it is what Pestalozzi called "mere instruction." The education that makes character, individual and National, begins with the heart, the conscience, and the imagination. The storing of the memory with facts is a tool shop more essential to the making of a living than the learning how to live, which is life's higher purpose. "We create life through ideals," taught Pestalozzi. "We learn by doing," said Froebel. And both agreed that life must be taught from life, or by example, and that the individual gift of the pupil was "sacred to the teacher," and that each pupil must be developed after his own gift as though there were no other pupils like him, or gift like his, in the world. The old-time New-England school dame, whipping the dates of the reigns of Roman Emperors into five-year-old brains, formed no part of the grand Pestalozzian vision. "Education stands for character," said Pestalozzi; our National education is defective in the power of this fundamental principle; a reconstruction of education must come in this country, and the best methods of character-education be made universal or else we must suffer deterioration. A heart that responds to justice is the first lesson of life, and the ideal or gift of the pupil must be studied by the teacher before the pupil is put to memorizing text books, which is instruction.

A Human Soul.

A wise man walked by the river,
And the water spirit's sigh
As she yearned for a soul, it moved him,
And he answered thus her cry:

"Can you smile when your heart is aching?
Remember when others forget?
Laugh nightly, while hope is taking
Its final farewell of you; yet
Meet the world, and strive on to the ending
Of life, be it ever so dread;
Firm in faith, without falter, unbending
With never a sigh or a tear?"
"All this I can do," said she.

"Can you face your life if left lonely,
While another has gained his rest,
And you have the memory only
Of one who was truest and best?
For ever to you the world's brightness
Then passes away for aye;
The sun will grow cold, and no lightness
Can pierce through that darkest day."
"All this I can do," said she.

"Can you pause to do deeds of kindness
In the midst of your deepest woe?
For grief, it must not bring blindness
To the trials of others below.
You must ever strive on, and your sorrow,
Though heavy and sore to bear,
Remains till the dawn of that morrow,
When pain it is no more there."
"All this I can do," said she.

Made answer the wise man slowly,
"If this be so, and thou
Canst bear grief, yet help the suffering,
Thou hast a soul even now."

—FLORENCE PEACOCK in Chambers's Journal.

Fellow-Travelers.

I fain would have thee stay, Old Year,
For, oh, my heart is sore!
This night we say farewell, Old Year,
Farewell for evermore—
How can I let thee pass, Old Year,
The threshold of my door?

For when thou farest forth, Old Year,
Thou wilt not go alone;
But only I shall see, Old Year,
Upon the threshold stone
The footprints in the snow, Old Year,
Trod deep beside thine own!

There's one that journeys forth, Old Year,
With thee, across the snow—
That hand in hand with thee, Old Year,
Out at my door will go—
But only I shall know, Old Year,
But only I shall know!

And New Year's snows will fall, Old Year,
And drift my threshold o'er;
And New Year's suns will rise, Old Year,
And shine upon my floor—
The feet that pass this night, Old Year,
Go forth for evermore!

—MARY A. M. MARKS in Temple Bar.

The poet occasionally reaches the summit of art, hits upon a complete character, a burst of sublime passion, then he falls back, gropes amid qualified success, rough sketches, feeble imitations, and at last takes refuge in the tricks of his trade.—Taine.

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HUNGARY.

A Girl's Record of Wanderings Through That Land.*

Miss H. Ellen Browning, who lets you know that she is "a devoted disciple of my distant kinsman, Robert Browning," has certainly not any of the traits of the poet's wife, but as a knock-about traveler is possibly all the better on that account. In an amusing preface, she informs you that she does belong to the category of "mouse-screeching women," but Lolds in contempt the hysterical person and the "dowdy blas bleu." She is a believer in the "L'Art pour l'Art" method, but not in its decadent stage. Miss Browning is a young person, admirably equipped, not oversqueamish, abounding with human charity, but she has the one defect which belongs to her sex—a horror of bugs, fleas, and such vermin as abound in Hungary. The young lady had been in bad health, "gradually sinking into a state of nervous invalidism," and so, despite "good old-fashioned notions," she made up her mind to seek a complete change of scene. She sought this cure by means of an extended tour in Hungary. Fancy how perfect must have been this regimen, for she tells you with proper exultation how, before long, she was able to down a real Hungarian at his own game, which was dancing—particularly the Csárdas—a feat of endurance and agility on her part that any young woman might be proud of.

To work her way through Hungary might have been difficult, but Miss Browning writes that cordial and unbounded hospitality "is one of the most prominent traits of the Hungarian character." All over the country "everybody welcomes you." Have but a single acquaintance in Hungary, and that suffices. When you desire to visit any particular part of the country, you have only to make your desire known, and a letter of introduction is obtained for you from some of the friends of your friend's friends. The open sesame is always at hand, and so in the most delightful manner the whole land may be explored.

Miss Browning's spirits are always buoyant. She has the delightful quality of curiosity, and tells cleverly and naturally what she sees. Such matters as the morality of the Magyars she is not afraid to treat. We should say that these travels in Hungary were written by a well-bred young person, with all the best traits of her race, and she is never mawkish.

Somehow Buda-Pesth strikes us in the United States as quite an American city, sprung, mushroom-like, into existence, with all the modern improvements. Of mere towns and cities, through Murray or Baedeker, you can get all the information you want, but nothing as to the true life and ways of the people. It is just the traits of Hungarians Miss Browning gives you, and you understand their artistic tendency, their impulsiveness, their natural pride, their many excellent and their few bad qualities. This southern land, with its mixed races, presents certain social characteristics which are not yet quite understandable, and so, for a better knowledge of the Magyar, just such a book as the one under notice finds its use.

Acquiring Magyar.

When you have once learned to distinguish between the sounds of the gys, ssz, gyt, zs, sc, cs, cz, tss, and a dozen other combinations of consonants, you find it easy enough to spell any word. The difficulty is to pronounce it when spelled. Some of the words are fearful and wonderful to behold. Take, for instance, "Legellenallhatlanabbaknakbizyomeltak." Was there ever such a word in any other tongue? It is the mode of grammatical construction that is accountable for their abnormal length. In this wise: Let us take the word "vir," which is blood, and the word "nö," which is woman. Now, to form the word sister, you must take both these and join them together, "növir." If you wish to say "my sister," it is necessary to subjoin the possessive pronoun em, when it becomes "növirem"; to make it plural you add the ending "ek," making "növiremek." At or by my sister is "növiremeklöl," and so on, rather in the style of "The house that Jack built."

Keeping the Score.

Wayside inns in Hungary generally rejoice in very quaint titles. This one was called "The Dropperin," and had the usual sign outside, viz., a long pole, with a wooden ring and a gigantic wine bottle suspended from it. The system of keeping the scores is primitive, but practical. The regular customers and the innkeeper each have a bit of wood called "rovás, with the name of the person written on it, and every litre of wine consumed is marked by each making a notch on his respective bit of wood. When the score is paid off both the rovás are burned. Consequently you hear the peasants inviting each other to ingyenroviásmors, literally, drink on my "knotch-stick," which sounds most comical.

How They Dance.

With the exception of the Spaniards, there is no nation in Europe who dance like the Hungarians. They love it with a love that amounts to a passion. They not only go in for it heart and soul, but they will dance on anything, in any sort of weather—a paddock, a village street, a stable yard, the earthen floor of a wayside csárdá—it is all the same to them. Not the scorching sun, or the whirling dust, or the pelting rain, or the falling snow will deter them. They all dance beautifully, too; it seems to be in their blood, just as thieving and fiddling is in the gypsy veins.

Card Playing.

To play merely "for love" would be considered too utterly childish in Hungary. Some of the "genuine old Magyars" of both sexes are so devoted to cards that they always carry a pack about with them in their pockets, to be brought out and played with at any odd minute. I have known a cultivated countess, who, by the way, did not smoke and was a strict teetotaler, sit down and play cards for hours with her maid and her cook, when there was nobody else available. People play cards there in the garden, in the carriage, in the train, in bed, in fact anywhere—even between the acts at a theatre and between the courses at a dinner table occasionally. There is as much excitement and gesticulation of joy or despair over the loss or gain of a florin as there is among boys over a penny at "pitch and toss." They are charmingly fresh, naïve, and childlike in many ways, despite their "advanced" ideas on other points.

Footing the Csardas.

It was the first time I had ever attempted to dance the csardas, though I had seen it performed on the stage and in the villages scores of times before. However, we started off in great style, and the adagio movement proved easy enough. The music grew quicker and quicker, the dancers whirled and twirled and pirouetted. So did I. My feet kept time and I filled in the interstices with all the ballet steps imaginable. The others left off one after the other, but still my partner went on, under the impression that I wanted to dance him down. The gypsies played as though they were possessed. I grew breathless, the perspiration rolled down my partner's brown cheeks and fell off on to his white shirt in big drops. "Nagy faradt! nagy faradt!" I gasped, meaning to say I was very tired, though not saying exactly what I meant. He, poor man, took this as a great compliment, and only danced on the harder. I dared not stop, because the Countess had warned me beforehand that I must get through the dances somehow or it would create offense. Each time we passed near them I shrieked: "Do stop him! I shall be dead!" but they were enjoying the scene, and the more eccentric my steps became the louder grew the buzz of admiration. The peasants thought it must be the latest fashion. At last the Count insinuated that it was enough, some one signed to the gypsies to stop, and I dropped into a chair exhausted.

Magyar Morality.

There is literally no standard of morality among them. To have "lovers," or not to have them, is merely a question of individual taste and personal charm, either before or after marriage. To be a prude is to be something unnatural and repellant. Among the upper classes, on the contrary, girls are strictly guarded until their wedding day. Not even the most innocent flirtation is permitted, and to allow a girl to be for one single minute alone wth a man would be considered the height of impropriety. After the wedding day, on a change tout ça. Henceforward she has only her husband to reckon with. Public opinion does not exist. People will smile and whisper, but no one will tell tales. On the contrary, the world is always on her side, so long as she uses a certain amount of discretion in her actions. Everybody combines to help in deceiving un mari trompé, and a man has just the same privileges where his wife is concerned. In spite of this, husbands and wives usually esteem each other very highly. There is often a certain amount of real affection between them. They are very careful of each other's dignity, and they consult each other's wishes on every point of mutual interest.

The Wolf.

A big gray wolf had crossed the path a few yards in front of us, and dived into the forest beyond with a lugubrious howl. No responsive howl followed, so we knew that he was alone, and therefore not dangerous; still, the horses were far too frightened to proceed. Animals can scent a wolf immediately, and are more terrified at him than they are at a bear. But, as a matter of fact, wolves are only formidable when you meet them in packs. A single wolf is scarcely ever known to attack a human being, though he will carry off sheep, calves, &c. Still, it is not pleasant to meet one, even when he is alone and you are driving. Wolves are not pretty, or reassuring, to look at.

The Hungarian Housekeeper.

The mistress of a large household in Hungary has need to be a very capable housewife, for she is cumbered with many cares. You must boil your own soap, mold your own candles, dry your own prunes, prepare your own candied fruits, smoke your own sausages, cure your own hams, bottle your own compotes, make your own vinegar, store your own fruits and vegetables, butter and cheese for Winter use, grind your own maize for culinary purposes, grow your own wine, act as your own butcher and poulterer, laundress, and seamstress. The eye of the mistress must be everywhere, even though she invariably has a housekeeper under her. Servants get much smaller wages, work harder, and live less comfortably, but they are very independable, and there is absolutely no standard of personal morality among them. There is always an undercurrent of galanterie going on between the men and the maids, ending occasionally in tragedy, though more often in indifference.

The more a man knows the more he is inclined to be modest.—Fielding.

I have always thought that what was good was only what was beautiful put in action.—Rousseau.

*A GIRL'S WANDERINGS IN HUNGARY. By H. Ellen Browning. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

MAX MULLER.

Passages from His Recollections of German Writers.

We all like to call the Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford Max Müller, for there are few names better loved or better known than his in the United States. The Cosmopolis for December has a happy article by the Right Hon. F. Max Müller, giving the "Literary Recollections" of this distinguished master of all known languages, and if titles of honor can increase the man's merit he is quite welcome to them.

This article is charming for its effectiveness. At the beginning there runs in it something of a spirit of banter. You might fancy that Max Müller had no liking for poetry, and really scoffed at it. Once he was brave enough to ask Tennyson "what was the use or the excuse for rhyme?" But Tennyson was not offended, though his answer may have been only half expressed, for he said, "Rhyme helps the memory."

At the beginning of this article you read: "I am the son of a poet, and I have tried very hard all my life not to be a poet myself, if poet means a man who tries to make his thoughts dance gracefully to the chains of meter and rhyme." But Max Müller, like Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," is a poet without knowing it. His works of philology, no matter how abstract they are, show that enthusiasm which gives a glow to his words.

Holding that poetry came first—that is, in literature—and prose afterward, Max Müller writes critically and learnedly in regard to the early forms. His reminiscences are delightful, for he tells of Goethe, Uhland, Heine, Herwegh, Rückert, old Arnt, and other illustrious ones. Some extracts are appended:

Max Muller's Father.

My father belonged to the post-Goethe period, though Goethe (died 1832) survived him. He was born in 1794, and died in 1827, and yet in that short life he established a lasting reputation not only as a scholar, but as a most popular poet. His best known poems are the "Griechenlieder," the Greek songs which he wrote during the Greek war of independence. These Greek songs, in which his love of the ancient Greeks is mingled with his admiration for heroes such as Kanaris, Mark Bozzaris, and others who helped to shake off the Turkish yoke, produced a deep impression all over Germany, perhaps because they breathed the spirit of freedom and patriotism, which was then systematically repressed in Germany itself. The Greeks never forgot the services rendered by him in Germany, as by Lord Byron in England, in rousing a feeling of indignation against the Turk, and as the marble for Lord Byron's monument in London was sent by some Greek admirers of the great poet, the Greek Parliament voted a shipload of Pentelican marble for the national monument erected to my father in Dessau. His lyrical poems also are well known all over Germany, particularly the cycles of the "Schöne Müllerin" and the "Winterreise," both so marvelously set to music by Schubert and others. He certainly had caught the true tone of the poetry of the German people, and many of his poems have become national property, being sung by thousands who do not know whose poems they are singing.

A Reminiscence of Uhland.

I once came myself in personal contact with Uhland, the head of the Swabian school of poetry, when he was already an old man. He came to Leipsic when I was a student there, and staid at the house of Prof. Haupt, the famous Latin and German scholar. Uhland was a very shy and retiring man, and had declined every kind of public reception. However, the young students would not be gainsaid, and, after assembling in the afternoon to consider what should be done to show their respect to the German poet and the liberal German politician, they marched off, some six or eight hundred of them, drew up in front of the house where they knew Uhland was staying, and sang some of Uhland's songs.

At last Uhland, a little, old, wrinkled man, appeared at the window, and expected evidently that some one should address him. But no arrangements had been made, and no one ventured to speak, fearing that at the same time two or three others might step forward to address the old poet. After waiting a considerable time, the position became so trying that I could bear it no longer; I stepped forward, and in a few words told Uhland how he was loved by us as a poet, as a scholar, and as a fearless defender of the rights of the people, and how proud we were to have him among us. We then waited to hear him speak, but he could not overcome his shyness, and sent a message to ask some of us to come into his room to shake hands with him Even then he could say but very little, but when he knew that I was the son of his old friend Wilhelm Müller he was pleased. To me it was like a vision of a bygone age, and whenever I hear his song, "Es zogen drei Burschen wohl über den Rhein," or when I read his beautiful ballads, I see the silent poet looking at me with his kind eyes, unable to use meaningless words, but simply saying, "Thank you."

A Glimpse of Heine.

I never came to know Heine. I knew he was in Paris when I was there in 1846, but he was already in such a state of physical collapse that a friend of mine who knew him well and saw him from time to time advised me not to go to see him. However, one afternoon as I and my friend were sitting on the Boulevard, near the Rue Richelieu, sipping a cup of coffee, "Look there," he said, "there comes Heine!" I jumped up to see, my friend stopped him, and told him who I was. It was a sad sight. He was bent down, and dragged himself slowly along, his spare grayish hair was hanging round his emaciated face, there was no light in his eyes. He lifted one of his paralyzed eyelids with his hand and looked at me. For a time, like the blue sky breaking from behind gray October clouds, there passed a friendly expression across his face, as if he thought of days long gone by. Then he moved on, mumbling a line from Goethe, in a deep, broken, and yet intelligible voice, as if appealing for sympathy:

"Das Maulthier sucht im Dustern seinen Weg."

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The Little Old Clerk.

The little old clerk is thin and gray,
And his coat is shiny at every seam;
His hat belongs to a long-past day,
And his boots are patched, 'neath the blacking's gleam.
"Shabby genteel," or scarcely that,
The passers-by dub him, with vulgar scorn—
That little old clerk, in the napless hat,
The faded coat and the boots so worn.

The little old clerk, from ten till five,
With a slight respite for a meal between,
Sits writing on, in a human hive,
The busiest bee 'mong the drones, I ween.
Smart young fellows, in well-made suits,
(His fellow-clerks,) sneer, with a scornful air,
At the faded coat and the old patched boots,
And ask him if better he cannot buy.

The little old clerk takes his napless hat
From off its peg, when his toil is o'er,
Brushes the coat that they all sneer at,
Then, with patient smile, passes through the door.
Twenty long years he a clerk has been
In that office dim—yet no higher goes;
Many placed over his head he's seen—
The old clerk's passed by in his shabby clothes.

The little old clerk, in the evening's gloom,
Enters his cottage, with anxious eyes;
Some simple blossoms brighten the room;
A crippled form on the sofa lies.
As a sister's lips to his own are pressed—
(The one for whom shabby through life he goes)—
He thanks God that he with her love is blessed,
The little old clerk in his faded clothes!
—ELSIE HARRINGTON in Chambers's Journal.

People will discover at last that royal roads to anything can no more be laid in iron than they can in dust; that there are, in fact, no royal roads to anywhere worth going to; that, if there were, it would that instant cease to be worth going to—I mean so far as the things to be obtained are in any way estimable in terms of price. For there are two classes of precious things in the world: those that God gives us for nothing—sun, air, and life, (both mortal life and immortal,) and the secondarily precious things which He gives us for a price; these secondarily precious things, worldly wine and milk, can only be bought for definite money; they never can be cheapened. No cheating nor bargaining will ever get a single thing out of nature's establishment at half price. Do we want to be strong?—we must work. To be hungry?—we must starve. To be happy?—we must be kind. To be wise?—we must look and think.—Ruskin.

It is my creed that a man has no claim upon his fellow-creatures beyond bread and water and a grave unless he can win it by his own strength or skill.—Hawthorne.

ART AND ARTISTS.

There has by no means been a weeding out of the Carnegie Art Gallery at Pittsburg. A certain number of pictures have gone to Philadelphia, but still a fair number remain in Pittsburg.

The Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia has had presented to it a kakemono, or painted screen, the work of Beisen Kubata, a Japanese artist who studied in Philadelphia.

London never tires, and rightly, of Israels's pictures, and the critics are expatiating again on the quiet dignity of this Dutch master. There is an exhibition, now open, of his great picture, "The Sewing School," with paintings by Maris, Bloomers, and that essentially clever artist; Van Mastenbrock.

Franz Hanstaengl, a portion of whose catalogue of photogravures was noticed in the last issue of the Review of Books and Art, has had the sole privilege granted him of copying pictures in the English National Gallery. Mr. Charles Eastlake is to furnish the text to these prints.

Mr. P. Morley Horder finds fault with London street architecture, and says: "By reason of demolition and rebuilding, the reaction from the old stuccoed monotony of our streets and the introduction of brighter materials has only increased the danger. Red bricks, terracotta, and all sorts of manufactured ornament in the hands of the untrained have given every opportunity for excess, and most of our streets exhibit painful illustrations of the dreadful results obtained from a multiplicity of materials in the hands of ignorance."

Sir Joshua Reynolds, we all acknowledge, could paint, and moreover that he painted as no Englishman ever did before or since, and he could talk, and talk well. His was not speechifying with strange fads in his discourse, nor did he indulge in artistic epigrams and atelier clap-trap. Here is a sample of Sir Joshua's plain talk to a class of pupils, and the men who listened were possibly just as clever as are their great-grandchildren of to-day, though they rather pooh-pooh their forebears, remarking condescendingly: "Yes, they were honest enough, but not up to things as we are to-day." Sir Joshua said: "Young men have not only the frivolous ambition of being thought masters of execution, inciting them on the one hand, but also their natural sloth tempting them on the other. They are terrified at the prospect before them of the toil required to attain exactness. The impetuosity of youth is disgusted at the slow approaches of a regular siege, and desires, from mere impatience of labor, to take the citadel by storm. They wish to find some shorter path to excellence, and hope to obtain the reward of eminence by other means than those which the indispensable rules of art have prescribed. They must, therefore, be told again and again that labor is the only price of solid fame, and that, whatever their force of genius may be, there is no easy method of becoming a good painter."

Is there an authentic likeness of Virgil? At Tunis a well-preserved mosaic has been found, and the central figure, in a white toga, holds in his knees an open papyrus, and on the scroll can be read the eighth line of the first book of the Aeneid. As supporting figures appear the muses of Tragedy and History. Does not Martial refer to a likeness of Virgil? If this mosaic be the picture of the great poet, what a find it is!

Cosway (Dick, as he was lovingly called by his cronies) was a swell miniaturist about a century ago, and he began life as an errand boy, when he carried bread, cheese, and beer to the art students who worked at Shipley's school, in the London Strand. All the great people in time went to Cosway to have their likenesses taken, and he made a great deal of money. What good looks Mrs. Fitzherbert had, (and she was a trifle Rubenish,) Dick Cosway really made elegant, and on that account the Prince Regent was his patron. A Cosway of to-day has considerable value. Cosway had an artistic wife, Maria Cecilia Louisa, an Irishwoman, who as a portrait painter had distinguished merit. We are going to have a life of Dick Cosway and his wife by Dr. George Williamson. Cosway's influence on our own early American miniaturists cannot be questioned.

The Richmond Times complains of the omission of Macaulay from Mr. Frederick Dielman's Washington panels commemorative of history, and says: "The very genius of history is omitted when Macaulay's name is kept out of a collection of historians." The same journal also thinks that in the Boston historical panel, with the names of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas, a place should have been found for Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

From having personated Rip Van Winkle so long, Mr. Joseph Jefferson has absorbed something of this character's combination of simplicity and guile. According, then, to The St. Louis Star, Mr. Jefferson sometimes meets with opposition at home when he spends too much money in buying pictures, and that objecting party is Mrs. Jefferson. Nevertheless, picture buying still goes on, and gentle deception is used, for never for the life of her can the lady tell whose money it is which has been paid for the last purchase. When the remonstrance comes, it is always Mr. Jefferson's son who is the culprit, and never Mr. Jefferson senior. Then, of course, the son has to be forgiven by the mother, and thus "a pious fraud" is continuous.

The late Lord Leighton as a lecturer had the happiest knack of talking. Possibly he understood his audience. As The Academy explains it, the art student is not the theological one. The English 'prentice painter may not be the rapin of the Parisian atélier, but has traits which are quite his own. The long-haired ones are of the past, though the velvet cutabout is still in fashion. Put a lot of these young fellows on an uncomfortable bench and have them listen to long-winded stuff about Greek art, and they do not take to it kindly. Perhaps when Lord Leighton lectured before Academicians he had an audience hardly more appreciative than the one composed of tyros. Occasionally Lord Leighton had young women to talk to, and on such occasions he was affable, if not gallant, and here is a good sample of how "nice" the mighty President of the Royal Academy could be: "Young ladies," he once said, "I fear that the young ladies of my audience will not be drawn to Cato in much kindness when they are told that he vehemently upheld against the Roman ladies a certain law—the Oppian law—which, among other sinister provisions, debarred them from the wearing of colored dresses. Those same young ladies will, however, learn with satisfaction that the great Censor was worsted in the fight; that the hateful law was abrogated; and color—indeed, I fear, from what we know of Roman taste, every color of the rainbow—resumed under his eyes its previous pride of place."

It seems strange, in looking over Philip Gilbert Hamerton's autobiography, to learn that the critic himself was so little acquainted with the actual London artists. It may, however, be accounted for in many ways, but principally for the reason of the multitude of English artists. Take New York as it is to-day and let anybody who writes about art try to keep the run of the men themselves. But perhaps this is not deemed necessary, any more than it is to know the authors of the books one reads. You see the pictures in the gallery, and then you are introduced, supposably, to the men who painted them. Life is too short to make this actual acquaintance, but that is the misfortune of the critic, for to hear a man talk, to look at him, often helps in the better understanding of his work.

The Christmas number of The Art Interchange is excellent, with its handsome colored prints and its many illustrations. M. de Longpré's study of chrysanthemums shows the flowers gracefully arranged and of many hues. Mr. J. Dolph's "Three Sleepy Kittens" is especially good. In accordance with the season, The Art Interchange gives many pictures of the Madonna and Christ, and in the text the variations in style are thoroughly explained. All tastes are catered to, and decorative art of many kinds is shown. The various exhibits of pictures in New York and in other cities are judiciously treated, and "A Group of Washington Artists," with their portraits, contains both novel and interesting material.

What is decorative or what is not is a rather complex subject, especially as far as flowers are concerned. Thus, when M. de Longpre's flowers are found fault with, because they are in "little bunches" and "tied together" and "stuck in a glass bowl," that can only represent the idiosyncrasy of a critic. The worst thing about perfectly capable people is that by seeing too much they become overfastidious. Then, again, there never lived a flower painter whose work appealed to a man. The pleasure ninety-nine men in a hundred derive from seeing a painted flower varies but little from their emotion when looking over a hortus siccus. One thing about the best old pictures in oil, the subject being flowers, is that in changing color the effect is lost. We look, maybe, less at the grace in flowers than at the tender freshness of color, but dissociate them and the pleasurable effect in looking at them prevails. It looks as if the taste for flower pieces, as far as the general masculine public goes, has been palled by the profusion of such subjects issued by art journals. In fact, studying the genus homo as an animal alone, he has not the flower-loving instinct as fully developed as has his gentler and more appreciative mate. The gardening man is to be considered a creature apart. He loves live flowers; they are part of his life, and still when his darlings are painted he remains cold and indifferent.

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